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THE
ALMANACK
OF
SCIENCE AND ART.

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THE
ALMANACK

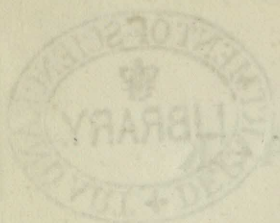


OF
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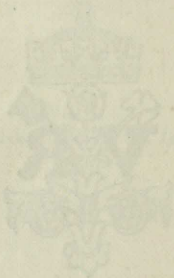


ANNO DOMINI 1856.

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CHAPMAN AND HALL, No. 193 PICCADILLY,
PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS TO THE BOARD OF TRADE,
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.



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1856.

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

In the year 1856 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

- I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5, invisible at Greenwich.
- II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 20, invisible at Greenwich.
- III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 29, invisible at Greenwich.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Oct. 13, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the penumbra	^h 8 ^m 22.6
„ „ with the shadow	9 21.1
Middle of the Eclipse	10 54.1
Last contact with the shadow	12 27.1
„ „ with the penumbra	13 25.6
Mean time at Greenwich.	

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The year 5617 of the Jewish Era commences on September 30.

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 6.

The year 1273 of the Mohammedan Era commences on September 1.

University Terms.

TERMS.	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.		
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	Mar. 15	Jan. 13	Feb. 12, Midnight	Mar. 14
Easter	April 2	May 10	April 2	May 18, Midnight	July 4
Trinity	May 14	July 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Michaelmas ..	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 10	Nov. 12, Midnight	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 1.		The Commencement, July 1.		

JANUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	Tu	<i>The Circumcision.</i> William Derby d. 1847.
2	W	Sir F. Bourgeois, R.A. found. of Dulwich Gall. d. 1811.
3	Th	J. Wedgwood d. 1795. C. Townley, d. 1805.
4	F	A. Bartholomew d. 1845.
5	S	F. Francia d. 1518. Robert Smirke, R.A. d. 1845.
6	S	<i>Epiphany.</i> —Twelfth Day.
7	M	Plough Monday.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. d. 1838.
8	Tu	Giotto de Bondone d. 1336. Galileo d. 1642.
9	W	M. Kockcock d. 1851.
10	Th	
11	F	Hilary Term begins. Sir Hans Sloane d. 1753.
12	S	Jean Caspar Lavater, d. 1801.
13	S	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i> —H. Liverseege d. 1832.
14	M	J. W. Wright d. 1848.
15	Tu	Paul Potter d. 1654.
16	W	
17	Th	Carlos Dolci d. 1686. J. Raimbach d. 1843.
18	F	Old Twelfth Day. H. P. Briggs, R.A. d. 1844.
19	S	Copernicus b. 1473.
20	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i> —Sir John Soane d. 1837.
21	M	Prince Rupert, invent. of mezzotint. engraving, d. 1682.
22	Tu	Wm. Westall, A.R.A. d. 1850.
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26	S	Brazil discovered, 1496.
27	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i> —J. D. Audubon d. 1851.
28	M	Sir W. Beechey, R.A. d. 1839.
29	Tu	J. J. Angerstein, founder of National Gallery, d. 1823.
30	W	<i>Martyrdom of King Charles I.</i> Kearns Deane d. 1847.
31	Th	Hilary Term ends.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d rises	8 ^h	8 ^m	sets	4 ^h	0 ^m
7	8	7	4	6	
13	8	3	4	14	
19	7	58	4	24	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	7 ^d	11 ^h	16 ^m	9
First Quarter	14	3	42	5
Full Moon	22	3	28	8
Last Quarter	30	8	34	6

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	F	
2	S	<i>Purification of B. V. Mary.</i> —T. Banks, R.A. d. 1805.
3	S	<i>Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.</i>
4	M	J. H. Mortimer, R.A. d. 1779. G. H. Harlowe d. 1819.
5	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>
6	W	<i>Asb Wednesday.</i> —J. Barry, R.A. d. 1806.
7	Th	Sir G. Beaumont d. 1827. H. Josi d. 1845.
8	F	George Jamesone d. 1644.
9	S	Luke Clennell d. 1840. H. Gally Knight d. 1846.
10	S	<i>Quadragesima: First Sunday in Lent.</i>
11	M	A. W. Devis d. 1822. W. Owen, R.A. d. 1824.
12	Tu	C. Le Brun d. 1690. Theo. V. Holst d. 1844.
13	W	Ember Week. Benvenuto Cellini d. 1570.
14	Th	Valentine's Day.
15	F	Galileo b. 1564. F. Engleheart d. 1849.
16	S	Dr. R. Mead d. 1754. P. P. Prudhon d. 1823.
17	S	<i>Second Sunday in Lent.</i> —Michelangelo Buonarotti d. 1564.
18	M	Sir Jeffrey Wattville d. 1840.
19	Tu	Joseph Hume d. 1855.
20	W	C. Rossi, R.A. d. 1839.
21	Th	Jacob Schnebbellic d. 1792.
22	F	
23	S	Sir J. Reynolds d. 1792. Sir W. Allan d. 1850.
24	S	<i>Third Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias.</i> —Sir C. Wren d. 1723.
25	M	
26	Tu	John Kemble d. 1823. A. Sennefelder d. 1834.
27	W	G. Cooke d. 1834. Henry Stothard, F.S.A. d. 1847.
28	Th	J. G. Schadow, Director of the Berlin Academy, d. 1851.
29	F	

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises 7 ^h 42 ^m	sets 4 ^h 46 ^m
7	" 7 32	" 4 57
13	" 7 22	" 5 7
19	" 7 10	" 5 19

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	6 ^d 10 ^h 35 ^m 5
First Quarter	13 5 11 6
Full Moon	20 9 40 4
Last Quarter	29 1 41 5

The Satellites of Jupiter are not visible from Feb. 10 until April 1.

MARCH.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	S	St David's Day. Friedrich Weinbrenner d. 1826.
2	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i> —Horace Walpole d. 1797.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Corregio d. 1534. David Scott, R.S.A. d. 1849.
7	F	Michelangelo Buonarotti b. 1475.
8	S	T. M. Richardson, sen. d. 1848.
		Sir W. Chambers, R.A. d. 1796. Sawrey Gilpin d. 1807.
9	S	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent, Passion Sunday.</i>
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Ben. West, P.R.A. d. 1820, aged 82.
14	F	P. J. De Louthembourg, R.A. d. 1812.
15	S	R. H. Cromek d. 1812.
		Salvator Rosa d. 1673.
16	S	<i>Palm Sunday, or Sunday before Easter.</i>
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	St. Patrick's Day. J. T. Grandville d. 1847.
21	F	Sebastian Pether d. 1844.
22	S	John Horne Tooke d. 1812. T. Daniell, R.A. d. 1840.
		Maundy Thursday. Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727.
		<i>Good Friday.</i> J. B. Greuze d. 1805. M. Bryan d. 1821.
		Van Dyck b. 1599.
23	S	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	J. Bateman d. 1849.
28	F	<i>Lady Day.</i> —G. Thorwaldsen d. 1844.
29	S	Sir John Vanbrugh d. 1726.
		Jacques Callôt d. 1635. J. Jackson, R.A. d. 1849.
		Raphael Sanzio b. 1483. W. Hollar d. 1677.
		T. Wright, d. 1849.
30	S	<i>First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.</i>
31	M	
		John Constable, R.A. d. 1837.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

^{1d} rises	6 ^h	48 ^m	sets	5 ^h	39 ^m
7	"	6 35	"	5 49	
13	"	6 20	"	5 59	
19	"	6 6	"	6 11	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	6 ^d	8 ^h	38 ^m	9
New Moon				
First Quarter	13	2	36	2
Full Moon	21	4	4	5
Last Quarter	29	2	31	4

The Satellites of Jupiter are not visible this month.

APRIL.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	Tu	
2	W	J. Le Keux d. 1846. Sir S. R. Meyrick d. 1848.
3	Th	Murillo d. 1682.
4	F	O. Goldsmith d. 1774.
5	S	J. Jouvenet d. 1717. H. Thomson, R.A. d. 1845.
6	S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i> —Raphael Sanzio d. 1520.
7	M	Sir F. Chantrey b. 1781. [Albert Durer d. 1528.
8	Tu	
9	W	Lord Bacon d. 1626. John Opie, R.A. d. 1807.
10	Th	Alexander Nasmyth d. 1840. H. Timbrell d. 1849.
11	F	
12	S	W. Kent d. 1748.
13	S	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i> —Handel d. 1750.
14	M	
15	Tu	Easter Term begins. Domenichino d. 1641.
16	W	H. Fuseli, R.A. d. 1825. Napoleon III. visits England,
17	Th	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790. [1855.
18	F	
19	S	J. Banks, R.A. d. 1741.
20	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i> —T. Phillips, R.A. d. 1845.
21	M	Charles Warren d. 1823.
22	Tu	
23	W	St. George's Day. J. Nollekens, R.A. d. 1823.
24	Th	J. Crome, sen. d. 1821.
25	F	<i>St. Mark.</i>
26	S	
27	S	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i> —T. Stothard, R.A. d. 1834.
28	M	Chaucer d. 1434. J. Simpson d. 1848.
29	Tu	J. Bastin d. 1851.
30	W	

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises	5 ^h 36 ^m	sets	6 ^h 33 ^m
7	"	5 23	"	6 42
13	"	5 10	"	6 52
19	"	4 57	"	7 2

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	5 ^d 5 ^h 52 ^m 7
First Quarter	12 4 52 0
Full Moon	20 9 13 6
Last Quarter	27 11 26 1

MAY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	Th	ASCENSION DAY : HOLY THURSDAY. <i>SS. Philip & James.</i>
2	F	Leonardo da Vinci d. 1519. W. Beckford d. 1844.
3	S	Sir R. Ker Porter d. 1842.
4	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i> —Sir J. Thornhill d. 1734.
5	M	Opening of Royal Academy. John of Bologna d. 1608.
6	Tu	
7	W	T. Duncan, R.S.A. A.R.A. d. 1845.
8	Th	Easter Term ends
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	WHIT SUNDAY.—R. Wilson, R.A. d. 1782.
12	M	<i>Whit Monday.</i>
13	Tu	<i>Whit Tuesday.</i> Old May Day.
14	W	Ember Week. G. D. Fahrenheit b. 1686.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.—First Trial by Jury, 970.
19	M	
20	Tu	Albert Durer b. 1471.
21	W	M. Mulard d. 1850.
22	Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> —Trin. Term begins. R. Vernon d. 1849.
23	F	W. Wood d. 1754. W. Woollett d. 1785.
24	S	
25	S	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26	M	No real Night. C. J. Haydn d. 1809.
27	Tu	Sir Charles Bell d. 1842.
28	W	Hon. Mrs. Damer, sculptor, d. 1828.
29	Th	<i>Restoration of King Charles II.</i> —R. J. Wyatt d. 1850.
30	F	Peter Paul Rubens d. 1640.
31	S	Tintoretto d. 1596.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d rises	4 ^h 33 ^m	sets	7 22 ^m
7	„ 4 23	„	7 30
13	„ 4 13	„	7 40
19	„ 4 5	„	7 49

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	4 ^d 2 ^h 42 ^m ·3
First Quarter	11 8 45 ·1
Full Moon	19 11 56 ·5
Last Quarter	27 5 33 ·2

JUNE.		
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	S	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i> —Sir D. Wilkie d. 1841.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity.</i> Washington Allston, A.R.A. d. 1843. T. Wainwright d. 1849. <i>St. Barnabas.</i> Dugald Stewart d. 1828. Trinity Term ends. T. Wright d. 1849. Thomas Moule, antiquary, d. 1851.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i> J. B. Papworth d. 1847. Sir Joseph Banks d. 1820. <i>Accession of Queen Victoria,</i> 1837. Longest Day. Inigo Jones d. 1653.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —B. R. Haydon d. 1846. Akenside d. 1776. <i>St. John Baptist.</i> —Midsummer Day. George Morland b. 1763. Giorgio Vasari d. 1576 Coronation of Queen Victoria. Lord Raglan d. 1855.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trin. St. Peter.</i> —A.R. Mengs d. 1779. P. De Wint d. 1849. [Rubens b. 1577.
30	M	

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d rises	3 ^h 52 ^m	sets	8 5 ^m
7 "	3 47	"	8 9
13 "	3 45	"	8 14
19 "	3 45	"	8 17

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	2 ^d 11 ^h 39 ^m 6
First Quarter	10 1 50 1
Full Moon	18 11 51 7
Last Quarter	25 13 16 8

JULY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	Tu	
2	W	Sir Robert Peel d. 1850.
3	Th	Dog-days begin.
4	F	Richard Cosway, R.A. d. 1821.
5	S	Sir Robert Strange d. 1792. A. Picken d. 1845.
6	S	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i> —Old Midsummer Day.
7	M	T. B. Vignola d. 1573.
8	Tu	Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A. and P.R.S.A. d. 1823.
9	W	
10	Th	L. J. M. Daguerre d. 1851.
11	F	Nicholas Read d. 1787. T. H. Fielding d. 1851.
12	S	John King d. 1847.
13	S	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —J. Northcote, R.A. d. 1831.
14	M	
15	Tu	St. Swithin's Day. Annibale Carracci d. 1609.
16	W	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723.
17	Th	
18	F	Petrarch d. 1374.
19	S	Rembrandt Van Rhyn d. 1674.
20	S	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —Prof. Playfair d. 1819.
21	M	Inigo Jones d. 1651. Robert Burns d. 1796.
22	Tu	Union between England and Scotland signed, 1706.
23	W	
24	Th	George Vertue d. 1751.
25	F	<i>St. James.</i>
26	S	Francisco Zurbaran d. 1662.
27	S	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —James Burnet d. 1816.
28	M	B. P. Gibbon d. 1851.
29	Tu	W. Wilberforce d. 1833.
30	W	
31	Th	W. Penn d. 1718.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d rises	3 ^h 50 ^m	sets	8 ^h 17 ^m
7	3 55	„	8 13
13	4 1	„	8 10
19	4 7	„	8 5
26	4 16	„	7 54

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	2 ^d	9 ^h 30 ^m .3
First Quarter	10	7 22 .2
Full Moon	17	9 30 .6
Last Quarter	24	3 1 .5
New Moon	31	9 7 .9

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	F	Lammas Day.
2	S	T. Gainsborough d. 1788. W. Daniell d. 1837.
3	S	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i> —Grin. Gibbons, d. 1721.
4	M	John Bacon, R.A. d. 1799.
5	Tu	G. S. Newton, R.A. d. 1835.
6	W	A. Palladio d. 1580. David Allan d. 1796.
7	Th	
8	F	Percy Bysshe Shelley d. 1822. Dennis Dighton d. 1827.
9	S	
10	S	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —Sir J. Beaumont d. 1827.
11	M	Nollekens b. 1737. [Dog-days end.
12	Tu	William Blake d. 1828.
13	W	Old Lammas Day. William Skelton d. 1848.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	Ben Jonson d. 1637. Patrick Park d. 1855.
17	S	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18	M	Guido Renni d. 1642.
19	Tu	Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. d. 1850.
20	W	Frank Vandermyrn d. 1783.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	Edward Scriven d. 1841.
24	S	<i>Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.</i> —
25	M	James Watt d. 1819. [Jean Goujon killed, 1572.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	W. Simpson, A.R.A. d. 1847.
30	S	Francis Goodwin d. 1835.
31	S	<i>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —A. Geefs d. 1841.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises 4 ^h 26 ^m	sets 7 ^h 45 ^m
7	" 4 35	" 7 37
13	" 4 44	" 7 24
19	" 4 53	" 7 12

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	9 ^d 0 ^h 22 ^m ·2
Full Moon	16 5 54·6
Last Quarter	22 9 7·2
New Moon	30 11 13·5

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	M	François Girardon d. 1715.
2	Tu	Zuccherò d. 1566.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	J. Wyatt, P.R.A. d. 1813.
6	S	G. Smith, d. 1776.
7	S	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	J. S. Copley, R.A. d. 1815. W. Müller d. 1845.
9	Tu	Titian d. 1576.
10	W	W. Wissing d. 1687. Mungo Park d. 1771.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Andrea Mantegna d. 1506.
14	S	<i>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	Ember Week. Thomas Warner d. 1848.
18	Th	William Hazlitt d. 1828. J. Northcote d. 1830.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	<i>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.</i>
22	M	R. P. Bonnington d. 1828.
23	Tu	
24	W	S. Butler d. 1680.
25	Th	Equal Day and equal Night.
26	F	Benjamin Zobel d. 1831.
27	S	William of Wykeham d. 1404. Sir R. Taylor d. 1788.
28	S	<i>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
29	M	<i>St. Michael, or Michaelmas Day.</i> Marshal St. Arnaud
30	Tu	Gerard Zoust d. 1687. [d. 1854.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises	5 ^h 15 ^m	sets	6 ^h 44 ^m
7	"	5 23	"	6 32
13	"	5 33	"	6 19
19	"	5 42	"	6 5

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	7 ^d 3 ^h 56 ^m ·7
Full Moon	14 2 8 ·0
Last Quarter	21 5 48 ·0
New Moon	29 3 47 ·7

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	W	J. Mabuse d. 1562.
2	Th	J. Egan d. 1842.
3	F	Alexander Chisholm d. 1848.
4	S	F. Albano d. 1660. J. Rennie d. 1821.
5	S	<i>Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —H. Howard d. 1847.
6	M	Fra Bartolomeo d. 1517.
7	Tu	
8	W	Fra Filippo Lippi d. 1469.
9	Th	Claude Perrault d. 1688. G. Maddox d. 1843.
10	F	
11	S	Old Michaelmas Day.—A. Coysevox d. 1720.
12	S	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.</i>
13	M	Partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible.—Canova d. 1822.
14	Tu	L. N. Cottingham d. 1848.
15	W	J. H. Danecker b. 1758. G. Dawe, R.A. d. 1829.
16	Th	J. Strutt d. 1802. Canova d. 1822. G. Baseir d. 1845.
17	F	
18	S	<i>St. Luke.</i> —J. Cristall d. 1847.
19	S	<i>Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
20	M	Sir C. Wren b. 1632.
21	Tu	
22	W	J. Northcote b. 1746. W. Bromley d. 1842.
23	Th	Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
24	F	
25	S	[N.W. Passage discov. 1850.]
26	S	<i>Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.</i> — Hogarth d. 1764.
27	M	Captain Cook b. 1728.
28	Tu	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> —M. L. Watson d. 1848.
29	W	George Morland d. 1804. B. R. Faulkner d. 1849.
30	Th	Alfred the Great d. 900.
31	F	All-Hallows' Eve.

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises 6 ^h 2 ^m	sets 5 ^h 36 ^m
7	„ 6 13	„ 5 22
13	„ 6 23	„ 5 8
19	„ 6 33	„ 4 56

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	7 ^d 5 ^h 37 ^m ·6
Full Moon	13 10 59 ·0
Last Quarter	20 6 6 ·1
New Moon	28 9 54 ·4

NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	S	<i>All Saints' Day.</i> —Giulio Romano d. 1546.
2	S	<i>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i> Mich. Term begins.
3	M	C. Jervas d. 1739. Canova b. 1757.
4	Tu	
5	W	<i>Gunpowder Plot,</i> 1605.—R. Corbould d. 1846.
6	Th	<i>St. Leonard.</i> —Sir George Beaumont b. 1753.
7	F	
8	S	John Milton d. 1674. T. Bewick d. 1828.
9	S	<i>Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —T. Girtin d. 1802.
10	M	
11	Tu	W. Barnard d. 1848. Lord Egremont, collector, d. 1837.
12	W	W. Grieve d. 1844.
13	Th	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. W. Etty, R.A. d. 1849.
14	F	Earl of Elgin, collector of the Elgin Marbles, d. 1841.
15	S	G. Romney, R.A. d. 1802.
16	S	<i>Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i> —C. Heath d. 1848.
17	M	L. Schwanthaler d. 1840. J. Varley d. 1842.
18	Tu	Sir David Wilkie b. 1785.
19	W	Nicolo Poussin d. 1665.
20	Th	
21	F	C. J. Hullmandel d. 1850.
22	S	
23	S	<i>Twenty-seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
24	M	
25	Tu	Mich. Term ends. Sir F. Chantrey d. 1841. Sir A.
26	W	Francis Vivares d. 1782. [Callcott d. 1844.
27	Th	C. Vernet d. 1836. Andrew Wilson, A.R.S.A. d. 1848.
28	F	T. A. Sibson d. 1845. J. W. Ewbank, A.R.S.A. d. 1848.
29	S	Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini d. 1680.
30	S	<i>Advent Sunday. St. Andrew's Day.</i>

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises	6 ^h 56 ^m	sets	4 ^h 31 ^m
7	"	7 7	"	4 21
13	"	7 16	"	4 11
19	"	7 27	"	4 4

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	5 ^d 5 ^h 22 ^m .4
Full Moon	12 8 55 .3
Last Quarter	19 10 33 .8
New Moon	27 4 0 .7

DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Particular Days, Biographical Dates, &c.
1	M	Dr. Birkbeck d. 1841.
2	Tu	Pierre Puget d. 1694.
3	W	Belzoni d. 1823.
4	Th	Richard Westall, R.A. d. 1836.
5	F	Mozart d. 1792.
6	S	N. J. Conte d. 1805.
7	S	<i>Second Sunday in Advent.</i> —J. Flaxman, R.A. d. 1826.
8	M	Danecker d. 1841.
9	Tu	George Washington d. 1799. J. Glover d. 1849.
10	W	Hogarth b. 1697.
11	Th	J. A. Brandon d. 1847.
12	F	Alderman Boydell d. 1804.
13	S	Donatello d. 1466. Dr. Johnson d. 1781.
14	S	<i>Third Sunday in Advent.</i> —J. B. Cipriani d. 1785.
15	M	Sir I. Brunel d. 1849.
16	Tu	J. Zoffany d. 1810.
17	W	Ember Week.—Henry Bone, R.A. d. 1834.
18	Th	
19	F	H. Rigaud d. 1743. Augustus Pugin d. 1831.
20	S	
21	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas's Day.</i> Shortest day.
22	M	W. Scott, R.S.A. d. 1850. F. Parker d. 1848.
23	Tu	W. S. Taylor d. 1850.
24	W	
25	Th	CHRISTMAS DAY.—Sir Isaac Newton b. 1642.
26	F	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	S	<i>St. John.</i> —Philip Reinagle, R.A. d. 1834.
28	S	<i>First Sunday after Christmas. Innocents.</i>
29	M	J. L. David d. 1825.
30	Tu	Zuccarelli d. 1788. W. Hilton, R.A. d. 1839.
31	W	

SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1 ^d	rises 7 ^h 45 ^m	sets 3 ^h 52 ^m
7	" 7 54	" 3 50
13	" 8 0	" 3 50
19	" 8 5	" 3 51

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	5 ^d 3 ^h 56 ^m ·1
Full Moon	11 8 12 '9
Last Quarter	19 6 43 '6
New Moon	27 8 44 '7

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

	Title.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.					
WILLIAM I....	Obtained the Crown by Conquest..	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II....	4th son of Will. I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of Will. I.	1100	1135	68	35
THE HOUSE OF BLOIS.					
STEPHEN....	{ 3d son of Stephen, earl of Blois, by } Adela, 4th daughter of Will. I. .. }	1135	1154	49	19
THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.					
HENRY II. ...	{ Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, } only daughter of Hen. I. }	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I....	Eldest surviving son of Hen. II.	1189	1199	41	10
JOHN	6th and youngest son of Hen. II.	1199	1216	49	17
HENRY III....	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	66	56
EDWARD I....	Eldest son of Hen. III.	1272	1307	67	35
EDWARD II....	Eldest surviving son of Ed. I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III....	Eldest son of Ed. II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II....	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Ed. III.	1377	1400	33	22
THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.					
HENRY IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Ed. III.	1399	1413	46	14
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Hen. IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI....	Only son of Hen. V.	1422	1471	49	39
THE HOUSE OF YORK.					
EDWARD IV. ...	{ His grandfather, Richard, was son of } Edmund, 5th son of Ed. III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-grand- daughter of Lionel, 3d son of Ed. III. }	1461	1483	42	22
EDWARD V....	Eldest son of Ed. IV.	1483	1483	11	0
RICHARD III....	Younger brother of Ed. IV.	1483	1485	42	2
THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.					
HENRY VII....	{ His father was Edmund, eldest son of } Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Hen. V.; and his mother was Margaret Beaufort, great-grand- daughter of John of Gaunt .. }	1485	1509	52	24
HENRY VIII....	Only surviving son of Hen. VII.	1509	1547	55	38
EDWARD VI....	Son of Hen. VIII. by Jane Seymour ..	1547	1553	16	6
MARY	Daughter of Hen. VIII. by Cath. of Arrag.	1553	1558	42	5
ELIZABETH ...	Daughter of Hen. VIII. by Anne Boleyn..	1558	1603	69	45
THE HOUSE OF STUART.					
JAMES I.	{ Son of Mary Queen of Scots, grand- } daughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest daughter of Hen. VII. .. }	1603	1625	58	22
CHARLES I....	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	24
INTERREGNUM.					
CHARLES II....	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	54	25
JAMES II.	Only surviving son of Charles I.	1685	1702	67	3
WILL. III....	{ Son of Will. of Nassau, by Mary, daugh- } ter of Charles I. }	1688	1702	51	13
MARY	Eldest daughter of James II.	1688	1694	32	6
ANNE	Daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.					
GEORGE I. ...	{ Eldest son of the Elector of Hanover, by } Sophia, daughter of Fred. V., king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. }	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II. ...	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III. ...	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	82	60
GEORGE IV....	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV....	3d son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA ..	{ Daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, 4th } son of George III. }	1837	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

The Royal Family.

QUEEN VICTORIA, only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III.,
born May 24, 1819, *suc.* June 20, 1837, *cr.* June 28, 1838, *m.* February 10, 1840, to

FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., born Aug. 26, 1819.

Issue—VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, *Princess Royal*, born Nov. 21, 1840.

ALBERT EDWARD, *Prince of Wales and Earl of Dublin*, K.G., born Nov. 9, 1841.

ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1843.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, born August 6, 1844.

HELENA AUGUSTA, born May 25, 1846.

LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born May 1, 1850.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born April 7, 1853.

KING OF HANOVER, K.G., born May 27, 1819.

Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.H., G.C.M.G.,

K.P., &c., born March 26, 1819.

Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Duchess of Kent, born August 17, 1786.

Duchess of Cambridge, born July 25, 1797.

Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz,
born July 19, 1822.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1833

The Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland consists of the following divisions:—1st. Peers of England: *i.e.* those whose titles bear date anterior to the Union with Scotland, in 1707; of whom the Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Arundel, *circa* 1139, is premier. 2d. Peers of Scotland: *i.e.* those enjoying the peerage in that country before its Union with England; of which the Duke of Sutherland, as Earl of Sutherland and Baron Strathnaver (1278), is the premier. 3d. Peers of Ireland; *i.e.* before the Union in the year 1800; of which the Earl of Howth, as Baron of Howth (1177), is the most ancient. 4th. Peers of Great Britain; *i.e.* those created between the years 1707 and 1800. 5th. Peers of the United Kingdom; *i.e.* those created since the union of the three kingdoms. And 6, those of the Episcopal Bench; now consisting of the two Archbishops and twenty-four English and Welsh Bishops, and one Archbishop and three Bishops from Ireland in annual rotation. Previous to the Reformation, the Spiritual Peers consisted of two Priors and twenty-seven Abbots. All English and Welsh Bishops, with the exceptions stated in note to "Bishops," sit as Barons. The Bishops of London and Durham, by virtue of a statute passed 31 Hen. VIII., and the Bishop of Winchester, as Prelate of the Order of the Garter, take precedence of all other Bishops. The Irish Bishops (giving precedence to the Bishop of Meath, who is styled "Most Reverend") follow in the order of their consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is next. He is privileged to sit in the legislature; but holding no English barony is deprived of a voice. Neither the Scotch nor Colonial Bishops are allowed a seat. In the House of Lords, all Peers of England have seats and votes; so have those of Great Britain and the United Kingdom, though the locality may be either Irish or Scotch. It also frequently happens that Peers of England or of the United Kingdom hold a superior rank in the peerages of Scotland or Ireland; in which case, though popularly known by the higher dignity, they still sit and vote in the House by their inferior rank, and will be found under their respective countries, the figures prefixed intimating the date of the British peerage. The Peers of Scotland and Ireland have a place in the House only for their representatives, of which Ireland sends 28 and Scotland 16. The Scotch Peers are chosen with every new Parliament; the Irish Peers are elected for life. Peers of Scotland are no longer created; and on the extinction of three Irish Peerages the Queen has the power to create one new Irish Peerage, which is to rank among the English Peers according to their dates.

By the Act of Union, no Peer enjoying a British dignity can be elected a Representative Peer; but in the case of a representative peer being elevated to that of the United Kingdom, (as in the case of Lord Charlemont, p. 18,) no vacancy is caused thereby. Scotch Peers take precedence of British Peers of the same rank, created since the Union with Scotland; and Irish Peers, created before the Union with Ireland, in like manner take place of British Peers created since. Irish Peers, of later creation than the Union, rank, according to the dates of their patents, among the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Irish Peers may sit in the House of Commons for an English Constituency, (during which time their right of voting for Representative Peers remains in abeyance); but Scotch Peers are ineligible, neither can they sit in judgment on a Peer.

Two Peers have the privilege of standing covered in the presence of the Sovereign, viz. Lord Forester (granted temp. Henry VIII.) and Lord Kingsale, granted to John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, by King John of England.

Two sons of peers also sit in the house by a different title from their title of courtesy.

The following list of the House of Peers exhibits the date of creation—title—honours—and family name. The date of creation applies simply to the present title, and not to the period when the family name was first associated with the Peerage;—thus, the title of the Duke of Northumberland was granted in 1766, although the name of Percy had for centuries before (A.D. 1299) enjoyed a distinguished place in the roll of the Nobility.

Members of the House of Peers.

ABBREVIATIONS—K.G. signifies Knight of the Garter—G.C.B. Grand Cross, K.C.B. Knight Companion, and C.B. Companion, of the Bath—K.T. Knight of the Thistle—K.P. Knight of St. Patrick—G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George—G.C.H. Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

3 Peers of the Blood Royal.

Style, *His Royal Highness.*

1841 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Dublin, K.G., K.T.

1799 George Frederick Alexander Charles Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, K.G., *King of Hanover.*

1801 George Wm. Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, Baron Culloden, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.H., G.C.M.G.

2 Archbishops.

Style, *His Grace, Most Reverend.*

Canterbury—John Bird Sumner, D.D. Consecrated Bishop of Chester, 1828: translated to Canterbury, 1848. Annual value of See. £15,000.

York—Thomas Musgrave, D.D. Consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 1837; trans. to York, 1848. Annual value of See, £10,000.

20 Dukes.

Style, *Most Noble, His Grace.*

1682 Beaufort, K.G.	<i>Somerset</i>
1694 Be lford, K.G.	<i>Russell</i>
1711 Branton and Hamilton	<i>Hamilton</i>
1822 Buckingham & Chandos, K.G.	<i>Grenville</i>
1833 Cleveland, K.G.	<i>Vane</i>
1694 Devonshire, K.G.	<i>Cavendish</i>
1675 Grafton	<i>Fitz-Roy</i>
1694 Leeds	<i>Osborne</i>
1719 Manchester	<i>Montagu</i>
1702 Marlborough	<i>Churchill</i>
1756 Newcastle	<i>Clinton</i>
1483 Norfolk, K.G.	<i>Howard</i>
1766 Northumberland, K.G.	<i>Percy</i>
1716 Portland	<i>Bentinck</i>
1675 Richmond, K.G.	<i>Lennox</i>
1703 Rutland, K.G.	<i>Manners</i>
1684 St. Alban's	<i>Beauleuk</i>
1546 Somerset	<i>St. Maur</i>
1833 Sutherland, K.G.	<i>Gower</i>
1814 Wellington	<i>Wellesley</i>

21 Marquises.

Style—*Most Honourable.*

1790 Abercorn, K.G.	<i>Hamilton</i>
1821 Ailesbury, K.T.	<i>Bruce</i>
1831 Ailsa	<i>Kennedy</i>
1815 Anglesey	<i>Paget</i>
1789 Bath	<i>Thynne</i>
1831 Breadalbane, K.T.	<i>Campbell</i>
1826 Bristol	<i>Hervey</i>
1796 Bute	<i>Stuart</i>
1812 Camden, K.G.	<i>Pratt</i>
1815 Cholmondeley	<i>Cholmondeley</i>
1849 Dalhousie, K.T.	<i>Ramsay</i>
1801 Exeter, K.G.	<i>Cecil</i>
1816 Hastings	<i>Hastings</i>
1793 Hertford, K.G.	<i>Conway</i>
1784 Lansdowne, K.G.	<i>Fitz-Maurice</i>

1838 Normanby, K.G. G.C.B. G.C.H.	<i>Phipps</i>
1812 Northampton	<i>Compton</i>
1789 Salisbury, K.G.	<i>Cecil</i>
1786 Townshend	<i>Townshend</i>
1831 Westminster	<i>Grosvenor</i>
1551 Winchester	<i>Paulet</i>

107 Earls.

Style—*Right Honourable.*

1784 Abergavenny	<i>Nevill</i>
1682 Abingdon	<i>Bertie</i>
1696 Albemarle	<i>Keppel</i>
1826 Amherst, G.C.H.	<i>Amherst</i>
1730 Ashburnham	<i>Ashburnham</i>
1714 Aylesford	<i>Finch</i>
1772 Bathurst	<i>Bathurst</i>
1815 Beauchamp	<i>Ligon</i>
1679 Berkeley, (<i>Title unclaimed.</i>)	<i>Bekeley</i>
1790 Beverley	<i>Percy</i>
1815 Bradford	<i>Bridgeman</i>
1815 Brownlow, G.C.H.	<i>Cust</i>
1746 Buckinghamshire	<i>Hobart</i>
1831 Burlington	<i>Cavendish</i>
1800 Carlogan, C.B.	<i>Carlogan</i>
1831 Camperdown, K.T.	<i>Holdane</i>
1661 Cardigan, K.C.B.	<i>Brudenell</i>
1661 Carlisle, K.G. [LORD LIEUT.]	<i>Howard</i>
1793 Carnarvon	<i>Herbert</i>
1814 Cathcart, K.C.B.	<i>Cathcart</i>
1827 Cawdor	<i>Campbell</i>
1628 Chesterfield	<i>Stanhope</i>
1801 Chichester	<i>Pelham</i>
1776 Clarendon, K.G. [FOR. AFFAIRS]	<i>Villiers</i>
1850 Cottenham	<i>Pepys</i>
1697 Coventry	<i>Coventry</i>
1718 Cowper	<i>Cowper</i>
1801 Craven	<i>Craven</i>
1711 Dartmouth	<i>Legg</i>
1816 De Grey, K.G.	<i>De Grey</i>
1761 De La Warr	<i>West</i>
1622 Denbigh, G.C.H.	<i>Feilding</i>
1485 Derby	<i>Stanley</i>
1553 Devon	<i>Courtenay</i>
1790 Digby	<i>Digby</i>
1837 Ducie	<i>Moreton</i>
1833 Durham	<i>Lambton</i>
1837 Effingham	<i>Howard</i>
1821 Eldon	<i>Scott</i>
1844 Ellenborough, G.C.B.	<i>Law</i>
1846 Ellesmere, K.G.	<i>Egerton</i>
1661 Essex	<i>Cape</i>
1711 Ferrers	<i>Shirley</i>
1841 Fitzhardinge	<i>Berkeley</i>
1746 Fitz-William, K.G.	<i>Fitz-William</i>
1789 Fortescue	<i>Fortescue</i>
1841 Gainsborough	<i>Noe</i>
1833 Granville [PRES. OF COUNCIL]	<i>Gowce</i>
1805 Grey	<i>Grey</i>
1752 Guilford	<i>North</i>
1719 Harborough	<i>Sherar</i>
1754 Hardwicke	<i>York</i>
1812 Harewood	<i>Lascelle</i>
1742 Harrington, C.B.	<i>Stanhop</i>
1809 Harrowby [PRIVY SEAL]	<i>Ryde</i>
1821 Howe, G.C.H.	<i>Howe</i>

1529 Huntingdon	Hastings
1756 Bechester	Strangecrofts
1697 Jersey, G.C.H.	Villiers
1837 Leicester	Coke
1811 Lichfield	Anson
1626 Lindsey	Bertie
1807 Lonsdale	Lovelace
1838 Lovelace	King
1721 Macclesfield	Parker
1800 Malmesbury	Harris
1776 Mansfield, K.T.	Murray
1806 Manvers	Pierrepont
1813 Minto, G.C.B.	Kynningmond
1815 Morley	Parker
1789 Mount-Edgumbe	Edgumbe
1831 Munster	Fitzclarence
1805 Nelson	Nelson
1801 Onslow	Onslow
1806 Orford	Walpole
1551 Pembroke	Herbert
1721 Pomfret	Fermor
1743 Portsmouth	Fellowses
1705 Poulett	Poulett
1804 Powis	Herbert
1765 Radnor	Bowyerie
1833 Ripon	Robinson
1801 Romney	Marshall
1801 Rosslyn	Erskine
1814 St. Germans, C.B.	Eliot
1660 Sandwich	Montagu
1690 Scarborough	Savile
1672 Shaftesbury	Cooper
1442 Shrewsbury	Talbot
1821 Somers	Cocks
1765 Spencer, K.G., C.B.	Spencer
1628 Stamford	Grey
1718 Stanhope	Stanhope
1821 Stradbroke	Rous
1847 Stratford, G.C.B. G.C.H.	Byng
1603 Suffolk	Howard
1784 Talbot, C.B.	Talbot
1714 Tankerville	Bennet
1821 Vane	Vane-Tempest
1815 Verulam	Grimston
1729 Waldegrave, C.B.	Waldegrave
1759 Warwick	Greville
1624 Westmoreland, G.C.B. G.C.H.	Fane
1801 Wilton, G.C.H.	Egerton
1628 Winchelsea	Hatton
1837 Yarborough	Pelham
1838 Zetland	Dundas

18 Viscounts.

Style—Right Honourable.

1712 Bolingbroke	St. John
1828 Canning	Canning
1835 Canterbury	Sutton
1826 Combermere, G.C.B. G.C.H.	Cotton
1816 Exmouth	Pellevé
1720 Falmouth	Boscawen
1849 Gough, G.C.B.	Gough
1846 Hardinge, G.C.B.	Hardinge
1550 Hereford	Devereux
1841 Hill	Hill
1795 Hood	Hood
1766 Maynard	Hood
1802 Melville, K.C.B.	Maynard
1801 St. Vincent	Dundas
1805 Sidmouth	Jervis
1852 Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B.	Addington
1789 Sydney	Canning
1721 Torrington	Townshend
	Byng

26 Bishops. (2 without Seats.)

Style—Right Reverend.

	Cons.
Rt. Hon. Dr. C. J. Blomfield London	1824
Dr. Edward Maltby Durham	1831
Dr. Charles Rich. Sumner Winchester	1826
Dr. George Murray Rochester	1827
Dr. Christopher Bethell Bangor	1824
Dr. the Hon. Hugh Percy Carlisle	1827
Dr. the Baron Auckland Ba. & Wells	1847
Dr. James Henry Monk Glo. & Bris.	1830
Dr. Henry Phillpotts Exeter	1830
Dr. Charles Henry Longley Ripon	1836
Dr. G. Davys Peterboro'	1839
Dr. Henry Pepys Worcester	1839
Dr. Connop Thirlwall St. David's	1840
Dr. Ashurst T. Gilbert Chichester	1842
Dr. John Lonsdale Lichfield	1843
Dr. Thomas Turton Ely	1845
Dr. Samuel Wilberforce Oxford	1845
Dr. T. Vowler Short St. Asaph	1841
Dr. James Prince Lee Manchester	1847
Dr. R. D. Hampden Hereford	1847
Dr. John Graham Chester	1848
Dr. Samuel Hinds Norwich	1849
Dr. Alfred Ollivant Llandaff	1849
Dr. John Jackson Lincoln	1853
* Dr. Walter K. Hamilton Salisbury	1854
† Dr. the Hon. H. Powys Sod. & Man	1854

* The Bp. of Salisbury (as the last created) will not be called to the House until a vacancy occurs.

† See p. 15.

129 Barons.

Style—Right Honourable.

1801 Abercromby	Abercromby
1835 Abinger	Scarlett
1801 Alvanley	Arden
1605 Arundell	Arundell
1835 Ashburton	Baring
1793 Auckland (Bp. Bath & Wells)	Auckland
1313 Audley	Thicknesse-Touchet
1780 Bagot	Bagot
1837 Bateman	Hanbury
1797 Bayning	Powlett
1307 Beaumont	Stapleton
1455 Berners	Wilson
1784 Berwick	Hill
1797 Bolton	Powlett
1761 Boston	Irby
1788 Braybrooke	Griffin
1830 Brougham and Vaux	Brougham
1841 Broughton de Gyfford, G.C.B.	Hobhouse
1643 Byron	Byron
1796 Calthorpe	Gough
1383 Camoys	Stonor
1841 Campbell	Campbell
1838 Carew, K.P.	Carew
1797 Carrington	Carrington
1815 Churchill	Spencer
1672 Clifford	Clifford
1299 Clinton	Trefusis
1831 Cloncurry	Lawless
1817 Colchester	Abbot
1841 Congleton	Parnell
1828 Cowley, G.C.B.	Wellesley
1850 Cranworth [CHANCELLOR]	Rolfe
1806 Crewe	Crewe
1307 Dacre	Trevor
1839 De Freyne	French

1821 Delamere	Cholmondeley	1839 Stanley of Alderley [PR. TRADE]	Stanley
1835 De L'Isle	Foulis	1447 Stourton	Stourton
1838 De Mauley	Ponsonby	1839 Stuart de Decies	Stuart
1834 Denman	Denman	1838 Sudeley	Hanbury-Tracy
1264 De Ros	De Ros	1786 Suffield	Harbord
1831 De Saumarez	Saumarez	1831 Templemore	Chichester
1826 De Tabley	Warren	1827 Tenterden	Abbott
1786 Dorchester	Carleton	1616 Teynham	Curzon
1615 Dormer	Dormer	1792 Thurlow	Thurlow
1790 Douglas	Douglas	1850 Truro	Wilde
1839 Dunfermline	Abercromby	1523 Vaux of Harrowden	Mostyn
1780 Dynevor	Rice-Trevor	1762 Vernon	Warren
1806 Erskine	Erskine	1841 Vivian	Vivian
1826 FEVERSHAM	Duncombe	1780 Walsingham	De Grey
1776 Foley	Foley	1644 Ward	Ward
1821 Forester	Forester	1839 Weilock	Lansley
1806 Gardner	Gardner	1826 Wharnccliffe	Stuart-Wortley
1824 Gifford	Gifford	1492 Willoughby de Broke	Verney
1815 Glenelg	Grant	1313 Willoughby d'Eresby	Willoughby
1832 Godolphin	Osborne	1797 Wodehouse	Wodehouse
1782 Grantley	Norton	1838 Wrottesley	Wrottesley
1815 Harris	Harris	1829 Wynford	Bat
1289 Hastings	Astley		
1835 Hatherton	Littleton		
1776 Hawke	Hawke		
1828 Heytesbury, G.C.B.	A'Court		
1762 Holland	Fox		
1597 Howard-de-Walden, G.C.B.	Ellis		
1831 Howden, K.C.B. K.H.	Caradoc		
1839 Keane	Keane		
1788 Kenyon	Kenyon		
1839 Leigh	Leigh		
1797 Lilford	Powys		
1850 Londesborough, K.C.H.	Denison		
1837 Lovat	Frazer		
1839 Lurgan	Brownlow		
1827 Lyndhurst	Copley		
1794 Lyttelton	Lyttelton		
1807 Manners	Manners		
1838 Methuen	Methuen		
1711 Middleton	Willoughby		
1847 Milford	Philipps		
1728 Monson	Monson		
1839 Monteagle	Spring-Rice		
1831 Mostyn	Lloyd-Mostyn		
1797 Northwick	Rushout		
1850 Overstone	Loyd		
1831 Panmure, K.T. [SEC. AT WAR]	Maule		
1603 Petre	Petre		
1827 Plunket (Bp. of Tuam, &c.)	Plunket		
1831 Poltimore	Bampfylde		
1805 Ponsonby	Ponsonby		
1817 Portman	Portman		
1852 Raglan	Somerset		
1821 Ravensworth	Liddell		
1821 Rayleigh	Strutt		
1802 Redesdale	Mitford		
1797 Ribblesdale	Lister		
1802 Rivers	Rivers		
1782 Rodney	Rodney		
1838 Rossmore	Westenra		
1578 St. John	St. John		
1852 St. Leonard's	Sugden		
1802 Sandys	Hill		
1447 Saye & Sele	Fiennes		
1761 Scarsdale	Curzon		
1839 Seaton, G.C.B. G.C.H. G.C.M.G. Colborne	Colborne		
1784 Sherborne	Dutton		
1828 Skelmersdale	Wilbraham		
1760 Sondes	Milles		
1780 Southampton	Fitzroy		
1640 Stafford	Jerningham		
		1839 Stanley of Alderley [PR. TRADE]	Stanley
		1447 Stourton	Stourton
		1839 Stuart de Decies	Stuart
		1838 Sudeley	Hanbury-Tracy
		1786 Suffield	Harbord
		1831 Templemore	Chichester
		1827 Tenterden	Abbott
		1616 Teynham	Curzon
		1792 Thurlow	Thurlow
		1850 Truro	Wilde
		1523 Vaux of Harrowden	Mostyn
		1762 Vernon	Warren
		1841 Vivian	Vivian
		1780 Walsingham	De Grey
		1644 Ward	Ward
		1839 Weilock	Lansley
		1826 Wharnccliffe	Stuart-Wortley
		1492 Willoughby de Broke	Verney
		1313 Willoughby d'Eresby	Willoughby
		1797 Wodehouse	Wodehouse
		1838 Wrottesley	Wrottesley
		1829 Wynford	Bat

47 Irish Peers.

Sitting in the House under a British Peerage.

1749 Bessborough, E.	B. Ponsonby
1801 Carysfort, E.	B. Carysfort
1837 *Charlemont, E. K.P.	B. Charlemont
1823 Clancarty, E.	V. Clancarty
1826 Clanricarde, M. K.P.	B. Somerville
1828 Clanwilliam, E. G.C.H.	B. Clanwilliam
1799 Clare, E.	B. Fitzgibbon
1794 Clifden, V.	B. Newdigate
1821 Conyngham, M. K.P. G.C.H.	B. Minster
1711 Cork, E. K.P.	B. Boyle
1796 Courtown, E.	B. Salterford
1847 Cremorne, B. K.P.	B. Dartry
1608 Darnley, E.	B. Clifton
1791 Donegal, M. G.C.H.	B. Fisherville
1821 Donoughmore, E.	V. Hutchinson
1772 Downshire, M.	E. Hillsborough
1801 Drogheda, M.	B. Moore
1850 Dufferin, B.	B. Clandeboye
1762 Egmont, E.	B. Lovell & Holland
1801 Ely, M.	B. Loftus
1815 Enniskillen, E.	B. Grinstone
1827 Fife, E. K.T. G.C.H.	B. Fife
1831 Fingall, E. K.P.	B. Fingall
1790 Gage, V.	B. Gage
1835 Gosford, E. K.P.	B. Worthington
1805 Granard, E.	B. Granard
1831 Headfort, M. K.P.	B. Keble
1821 Kingston, E.	B. Kingston
1747 Leinster, D.	V. Leinster
1831 Leitrim, E. K.P.	B. Clement
1815 Limerick, E.	B. Foxford
1838 Lismore, V.	B. Lismore
1814 Londonderry, M.	B. Stewart
1821 Longford, E.	B. Silchester
1821 Massereene, V. K.P.	B. Orr
1831 Meath, E.	B. Charvillat
1796 Middleton, V.	B. Brodrick
1821 Mornington, E.	B. Maryborough
1821 Ormonde, M.	B. Ormonde
1826 Ranfurly, E.	B. Ranfurly
1821 Roden, E. K.P.	B. Clanbrassil
1831 Sefton, E.	B. Sefton

* Also an Irish Representative Peer.

1786 Shannon, E.
1802 Sheffield, E.
1806 Sligo, M.
1825 Strangford, V.
1786 Waterford, M. K.P.

B. Carleton
B. Sheffield
B. Monteagle
B. Penshurst
B. Tyrone

28 Scotch Peers.

Sitting in the House under a British Peerage.

1814 Aberdeen, E. K.G. K.T.	V. Gordon
1766 Argyll, D. [Post Office]	E. Sutherland
1786 Atholl, D. K.T.	E. Strange
1831 Belhaven, B.	B. Hamilton
1662 Buccleuch, D. K.G.	E. Doncaster
1826 Crawford & Balcarres, E.	B. Wigan
1831 Dunmore, E.	B. Dunmore
1806 Eglinton, E. K.T.	B. Ardsrossan
1849 Elgin, E. K.T.	B. Elgin
1831 Erroll, E.	B. Kilmarnock
1832 Falkland, V. G.C.H.	B. Hunsdon
1796 Galloway, E.	B. Stewart of Garlies
1815 Glasgow, E.	B. Ross
1827 Haddington, E. K.T.	B. Melross
1643 Hamilton, D. [see Brandon and Hamilton, p. 16.]	
1809 Hopetoun, E.	B. Hopetoun & Niddry
1815 Huntly, M.	B. Meldrum
1831 Kinnaird, B.	B. Rossie
1711 Kinnoul, E.	B. Hay
1838 Kintore, E.	B. Kintore
1805 Lauderdale, E.	B. Lauderdale
1821 Lothian, M.	B. Kerr
1722 Montrose, D. K.T.	E. Graham
1796 Moray, E.	B. Stuart
1828 Rosebery, E. K.T.	B. Rosebery
1837 Roxburghe, D. K.T.	E. Innes
1841 Stair, E.	B. Oxenford
1821 Wemyss, E.	B. Wemyss

28 Irish Representative Peers.

Elected for Life.

1800 Bandon, E.	Bernard
1781 Bangor, V.	Ward
1816 Bantry, E.	White
1621 Blayney, L.	Blayney
1812 Castlemaine, L.	Handcock
1761 Charlemont, E. *	Caulfeild
1800 Clarina, L.	Massey
1799 Clonbrock, B.	Dillon
1797 Crofton, L.	Crofton
1793 Desart, E.	Cuffe
1785 Doneraile, V.	St. Leger
1821 Downes, L. K.C.B.	De Burgh
1766 Dungannon, V.	Hill-Trevor
1845 Dunsandle, L.	Daly
1789 Erne, E.	Crichton
1756 Farnham, L. K.P.	Maxwell
1816 Glengall, E.	Buller
1791 Hawarden, V.	Maude
1789 Killmaine, L.	Browne

(One Vacancy.)

1756 Lanesborough, E.
1795 Lucan, E. K.C.B.
1785 Mayo, E.
1781 Mount-Cashell, E.
1785 Portarlinton, E.
1806 Rosse, E. K.P.
1822 Westmeath, M.
1793 Wicklow, E. K.P.

Danvers
Bingham
Bourke
Moore
Dawson-Damer
Parsons
Nugent
Howard

16 Scotch Representative Peers.

Elected with every Parliament.

1639 Airlie, E.	Ogilvy
1606 Blantyre, B.	Stuart
1609 Colville of Culross, B.	Colville
1509 Elphinstone, B. G.C.H.	Elphinstone
1445 Gray, B.	Gray
1605 Home, E.	Home
1641 Leven and Melville, E.	Melville
1458 Morton, E.	Douglas
1606 Orkney, E.	Fitzmaurice
1690 Polwarth, B.	Scott
1701 Seafieid, E.	Grant
1646 Selkirk, E.	Douglas
1489 Sinclair, B.	St. Clair
1686 Strathallan, V.	Drummond
1677 Strathmore, E.	Bowes
1694 Tweeddale, M. K.T. C.B.	Hay

4 Irish Bishops.

By Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin sit alternately from session to session; and the rotation of the Bishops' sees is as follows:—
Meath, Cashel, Tuam, Derry, Limerick, Down, Ossory, Cork, Killaloe, Kilmore.

16 Peers who are Minors,

With the Dates of their Majority.

H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G., Earl of Dublin			1862
D. St. Alban's	1861	E. Sefton	1856
M. of Hastings	1863	V. Hereford	1864
Marq. of Bute	1868	V. Hood	1859
M. Ormonde	1865	L. Abercromby	1859
E. Brownlow	1863	L. Skelmersdale	1858
E. of Coventry	1859	L. Beaumont	1869
E. Dunmore	1862	L. Langford	1869
E. Eldon	1866		

2 Eldest Sons of Peers,

Sitting in the House by an independent title.

Title of courtesy	Sits as	Son of
Bruce, Earl	Baron Bruce	Mar. Ailesbury
Enfield, Visc.	B. Strafford	Earl Strafford

List of Scotch and Irish Peers not in the Upper House.

Those with a § are Members of the present House of Commons.

SCOTCH PEERS.	IRISH PEERS.			
Arbuthnott, V.	Aldbrough, E.	Clermont, L.	Hotham, L. §	Newborough, L.
Buchan, E.	Annesley, E. §	Clonmell, E.	Howth, E. K.P.	Norbury, E.
Caithness, E.	Antrim, E.	De Blaquiére, L.	Huntingfield, L.	Normanton, E.
Carnwath, E.	Arran, E. K.P.	De Vesci, V.	Inchiquin, L.	Ongley, L.
Cranstoun, L.	Ashbrook, V.	Decies, L.	Kenmare, E.	Oranmore, L.
Duffus, L. ¶	Ashtown, L.	Dillon, V.	Kensington, L.	Palmerston, V. §
Dundonald, E.	Avonmore, V.	Downe, V.	Kilmorey, E.	Powerscourt, V.
Elysart, E.	Aylmer, L.	Dunalley, L.	Kingsale, L.	Radstock, L. C.B.
Elibank, L.	K.C.B.	Dunboyne, L.	Langford, L.	Ranelagh, V.
Fairfax, L.	Barrington, V. §	Dunraven, E.	Lifford, V.	Rendlesham, L.
Forbes, L.	Bellew, L.	Dunsany, L.	Lisburne, E. §	Riversdale, L. †
Mar, E.	Belmore, E.	Fermoy, L.	Lisle, L.	Rokeby, L.
Napier, L.	Bloomfield, L.	French, L.	Listowel, E. K.P.	Southwell, V. K.P.
Northesk, E.	Boyne, V.	Fitzgerald, L. †	Lorton, V.	Taafe, V.
Perth, E.	Bridport, L.	Frankfort, V.	Louth, L.	Talbot de Malahide, L.
Queensberry, M.	Caledon, E.	Galway, V. §	Macdonald, L.	Teignmouth, L.
Reay, L.	Carbery, L.	Garvagh, L.	Massy, L.	Templetown, V.
Rollo, L.	Carrick, E.	Gormanston, V.	Mexborough, E.	Trimlestown, L.
Roths, E.	Castle-Stuart, E.	Gort, V.	Miltown, E. K.P.	Valentia, V.
Saltoun, L.	Cavan, E.	Graves, L.	Molesworth, V.	Ventry, L.
Somerville, L.	Charleville, E.	Guillamore, V.	Monck, V. §	Wallscourt, L.
Southesk, E.	Chetwynd, V.	Harberton, V.	Mountgarret, V.	Waterpark, L. §
Torphichen, L.	Clanmorris, L.	Headley, L.	Mountmorres, V.	Winterton, E.
Traquair, E.		Henley, L.	Muncaster, L.	
		Henniker, L.	Muskerry, L.	

† Dean of Kilmore.

‡ Bishop of Killaloe.

¶ This peerage is in abeyance; its rightful possessor is Sir George Sutherland Dunbar, who prefers the baronetcy.

Peersesses in their own Right.

Baroness Le Despencer (V. Falmouth) 1264	Baroness Windsor 1534
Baroness De Clifford 1299	Baroness North 1554
Baroness De la Zouche 1308	Baroness Ruthven 1651
Baroness Grey de Ruthyn (Marchioness of Hastings) 1324	Baroness Keith (1803) and Nairn .. 1681
Baroness Sempill 1489	Baroness Wenman 1834
Baroness Braye 1529	Baroness Stratheden 1836
	Duchess of Inverness 1840

Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest Sons and Grandsons of Peers.

* * It is necessary to observe that the Eldest Sons of Viscounts and Barons have no higher designation than that of Honourable.

Aberdour l. Morton e.	Blandford m. Marlborough d.	Castle-Wellan l. Annesley e.
Aboyne e. Huntly m.	Boringdon v. Morley e.	Caulfeild v. Charlemont e.
Acheson v. Gosford e.	Bowmont m. Roxburghe d.	Cavendish l. Burlington e.
Adare v. Dunraven e.	Boyle v. Shannon e.	Chandos m. Buckingham d.
Alexander v. Caledon e.	Brabazon l. Meath e.	Chelsea v. Cadogan e.
Alford v. Brownlow e.	Brackley v. Ellesmere e.	Chewton v. Waldegrave e.
Altamont e. Stigo m.	Brecknock e. Camden m.	Clanmaurice v. Shelburne e.
Althorp v. Spencer e.	Brooke l. Warwick e.	Clements v. Leitrim e.
Amiens v. Aldborough e.	Bruce e. Ailesbury m.	Clifton l. Darnley e.
Andover v. Suffolk e.	Bruce l. Elgin e.	Clive v. Powis e.
Anson v. Lichfield e.	Brudenell l. Cardigan e.	Clonmore l. Wicklow e.
Apsley l. Bathurst e.	Burford e. St. Albans d.	Cochrane l. Dundonald e.
Arundel & Surrey e. Norfolk d.	Burghersh l. Westmoreland e.	Coke v. Leicester e.
Ashley l. Shaftesbury e.	Burghley l. Exeter m.	Cole v. Enniskillen e.
Balgownie v. Leven e.	Bury v. Albemarle e.	Coleshill v. Digby e.
Bective e. Headfort m.	Caher v. Glengall e.	Compton e. Northampton m.
Bellfast e. Donegal m.	Camden, v. Gainsborough e.	Corry v. Belmore e.
Belgrave v. Grosvenor e.	Cardross l. Buchan e.	Courtenay v. Decon e.
Berehaven v. Bantry e.	Carlow v. Portarlington e.	Cranbourne v. Salisbury m.
Bernard v. Bandon e.	Carmarthen m. Leeds d.	Cranley v. Onslow e.
Berriedale l. Caithness e.	Cassillis e. Ailsa m.	Crichton v. Erne e.
Bertie l. Lindsey e.	Castle-Cuffe v. Desart e.	Crowhurst v. Cottenham e.
Bingham l. Lucan e.	Castlereagh v. Londonderry m.	Curzon v. Howe e.
Binning l. Haddington e.	Castle-Rosse v. Kenmare e.	Daer l. Selkirk e.

- Dalkeith *e.* Buccleuch *d.*
 Dalmeny *i.* Rosebery *e.*
 Dalrymple *v.* Stair *e.*
 Dalzell *i.* Carnreath *e.*
 Darlington *e.* Cleveland *d.*
 Deerhurst *v.* Coventry *e.*
 Delvin *i.* Westmeath *m.*
 Douro *m.* Wellington *d.*
 Douglas *m.* Hamilton *d.*
 Doune *i.* Moray *e.*
 Drumlanrig *v.* Queensberry *m.*
 Duncan *e.* Camperdown *e.*
 Duncannon *v.* Bessborough *e.*
 Dundas *i.* Zeland *e.*
 Dungarvon *v.* Cork *e.*
 Dunglas *i.* Homs *e.*
 Dunkellin *i.* Clanricarde *m.*
 Dunlo *e.* Clancarty *e.*
 Dunluce *v.* Antrim *e.*
 Dunwich *v.* Stradbroke *e.*
 Dupplin *v.* Kinnoul *e.*
 Dursley *v.* Berkeley *e.*
 Earlsfort *i.* Clonmell *e.*
 Eastnor *v.* Somers *e.*
 Ebrington *v.* Fortescue *d.*
 Eleho *i.* Wemyss *e.*
 Eliot *i.* St. Germans *e.*
 Elmley *v.* Beauchamp *e.*
 Emlyn *v.* Caerdyf *e.*
 Encombe *v.* Eldon *e.*
 Enfield *v.* Strafford *e.*
 Ennismore *v.* Lisioel *e.*
 Erskine *i.* Mar *e.*
 Euston *e.* Grafton *d.*
 Feilding *v.* Denbigh *e.*
 Fincastle *v.* Dunmore *e.*
 Fitzclarence *v.* Munster *e.*
 Fitz-Gibbon *v.* Clare *e.*
 Fitzharris *v.* Malmesbury *e.*
 Folkestone *v.* Radnor *e.*
 Forbes *v.* Granard *e.*
 Fordwich *v.* Cowper *e.*
 Forth *v.* Perth *e.*
 Gairlies *i.* Galloway *e.*
 Gifford *e.* Tweeddale *m.*
 Gilford *i.* Clanwilliam *e.*
 Glamis *i.* Strathmore *e.*
 Glamorgan *e.* Worcester *m.*
 Glandine *v.* Norbury *e.*
 Glentworth *i.* Limerick *e.*
 Goderich *v.* Ripon *e.*
 Graham *m.* Montrose *d.*
 Granby *m.* Rutland *e.*
 Greenock *i.* Cathcart *e.*
 Grey de Wilton *v.* Wilton *e.*
 Grey of Groby *i.* Stamford *e.*
 Grosvenor *e.* Westminster *m.*
 Grimston *v.* Verulam *e.*
 Guernsey *i.* Aylesford *e.*
 Haddo *i.* Aberdeen *e.*
 Hamilton *v.* Abercorn *m.*
 Hartington *m.* Devonshire *d.*
 Hastings *i.* Huntingdon *e.*
 Herbert *i.* Penbrooke *e.*
 Hervey *i.* Jersey *e.*
 Hillsborough *e.* Downshire *m.*
 Hinchinbrooke *v.* Sandwich *e.*
 Hinton *v.* Poulett *e.*
 Hobart *i.* Buckinghamshire *e.*
 Holmesdale *v.* Amherst *e.*
 Hope *v.* Hopetoun *e.*
 Howard *i.* Effingham *e.*
 Howick *v.* Grey *e.*
 Huntingtower *i.* Dysart *e.*
 Hyde *i.* Clarendon *e.*
 Ikerrin *v.* Carrick *e.*
 Ingestre *v.* Talbot *e.*
 Inverurie *i.* Kintore *e.*
 Jedburgh *i.* Lothian *m.*
 Jermyn *e.* Bristol *m.*
 Jocelyn *v.* Roden *e.*
 Kelburne *v.* Glasgow *e.*
 Kilcoursey *v.* Cavan *e.*
 Kildare *m.* Leinster *d.*
 Killeen *i.* Fingal *e.*
 Kilmarnock *i.* Erroll *e.*
 Kilworth *i.* Mountcashell *e.*
 Kingsborough *v.* Kingston *e.*
 Kirkwall *v.* Orkney *e.*
 Lambton *v.* Durham *e.*
 Lascelles *v.* Harewood *e.*
 Leicester *e.* Townshend *m.*
 Lempster *i.* Pomfret *e.*
 Leslie *i.* Rothes *e.*
 Leuchars *i.* Southesk *e.*
 Leveson *i.* Granville *e.*
 Lewisham *v.* Dartmouth *e.*
 Lincoln *e.* Newcastle *d.*
 Lindsay *i.* Crawford *e.*
 Linton *i.* Traquair *e.*
 Loftus *v.* Ely *m.*
 Lorn *m.* Argyle *d.*
 Loughborough *i.* Rosslyn *e.*
 Lovaine *i.* Beverley *e.*
 Lowther *v.* Lonsdale *e.*
 Lucas *i.* De Grey *e.*
 Lumley *v.* Scarborough *e.*
 Lymington *v.* Portsmouth *e.*
 Macduff *v.* Fife *e.*
 Mahon *v.* Stanhope *e.*
 Maidstone *v.* Winchelsea *e.*
 Maitland *v.* Lauderdale *e.*
 Malden *v.* Essex *e.*
 Maltravers *i.* Arundel & Surrey
 Mandeville *v.* Manchester *d.*
 March *e.* Richmond *d.*
 Marsham *v.* Romney *e.*
 Melgund *v.* Minto *e.*
 Merton *v.* Nelson *e.*
 Milton *v.* Fitz-William *e.*
 Molyneux *v.* Sefton *e.*
 Montmerie *i.* Eglinton *e.*
 Moore *v.* Drogheda *m.*
 Morpeth *v.* Carlisle *e.*
 Moreton *i.* Ducie *e.*
 Mt.-Charles *e.* Conyngham *m.*
 Mulgrave *e.* Normanby *m.*
 Naas *i.* Mayo *e.*
 Neville *v.* Abergavenny *e.*
 Newark *v.* Manvers *e.*
 Newport *v.* Bradford *e.*
 Newtown-Butler *i.* Lanesbo *e.*
 Newry & Morne *v.* Kilmorey *e.*
 Norreys *i.* Abingdon *e.*
 North *i.* Guildford *e.*
 Northland *v.* Ranfurly *e.*
 Ockham *v.* Lovelace *e.*
 Offaley *e.* Kidare *m.*
 Ogilvy *i.* Airlie *e.*
 Ormelie *e.* Breadalbane *m.*
 Ossory *e.* Ormonde *m.*
 Ossulton *i.* Tankerville *e.*
 Oxmantown *i.* Rosse *e.*
 Paget *i.* Uxbridge *e.*
 Parker *v.* Macclesfield *e.*
 Pelham *i.* Chichester *e.*
 Perceval *v.* Egmont *e.*
 Percy *e.* Northumberland *d.*
 Petersham *v.* Harrington *e.*
 Petersen *v.* Sheffield *e.*
 Pollington *v.* Mexborough *e.*
 Prochester *i.* Carnarvon *e.*
 Proby *i.* Carysfort *e.*
 Ramsay *i.* Dalhousie *m.*
 Rawdon *e.* Hastings *m.*
 Reidhaven *v.* Seafeld *e.*
 Rocksavage *e.* Cholmondeley *m.*
 Rosehill *i.* Northesk *e.*
 Royston *v.* Hardwicke *e.*
 Russborough *v.* Miltoen *e.*
 Sandon *v.* Harrowby *e.*
 St. Asaph *v.* Ashburnham *e.*
 St. Lawrence *v.* Houth *e.*
 Seaham *v.* Fane *e.*
 Segrave *i.* Fitzhardinge *e.*
 Settrington *i.* March *e.*
 Seymour *i.* Somerset *d.*
 Shelburne *e.* Lansdowne *m.*
 Sherard *i.* Harborough *e.*
 Silchester *i.* Longford *e.*
 Somerton *v.* Normanton *e.*
 Southam *v.* Ellenborough *e.*
 Stafford *m.* Sutherland *d.*
 Stanhope *i.* Chesterfield *e.*
 Stanley *i.* Derby *e.*
 Stavordale *i.* Ilchester *e.*
 Stuart *v.* Castle-Stuart *e.*
 Stopford *v.* Courtoen *e.*
 Stormont *v.* Mansfield *e.*
 Sudley *v.* Arran *e.*
 Suirdale *v.* Donoughmore *e.*
 Sunderland *e.* Blandford *m.*
 Talbot *i.* Shrewsbury *e.*
 Tamworth *v.* Ferrers *e.*
 Tavistock *m.* Bedford *d.*
 Tichfield *m.* Portland *d.*
 Tullamore *i.* Charlesville *e.*
 Tullibardine *m.* Atholl *d.*
 Turnour *v.* Winterton *e.*
 Tyrone *e.* Waterford *m.*
 Uffington *v.* Craven *e.*
 Uxbridge *e.* Anglesey *m.*
 Valletort *v.* Mt. Edgecumbe *e.*
 Vaughan *i.* Lisburne *e.*
 Villiers *v.* Jersey *e.*
 Walpole *i.* Orford *e.*
 Wellesley *v.* Mornington *e.*
 West *i.* De La Warr *e.*
 Weymouth *v.* Bath *m.*
 Wiltshire *e.* Winchester *m.*
 Windsor *e.* Bute *m.*
 Worcester *m.* Beaufort *d.*
 Worsley *i.* Yarborough *e.*
 Yarmouth *e.* Hertford *m.*

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.

[Nov. 11, 1852.]

Speaker, Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord Charles James Fox Russell.

Acland, Sir T. Dyke, bart.	N. Devon	Bethell, Sir Richard, kt.	Aylesbury
Acton, Joseph	Wigan	Biddulph, Col. Robt. M.	Denbighshire
Adair, H. E.	Ipswich	Biggs, W.	Newport, Isle of Wight
Adair, R. A. Shafto	Cambridge	Bignold, Sir Samuel, kt.	Norwich
Adderley, C. Bowyer	N. Staffordshire	Blackett, J. F. B.	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Alcock, T.	E. Surrey	Blackburn, Peter	Stirlingshire
Alexander, John	Carlton	Blake, Martin Joseph	Galway
Anderson, Sir James	Stirling, &c.	Blakemore, T. W. Booker	Herefordshire
Annesley, Earl	Gt. Grimsby	Bland, Loftus H.	King's Co.
Antrobus, Edmund	Wilton	Blandford, Marquis of	Woodstock
Arbuthnott, Gen. Hon. H.	Kincard.	Boldero, Lt.-Col. H. G.	Chippenharn
Archdall, Capt. M. E.	Fermanagh Co.	Bond, Joshua Walter M'Geough	Armagh
Arkwright, George	Leominster	Booth, Sir R. G. bart.	Sligo Co.
Atherton, W.	Durham	Bouverie, Rt. Hon. E. P.	Kilmarnock, &c.
Bagge, William	W. Norfolk	Bowyer, George	Dundalk
Bagshaw, John	Harwich	Brady, John	Leitrim Co.
Bailey, Sir Joseph, bart.	Breconshire	Bramston, T. W.	S. Essex
Bailey, C.	Monmouth, &c.	Brand, Hon. Henry B. Wm.	Lewes
Baillie, Henry James	Inverness-shire	Bright, J.	Manchester
Baines, Right Hon. M. T.	Leeds	Brocklehurst, John	Macclesfield
Baird, James	Falkirk, &c.	Brockman, E. D.	Hythe
Baldock, E. H.	Shrewsbury	Brotherton, Joseph	Salford
Ball, Edward	Cambridgeshire	Brown, H.	Tewkesbury
Ball, John	Carlton Co.	Brown, W.	S. Lancashire
Banks, Right Hon. G.	Dorsetshire	Bruce, C. L. C.	Elgin & Nairnshire
Baring, Hon. Francis	Thetford	Bruce, Lord E. A. C. B.	Marlborough
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.	Portsmouth	Bruce, Henry Austin	Merthyr Tydfil
Baring, H. Bingham	Marlborough	Buck, Lewis William	N. Devon
Baring, Thomas	Huntingdon	Buck, George Stucley	Barnstaple
Barnes, Thomas	Bolton	Buckley, Maj.-Gen. E. Pery	Salisbury
Barrington, Viscount	Berkshire	Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W. bart.	Anglesey
Barrow, Wm. H.	S. Nottinghamshire	Buller, Sir J. B. Y. bt.	S. Devonshire
Bass, Michael Thomas	Derby	Bunbury, Capt. W. B. M'C.	Carlton Co.
Bateson, Capt. T.	Londonderry Co.	Burghley, Lord	S. Lincolnshire
Baxter, William Edward	Montrose, &c.	Burke, Sir T. J. bart.	Galway Co.
Beamish, Francis Barnard	Cork	Burrell, Sir C. M. bart.	New Shoreham
Beaumont, W. B.	S. Northumberland	Burroughes, Henry Negus	E. Norfolk
Beckett, William	Ripon	Burrowes, Robert	Caran Co.
Bective, Earl	Westmorland	Butler, C. S.	Tower Hamlets
Bell, James	Guildford	Butt, G. M.	Weymouth
Bellew, Thomas A.	Galway Co.	Butt, Isaac	Youghal
Bennett, Capt. P.	W. Suffolk	Byng, Hon. G. H. C.	Tavistock
Bentinck, Lord Henry W. S.	N. Notts	Cabbell, B. B.	Boston
Bentinck, George W. P.	W. Norfolk	Cairns, H. McCalmont	Belfast
Beresford, Right Hon. W.	N. Essex	Campbell, Sir A. I. bart.	Argyllshire
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. Fitz-H.	Bristol	Cardwell, Right Hon. E.	Oxford
Berkeley, Rt. Hon. Adm. Sir M. F.	Glo' ster	Carnac, Sir J. R. bart.	Lymington
Berkeley, Gen. Sir G. H. F.	Devonport	Carter, J. B.	Winchester
Berkeley, Grenville C. L.	Cheitenham	Castlerosse, Viscount	Kerry Co.
Bernard, Viscount	Bandon Bridge	Caulfeild, Col. J. M.	Armagh Co.

Cavendish, Hon. C. C.	Buckinghamshire	Divett, Edward	Exeter
Cavendish, Hon. G. H.	N. Derbyshire	Dod, John Whitehall	N. Shropshire
Cayley, E. Stillingfleet	N. R. Yorkshire	Drax, J. S. W. S. E.	Wareham
Cecil, Lord R. T. Gascoigne	Stamford	Drumlanrig, Viscount	Dumfriesshire
Challis, Alderman T.	Finsbury	Drummond, H.	W. Surrey
Chambers, M.	Greenwich	Duckworth, Sir J. T. B. bart.	Exeter
Chambers, T.	Hertford	Duff, G. S.	Elgin, &c.
Chandos, Marquis of	Buckingham	Duff, James	Banffshire
Chaplin, W. J.	Salisbury	Duffy, Charles Gavan	New Ross
Cheetham, John	S. Lancashire	Duke, Alderman Sir J. bart.	London
Chelsea, Viscount	Dover	Duncan, George	Dundee
Child, Smith	N. Staffordshire	Duncan, Viscount	Forfarshire
Cholmondeley, Lord W. H. H.	S. Hants	Duncombe, T. Slingsby	Finsbury
Christopher, Rt. Hon. R. A.	N. Lincoln.	Duncombe, Hon. A.	E. R. Yorkshire
Christy, S.	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Duncombe, Hon. O.	N. R. Yorkshire
Clay, Sir W. bart.	Tower Hamlets	Duncombe, Hon. W. E.	East Retford
Clifford, Col. H. M.	Hereford	Dundas, Frederick	Orkney & Shetland
Clinton, Lord C. Pelham P.	Sandwich	Dundas, G.	Linlithgowshire
Clinton, Lord Robt. R. P.	N. Notts	Dungarvon, Lord	Frome
Clive, Robert	S. Shropshire	Dunlop, Alex. M.	Greenock
Cobbett, J. M.	Oldham	Dunne, Colonel F. P.	Portarlington
Cobbold, J. C.	Ipswich	Dunne, Michael	Queen's Co.
Cobden, Richard	W. R. Yorkshire	Du Pré, Caledon G.	Buckinghamshire
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Southampton	East, Sir J. Buller, bart.	Winchester
Cocks, T. S.	Reigate	Ebrington, Viscount	Marylebone
Codrington, Sir C. W. bt.	E. Gloucester.	Egerton, Sir P. M. G. bt.	S. Cheshire
Coffin, Walter	Cardiff	Egerton, E. C.	Macclesfield
Cogan, W. H. F.	Kildare Co.	Egerton, William Tatton	N. Cheshire
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Fermanagh	Elcho, Lord	Haddingtonshire
Coles, H. B.	Andover	Ellice, Right Hon. Edward	Coventry
Collier, R. P.	Plymouth	Ellice, Edward	St. Andrew's, &c.
Colville, Charles Robt.	S. Derbyshire	Elliot, Hon. John E.	Roxburghshire
Compton, Henry Combe	S. Hants	Elmley, Viscount	W. Worcestershire
Conolly, Thomas	Donegal	Emlyn, Viscount	Pembrokeshire
Coope, Sir C. H. bart.	Queen's Co.	Esmonde, John	Waterford Co.
Corbally, M. Elias	Meath Co.	Estcourt, T. H. Sotheron	N. Wilts
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L.	Tyrone Co.	Euston, Earl of	Thetford
Cotton, Hon. W. H. S.	Carrickfergus	Evans, Gen. Sir de Lacy	Westminster
Cowan, C.	Edinburgh	Evelyn, William John	W. Surrey
Cowper, Rt. Hon. W. Francis	Hertford	Ewart, William	Dumfries, &c.
Craufurd, Edw. H. J.	Ayr, &c.	Ewart, Joseph Christopher	Liverpool
Crook, Joseph	Bolton	Fagan, W. Trant	Cork
Crossley, F.	Halifax	Farnham, E. Basil	N. Leicestershire
Cubitt, Alderman W.	Andover	Farrer, J.	S. Durham
Currie, Raikes	Northampton	Fielden, Montagu J.	Blackburn
Dalkeith, Earl of	Edinburghshire	Fellowes, Edward	Huntingdonshire
Dalrymple, Viscount	Wigtonshire	Fenwick, Henry	Sunderland
Dashwood, Sir G. H. bart.	Wycombe	Fergus, John	Fifeshire
Davie, Sir H. R. F. bt.	Haddington, &c.	Ferguson, Joseph	Carlisle
Davies, D. A. S.	Carmarthenshire	Ferguson, Lt.-Col. R.	Kirkcaldy, &c.
Davies, John Lloyd	Cardigan	Ferguson, Sir R. A. bart.	Londonderry
Davison, Richard	Belfast	Fergusson, Sir James, bt.	Ayrshire
Deasy, Rickard	Co. Cork	Filmer, Sir Edmund, bart.	W. Kent
Deedes, William	E. Kent	Fitzgerald, J. D.	Ennis
Denison, Edmund B.	W. R. Yorkshire	Fitzgerald, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F.	Clare Co.
Denison, John Evelyn	Malton	Fitzgerald, W. R. S.	Horsham
Dent, John D.	Knaresborough	Fitzroy, Right Hon. Henry	Lewes
Dering, Sir E. C. bart.	E. Kent	Fitzwilliam, Hon. G. W.	Peterborough
De Vere, Stephen E.	Limerick Co.	Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W. W.	Malton
Devereux, J. T.	Wexford	Floyer, John	Dorsetshire
Dillwyn, Lewis Llewellyn	Swansea	Foley, J. H. H.	E. Worcestershire
Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benj.	Bucks	Follett, B. Spencer	Bridgewater

Forester, Rt. Hon. G. C. W.	Wenlock	Hankey, Thomson, jun.	Peterborough
Forster, John	Berwick-on-Tweed	Hanmer, Sir John, bart.	Flint, &c.
Forster, C.	Walsall	Harcourt, Col. F. V.	Isle of Wight
Foster, Sir George M. bt.	Monaghan	Harcourt, G. G. Vernon	Oxfordshire
Fortescue, C. S.	Louth Co.	Hardinge, Hon. C. S.	Downpatrick
Fox, R. M.	Longford Co.	Hastie, Alex.	Glasgow
Fox, William Johnson	Oldham	Hastie, Archibald	Paisley
Franklyn, G. W.	Poole	Hawkins, W. W.	Colchester
Freestun, W. L.	Weymouth	Hayes, Sir E. S. bart.	Donegal Co.
French, Fitzstephen	Roscommon Co.	Hayter, Rt. Hon. W. G.	Wells
Freshfield, J. W.	Penryn and Falmouth	Headlam, T. E.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Frewen, Charles Hay	E. Sussex	Heard, John Isaac	Kinsale
Fuller, Augustus Elliot	E. Sussex	Heathcoat, John	Tiverton
Gallwey, Sir W. P. bart.	Thirsk	Heathcote, G. H.	Boston
Galway, Viscount	East Retford	Heathcote, Sir G. J. bart.	Rutlandshire
Gardner, R.	Leicester	Heathcote, Sir W. Lt.	Oxford University
Gaskell, James Milnes	Wenlock	Henchy, David O'C.	Kildare Co.
George, John	Weaford Co.	Heneage, G. F.	Lincoln
Gibson, Right Hon. T. M.	Manchester	Heneage, G. Heneage Walker	Devizes
Gifford, Earl of	Totness	Henley, Rt. Hon. Jos. W.	Oxfordshire
Gilpin, Richard T.	Bedfordshire	Herbert, Col. Hon. Percy E.	Ludlow
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	Oxf. Univ.	Herbert, H. A.	Kerry Co.
Gladstone, J. N.	Devizes	Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney	S. Wills
Glyn, G. C.	Kendal	Herbert, Sir Thomas	Dartmouth
Goddard, A. L.	Cricklade	Hervey, Lord Alfred	Brighton
Goderich, Visct.	Huddersfield	Heywood, James	N. Lancashire
Gooch, Sir E. S. bart.	E. Suffolk	Heyworth, Lawrence	Derby
Goodman, Sir G.	Leeds	Higgins, G. Gore Ouseley	Mayo Co.
Gordon, Hon. A.	Beverley	Hildyard, R. C.	Whitehaven
Gore, W. Ormsby	N. Shropshire	Hill, Lord A. Edwin	Down Co.
Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H.	Camb. Univ.	Hindley, Charles	Ashton-under-Lyne
Gower, Hon. E. F. L.	Stoke-upon-Trent	Hogg, Sir J. Weir, bart.	Honiton
Grace, O. D. J.	Roscommon Co.	Holford, R. S.	E. Gloucestershire
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. bt.	Carlisle	Holland, Edward	Evesham
Graham, Lord M. W.	Grantham	Horsfall, Thomas Berry	Liverpool
Granby, Marquis of	N. Leicestershire	Horsman, Rt. Hon. Edward	Stroud
Greaves, E.	Warwick	Hotham, Lord	E. R. Yorkshire
Greenall, Gilbert	Warrington	Howard, Lord Edward G. F.	Arundel
Greene, Capt. J.	Kilkenny Co.	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	E. Cumberland
Greene, Thomas	Lancaster	Hudson, George	Sunderland
Gregson, S.	Lancaster	Hughes, W. Bulkeley	Carnarvon, &c.
Grenfell, C. W.	Windsor	Hume, W. W. Fitzwilliam	Wicklow
Greville, Col. Fulke S.	Longford Co.	Hutchins, Edward John	Lymington
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G. bt.	Morpeth	Hutt, William	Gateshead
Grey, Ralph William	Liskeard	Ingham, R.	S. Shields
Grogan, Edward	Dublin	Irton, Samuel	W. Cumberland
Grosvenor, Lord Robert	Middlesex	Jackson, W.	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Grosvenor, Earl	Chester	Jermyn, Earl	Bury St. Edmunds
Guernsey, Lord	S. Warwickshire	Johnstone, Sir J. V. B. bt.	Scarborough
Guinness, R. S.	Barnstaple	Johnstone, J.	Clackmannan & Kinross
Gurney, J. H.	Lynn	Jolliffe, Sir W. G. Hylton, bt.	Petersfield
Gwyn, H.	Penryn and Falmouth	Jolliffe, Hedworth Hylton	Wells
Haddo, Lord	Aberdeenshire	Jones, David	Carmarthenshire
Hadfield, G.	Sheffield	Jones, T.	Londonderry Co.
Hale, R. Blagden	W. Gloucestershire	Keating, H. S.	Reading
Halford, Sir H. bt.	S. Leicestershire	Keating, Robert	Waterford
Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir Benj. bt.	Marylebone	Kelly, Sir Fitzroy	W. Suffolk
Hall, Col. John	Buckingham	Kendall, N.	E. Cornwall
Hamilton, G. A.	Dublin University	Kennedy, Tristram	Louth Co.
Hamilton, James Hans	Dublin Co.	Keogh, Rt. Hon. W.	Athlone
Hamilton, Lord Claude	Tyrone Co.	Ker, David Stewart	Down Co.
Hanbury, Hon. C. S. B.	Herefordshire	Kerrison, Sir E. Clarence, bt.	Eye

Kershaw, James	Stockport	March, Earl of	W. Sussex
King, James King	Herefordshire	Marjoribanks, D.C.	Berwick-upon-Tweed
King, Hon. P. J. L.	E. Surrey	Marshall, William	E. Cumberland
Kingscote, Capt. R. N. F.	W. Glostersh.	Martin, John	Tewkesbury
Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	Perth	Massey, W. N.	Newport, Isle of Wight
Kirk, William	Newry	Masterman, John	London
Knatchbull, W. F.	E. Somerset	Matheson, Sir J. bart.	Ross & Cromarty
Knight, F. Wynn	W. Worcestershire	Matheson, A.	Inverness, &c.
Knightley, Rainald	S. Northamptonshire	Maunsell, Col. T. P. N.	Northamptonsh.
Knox, Hon. W. S.	Dungannon	Maxwell, Hon. James Pierce	Cavan Co.
Knox, Col. B. W.	Marlow	Meagher, T.	Waterford
Labouchere, Rt. Hon. Henry	Taunton	Meux, Sir H. bart.	Herefordshire
Lacon, Sir E. H. K. bt.	Yarmouth	Miall, E.	Rochdale
Laffan, R.	St. Ives	Michell, Dr.	Bodmin
Laing, Samuel	Wick, &c.	Miles, William	E. Somerset
Langston, James Haughton	Oxford	Milligan, Robert	Bradford
Langton, W. H. P. G.	W. Somersetsh.	Mills, T.	Totness
Langton, Wm. H. Gore	Bristol	Milner, Sir Wm. M. E. bt.	York
Laseelles, Hon. Edwin	Ripon	Milnes, Richard Monckton	Pontefract
Laslett, W.	Worcester	Milton, Viscount	Wicklow Co.
Layard, Austen H.	Aylesbury	Mitchell, Thomas Alexander	Bridport
Lee, William	Maidstone	Moffat, George	Ashburton
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. C. S.	N. Hampshire	Monck, Viscount	Portsmouth
Legh, George Cornwall	N. Cheshire	Moncrief, Rt. Hon. James	Leith, &c.
Lemon, Sir Charles, bart.	W. Cornwall	Monsell, Rt. Hon. Wm.	Limerick Co.
Lennox, Lord H. G. C. G.	Chichester	Montgomery, H. L.	Leitrim Co.
Lennox, Lord A. F. C. G.	Shoreham	Montgomery, Sir G. G. bt.	Peeblesshire
Leslie, Charles Powell	Monaghan Co.	Moody, Charles Aaron	W. Somersetsh.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. bt.	Radnor	Moore, G. H.	Mayo Co.
Liddell, Hon. H. G.	S. Northumberland	Moore, J. B.	Maldon
Lindsay, Col. Hon. James	Wigan	Morgan, Charles O. S.	Monmouthshire
Lindsay, William Schaw	Tynemouth	Morris, David	Carmarthen
Lisburne, Earl of	Cardiganshire	Mostyn, Hon. T. E. M. L.	Flintshire
Littleton, Hon. E. R.	S. Staffordshire	Mowbray, John Robert	Durham
Locke, J.	Honiton	Mowatt, Francis	Cambridge
Lockhart, Allan Elliott	Selkirkshire	Mulgrave, Earl	Scarborough
Lockhart, William	Lanarkshire	Mullings, Joseph Randolph	Cirencester
Long, Walter	N. Wilts	Mundy, William	S. Derbyshire
Lovaine, Lord	N. Northumberland	Muntz, George Frederick	Birmingham
Lowe, Rt. Hon. Robert	Kidderminster	Murrough, J. P.	Bridport
Lowther, Col. Hon. H. C.	Westmorland	Naas, Lord	Coleraine
Lowther, Capt. H.	W. Cumberland	Napier, Rt. Hon. Joseph	Dublin Univ.
Luce, T.	Malmesbury	Napier, Adml. Sir Charles	Southwark
Lushington, C. M.	Canterbury	Neeld, John	Cricklade, &c.
Lytton, Sir E. G. E. L. B. bt.	Hertfordsh.	Neeld, Joseph	Chippenham
Macartney, George	Antrim Co.	Newark, Viscount	S. Notts
Macaulay, Rt. Hon. T. B.	Edinburgh	Newdegate, Charles N.	N. Warwicksh.
McCaun, James	Drogheda	Newport, Viscount	S. Shropshire
McEvoy, —	Meath Co.	Noel, Hon. Gerald James	Rutlandshire
McGregor, James	Sandwich	Norreys, Sir C. D. O. J. bart.	Mallow
McGregor, J.	Glasgow	North, Frederick	Hastings
Mackie, John	Kirkcudbrightshire	North, Col. J. Sidney	Oxfordshire
Mackinnon, W. A.	Rye	Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry	Dudley
Mac Mahon, Patrick	Wexford Co.	Oakes, James H. P.	Bury St. Edmunds
Maddock, Sir T. H.	Rochester	O'Brien, Cornelius	Clare Co.
M'Taggart, Sir J. bart.	Wigton, &c.	O'Brien, James	Limerick
Magan, Capt. W. H.	Westmeath Co.	O'Brien, Patrick	King's Co.
Maguire, John F.	Dungarvan	O'Brien, Sir Timothy, bart.	Cashel
Malins, R.	Wallingford	O'Connell, Daniel	Tralee
Mangles, Ross Donelly	Guildford	O'Connell, John	Clonmel
Manners, Lord G. J.	Cambridgeshire	O'Flaherty, A.	Galway
Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord John	Colchester	Oliveira, B.	Pontefract

Osborne, Ralph Bernal	Middlesex	Sandars, G.	Wakefield
Ossulston, Lord	N. Northumberland	Sawle, Charles B. G.	Bodmin
Otway, A. John	Stafford	Scholefield, W.	Birmingham
Owen, Sir John, bart.	Pembroke	Scobell, George T.	Bath
Packe, Charles William	S. Leicestershire	Scott, Hon. Francis	Berwickshire
Paget, Lord Alfred Henry	Lichfield	Scrope, George Poulett	Stroud
Paget, Lord Geo. A. F. Beaumaris, &c.		Scully, Vincent	Cork Co.
Pakenham, Thomas Henry	Antrim	Scully, F.	Tipperary Co.
Pakington, Rt. Hn. Sir J. S. bt.	Droitwich	Seymer, Henry Ker	Dorsetshire
Palk, Lawrence	S. Devonshire	Seymour, H. D.	Poole
Palmer, Robert	Berks	Seymour, W. D.	Kingston-on-Hull
Palmer, Roundell	Plymouth	Shafto, R. D.	N. Durham
Palmerston, Viscount	Tiverton	Shee, Serj. Wm.	Kilkenny Co.
Parker, Robert Townley	Preston	Shelburne, Earl of	Calne
Patten, John Wilson	N. Lancashire	Shelley, Sir J. Villiers, bt.	Westminster
Paxton, Sir Joseph, knt.	Coventry	Sheridan, Richard Brinsley	Dorchester
Peacocke, G. M. W.	Maldon	Shirley, Evelyn Philip	S. Warwickshire
Pechell, Sir Geo. R. B. bart.	Brighton	Smijth, Sir W. B. bart.	S. Essex
Peel, Major-Gen. Jonathan	Huntingdon	Smith, Abel	Hertfordshire
Peel, Sir Robert, bart.	Tunworth	Smith, John Abel	Chichester
Peel, Frederick	Bury	Smith, M. T.	Wycombe
Pellatt, Apsley	Southwark	Smith, Right Hon. R. V.	Northampton
Pennant, Hon. E. G. D.	Carnarvonsh.	Smith, J. B.	Stockport
Percy, Hon. Joceline W.	Launceston	Smith, Wm. Masters	W. Kent
Perry, Sir Thomas Erskine	Devonport	Smollett, Alexander	Dumbarthonsire
Phillips, John Henry	Haverfordwest	Smyth, J. G.	York
Phillimore, J. G.	Leominster	Somerset, Edw. A.	Monmouthshire
Phillimore, Robert Joseph	Tavistock	Somerville, Rt. Hn. Sir W. bt.	Canterbury
Pigott, F.	Reading	Spooner, R.	N. Warwickshire
Pilkington, James	Blackburn	Stafford, A. S. O' B.	N. Northamptonshire
Pinney, W.	Lyme Regis	Stafford, Marquis of	Sutherlandshire
Ponsonby, Hon. A. G. J.	Cirencester	Stanhope, James Banks	N. Lincoln
Portal, Melville	N. Hants	Stanley, Lord	Lynn
Portman, Hon. W. H. B.	Shaftesbury	Stanley, Hon. Wm. Owen	Chester
Power, N. M.	Waterford Co.	Starkie, Le Gendre Nicholas	Clitheroe
Powlett, Lord Wm. John Fred.	Ludlow	Steel, John	Cockermouth
Price, Sir Robert, bart.	Hereford	Stephenson, R.	Whitby
Price, W. P.	Gloucester	Stewart, Sir Mich. R. S. bt.	Renfrewsh.
Pritchard, John	Bridgnorth	Stirling, Wm.	Perthshire
Pugh, D.	Montgomery	Stracey, Henry Josias	E. Norfolk
Ramsden, Sir J. W. bart.	Taunton	Strickland, Sir George, bart.	Preston
Reed, Joseph H.	Abingdon	Strutt, Rt. Hon. Edward	Nottingham
Repton, G. W. J.	Warwick	Stuart, William	Bedford
Ricardo, John Lewis	Stoke-on-Trent	Sturt, Henry G.	Dorchester
Ricardo, O.	Worcester	Sullivan, Michael	Kilkenny
Ricardo, Samson	Windsor	Sutton, Hon. J. H. Manners	Newark
Rice, Edward Royd	Dover	Swift, Richard	Sligo Co.
Rich, Henry	Richmond	Talbot, C. R. M.	Glamorganshire
Richardson, Jonathan Joseph	Lisburn	Tancred, Henry William	Banbury
Robertes, T. James A.	E. Cornwall	Taylor, Col. T. Edw.	Dublin Co.
Robertson, P. F.	Hastings	Thesiger, Sir Frederic, kt.	Stamford
Roebuck, J. A.	Sheffield	Thompson, G.	Aberdeen
Rolt, Peter	Greenwich	Thornely, Thomas	Wolverhampton
Rothschild, Baron L. N. de	London	Thornhill, William P.	N. Derbyshire
Rumboldt, Charles Edmund	Yarmouth	Tite, William	Bath
Rushout, Hon. G.	E. Worcestersh.	Tollemache, John	S. Cheshire
Russell, Lord John	London	Tomline, G.	Shrewsbury
Russell, F. C. H.	Bedfordshire	Townshend, J.	Tamworth
Russell, F. W.	Limerick	Traill, George	Caithness-shire
Rust, James	Huntingdonshire	Trollope, Rt. Hn. Sir J. bt.	S. Lincolnshire
Sadler, John	Sligo	Tyler, Sir George	Glamorganshire
Sadlier, James	Tipperary Co.	Tynte, Col. C. J. K.	Bridge-water

Tyrell, Sir John Tyssen, bart.	N. Essex	West, F. R.	Denbigh, &c.
Urquhart, W. Pollard	Westmeath Co.	Whatman, J.	Maidstone
Uxbridge, Earl of	S. Staffordshire	Whitbread, S.	Bedford
Vance, John	Dublin	Whiteside, James	Enniskillen
Vane, Lord A. F. W. C.	N. Durham	Whitmore, Henry	Bridgnorth
Vane, Lord Harry George	S. Durham	Wickham, H. W.	Bradford
Vansittart, G. H.	Berks	Wigram, Loftus T.	Cambridge University
Verner, Sir William, bart.	Armagh Co.	Wilkinson, W. A.	Lambeth
Vernon, Leicester V.	Chatham	Willecox, B. M'Ghie	Southampton
Vernon, G. E. H.	Newark	Williams, Thomas Peers	Marlow
Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.	Wolverhampton	Williams, William	Lambeth
Villiers, Hon. F. J. R.	Rochester	Williams, Michael	W. Cornwall
Vivian, Henry Hussey	Truro	Willoughby, Sir H. P. bart.	Evesham
Vivian, John Ennis	Truro	Wilson, J.	Westbury
Vyse, R. H. R. H.	S. Northamptonsh.	Winnington, Sir T. E. bart.	Bewdley
Vyvyan, Sir Richard R. bart.	Helston	Wise, John A.	Stafford
Waddington, D.	Harwich	Wood, Right Hon. Sir C. bt.	Halifax
Waddington, Harry S.	W. Suffolk	Woodd, B. T.	Knaresborough
Walcott, Rear. Adml. J. E.	Christchurch	Wortley, Right Hon. J. A. S.	Buteshire
Walmsley, Sir Joshua	Leicester	Wrightson, William B.	Northallerton
Walpole, Right Hon. S. H.	Midhurst	Wynn, Sir W. W. bart.	Denbighshire
Walsh, Sir John B. bart.	Radnorshire	Wynn, H. W. W.	Montgomeryshire
Walter, J.	Nottingham	Wyndham, Henry	W. Sussex
Warner, E.	Norwich	Wyndham, Gen. H.	Cockermouth
Waterpark, Lord	Lichfield	Wyndham, William	S. Wilts
Watkins, Col. J. L. V.	Brecknock	Wynne, Wm. W. E.	Merionethshire
Watson, W. H.	Kingston-on-Hull	Wyvill, M.	Richmond
Welby, Sir Glynne E. bart.	Grantham	Yorke, Hon. E. T.	Cambridgeshire
Wells, William	Beverley		

SUMMARY.

English and Welsh Borough Members	..	..	..	333
„ „ County Members ..	..	..	..	159
„ „ University Members ..	..	..	..	4
Scotch Members	..	..	..	53
Irish „	..	..	..	105
				654

House of Commons.

Alphabetical List of Places represented, with the respective Members, and Population from Census 1851, in Counties, Divisions of Counties, &c.

Note—In Great Britain the population of the Counties includes the represented towns. The Counties are printed in Capitals.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—496 MEMBERS.

Pop.			Pop.		
5,954	Abingdon	Joseph H. Reed	12,752	Beaumaris	Lord George Paget
5,395	Andorer	Ald. W. Cubitt	124,478	BEDFORD	F. C. H. Russell
		Henry B. Coles			R. T. Gilpin
57,327	ANGLESEY	Sir R. Bulkeley, bt.	11,693	Bedford	Samuel Whitbread
2,748	Arundel	Lord E. G. Howard			William Stuart
3,432	Ashburton	George Moffat	170,065	BERKS	G. H. Vansittart
29,791	Ashton-under-Lyne	C. Hindley			Robert Palmer
26,794	Aylesbury	A. H. Layard			Viscount Barrington
		Sir Richard Bethell, kt.	15,094	Berwick-on-Tweed	John Forster
8,715	Banbury	Henry W. Tancred			Dudley C. Marjoribanks
11,371	Barnstaple	George S. Buck	10,058	Beverley	Hon. A. Gordon
		R. S. Guinness			Wm. Wells
54,240	Bath	G. T. Scobell, Wm. Tite	7,318	Bewdley	Sir T. Winnington, bt.

Pop.	
232,841	<i>Birmingham</i> G. F. Muntz William Scholefield
46,536	<i>Blackburn</i> James Pilkington Montague Joseph Feilden
6,337	<i>Bodmin</i> Dr. Michell Charles B. G. Sawle
61,171	<i>Bolton</i> Thomas Barnes Joseph Crook
17,518	<i>Boston</i> G. H. Heathcote Benjamin B. Cabbell
103,778	<i>Bradford</i> Robert Milligan H. W. Wickham
61,474	<i>BRECKNOCK</i> Sir J. Bailey, bt.
6,070	<i>Brecknock</i> Col. J. Watkins
7,610	<i>Bridgnorth</i> Henry Whitmore John Pritchard
10,317	<i>Bridgewater</i> Col. Tynte B. Spencer Follett
7,566	<i>Bridport</i> T. A. Mitchell J. P. Murrough
69,673	<i>Brighton</i> Sir G. Pechell, bt. Lord A. Hervey
137,328	<i>Bristol</i> Hon. F. Berkeley W. H. Gore Langton
163,723	<i>BUCKS</i> C. G. Du Pré Right Hon. B. Disraeli Hon. C. C. Cavendish
8,064	<i>Buckingham</i> Col. John Hall Marquis of Chandos
31,262	<i>Bury</i> Frederick Peel
13,900	<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i> Earl Jermyn James H. Porteus Oakes
5,195	<i>Calne</i> Earl of Shelburne
185,405	<i>CAMBRIDGE</i> Hon. E. T. Yorke Lord G. J. Manners; E. Ball
27,815	<i>Cambridge</i> Robt. A. S. Adair Francis Mowatt <i>Cambridge University</i> L. Wigram Right Hon. H. Goulburn
18,398	<i>Canterbury</i> C. M. Lushington Rt. Hn. Sir W. Somerville, bt.
20,424	<i>Cardiff, &c.</i> W. Coffin
70,796	<i>CARDIGAN</i> Earl of Lisburne
11,760	<i>Cardigan, &c.</i> J. L. Davies
26,310	<i>Carlisle</i> Joseph Ferguson Rt. Hn. Sir J. R. G. Graham, bt.
110,632	<i>CARMARTHEN</i> D. A. S. Davies D. Jones
19,234	<i>Carmarthen</i> D. Morris
87,870	<i>CARNARVON</i> Hon. E. Pennant
27,210	<i>Carnarvon, &c.</i> W. B. Hughes
28,424	<i>Chatham</i> L. V. Vernon
35,051	<i>Cheltenham</i> G. C. L. Berkeley
249,000	<i>CHESHIRE, North,</i> G. C. Legh Wm. Tatton Egerton
206,725	<i>„ South,</i> J. Tollemache Sir P. M. G. Egerton, bt.
27,766	<i>Chester</i> Earl Grosvenor Hon. W. O. Stanley
8,662	<i>Chichester</i> J. Abel Smith Lord H. G. G. C. Lennox

Pop.	
6,283	<i>Chippenham</i> Joseph Neeld Col. H. G. Boldero
7,475	<i>Christchurch</i> Rear-Adm. J. E. Walcott
6,096	<i>Cirencester</i> Jos. R. Mullings Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby
11,480	<i>Clitheroe</i> Le Gen. N. Starkie
7,275	<i>Cockermouth</i> Gen. H. Wyndham John Steel
19,443	<i>Colchester</i> W. W. Hawkins Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners
148,802	<i>CORNWALL, East,</i> N. Kendall T. J. Agar Robartes
206,756	<i>„ West,</i> Sir C. Lemon, bt. M. Williams
36,812	<i>Coventry</i> Rt. Hon. E. Ellice Sir Joseph Paxton, knt.
35,503	<i>Cricklade</i> John Neeld A. L. Goddard
103,009	<i>CUMBERLAND, East</i> Hon. C. W. G. Howard W. Marshall
92,483	<i>„ West,</i> Captain Lowther Samuel Irton
4,508	<i>Dartmouth, &c.</i> Sir T. Herbert
92,583	<i>DENBIGH</i> Sir W. W. Wynn, bt. Col. Robert M. Biddulph
16,614	<i>Denbigh, &c.</i> F. R. West
130,067	<i>DERBY, North</i> Hon. G. H. Cavendish William Pole Thornhill
166,017	<i>„ South,</i> C. R. Colville William Mundy
40,609	<i>Derby</i> M. T. Bass Lawrence Heyworth
6,554	<i>Devizes</i> G. H. W. Heneage Captain Gladstone, R.N.
50,159	<i>Devonport</i> Sir Thos. E. Perry Gen. Sir G. Berkeley
182,274	<i>DEVON, North,</i> L. W. Buck Sir T. D. Acland, bt.
381,824	<i>„ South,</i> Laurence Palk Sir J. B. Y. Buller, bart.
6,394	<i>Dorchester</i> Rich. B. Sheridan Henry Gerard Sturt
184,207	<i>DORSET</i> Rt. Hon. G. Banks Henry Ker Seymour John Floyer
22,244	<i>Dover</i> Viscount Chelsea Edward Royd Rice
7,096	<i>Droitwich</i> Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, bt.
37,962	<i>Dudley</i> Sir S. H. Northcote, kt.
272,090	<i>DURHAM, North,</i> R. D. Shafto Lord A. F. C. W. Vane
118,907	<i>„ South,</i> Lord H. G. Vane James Farrer
13,188	<i>Durham</i> William Atherton John Robert Mowbray
189,435	<i>ESSEX, N.</i> Sir J. T. Tyrell, bt. Rt. Hon. Wm. Beresford

Pop.	
179,883	ESSEX, <i>South</i> , T. W. Bramston Sir W. B. Smijth, bart.
4,605	<i>Evesham</i> Edward Holland Sir H. P. Willoughby, bt.
40,688	<i>Exeter</i> Sir J. Duckworth, bt. E. Divett
7,531	<i>Eye</i> Sir E. C. Kerrison, bt.
323,772	<i>Finsbury</i> Ald. Thos. Challis Thomas S. Duncombe
68,156	FLINT Hon. T. E. M. Mostyn
18,814	<i>Flint, &c.</i> Sir J. Hanmer, bt.
10,148	<i>Frome</i> Lord Dungarvon
25,568	<i>Gateshead</i> William Hutt
231,849	GLAMORGAN C. R. M. Talbot Sir George Tyler
200,916	GLOUCESTER, <i>East</i> Sir C. W. Codrington, bt. R. S. Holford
257,889	„ <i>West</i> , R. N. F. Kingscote Robert B. Hale
17,572	<i>Gloucester</i> Wm. P. Price Admiral M. F. F. Berkeley
10,873	<i>Grantham</i> Sir G. E. Welby, bt. Lord M. Wm. Graham
12,263	<i>Great Grimsby</i> Earl Annesley
105,784	<i>Greenwich, &c.</i> Peter Rolt M. Chambers
6,740	<i>Guildford</i> Ross D. Mangles James Bell
33,582	<i>Halifax</i> Frank Crossley Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bt.
135,953	HANTS, <i>North</i> , Melville Portal Rt. Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre
219,093	„ <i>South</i> , H. C. Compton Lord W. H. Cholmondeley
4,451	<i>Harwich</i> David Waddington John Bagshaw
17,011	<i>Hastings</i> P. F. Robertson F. North
9,729	<i>Haverfordwest</i> J. H. Philipps
7,328	<i>Helston</i> Sir R. R. Vyvyan, bt.
115,489	HEREFORD James K. King T. Wm. Booker Blakemore Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury
12,108	<i>Hereford</i> Sir Rob. Price, bt. Col. H. M. Clifford
167,298	HERTFORD Sir H. Meux, bart. Sir E. G. E. B. Lytton, bt. Abel Smith, jun.
6,605	<i>Hertford</i> Hon. W. F. Cowper Thomas Chambers
3,427	<i>Honiton</i> Joseph Locke Sir J. Weir Hogg, bart.
5,947	<i>Horsham</i> W. R. S. Fitzgerald
30,880	<i>Huddersfield</i> Viscount Goderich
64,183	HUNTINGDON Edw. Fellowes James Rust
6,219	<i>Huntingdon</i> Gen. Jonathan Peel Thomas Baring
13,164	<i>Hythe</i> Edw. D. Brockman

Pop.	
32,914	<i>Ipswich</i> J. C. Cobbold Hugh Edw. Adair
11,829	<i>Kendal</i> George C. Glyn
218,182	KENT, <i>East</i> Sir E. C. Dering, bt. William Deedes
397,584	„ <i>West</i> , Sir E. Filmer, bt. William M. Smith
18,462	<i>Kidderminster</i> Robert Lowe
19,355	<i>King's Lynn</i> Lord Stanley J. H. Gurney
84,690	<i>Kingston-on-Hull</i> W. Seymour W. H. Watson
5,536	<i>Knaresborough</i> John D. Dent Basil T. Woodd
251,345	<i>Lambeth</i> William Williams W. A. Wilkinson
460,530	LANCASTER, N. J. W. Patten James Heywood
1,570,706	„ <i>South</i> , William Brown John Cheetham
16,168	<i>Lancaster</i> Samuel Gregson Thomas Greene
6,005	<i>Launceston</i> Hon. J. W. Percy
172,270	<i>Leeds</i> Sir Geo. Goodman Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines
91,308	LEICESTER, N. E. B. Farnham Marquis of Granby
139,000	„ <i>South</i> , Sir H. Halford, bt. Charles Wm. Packe
60,584	<i>Leicester</i> Richard Gardner Sir Joshua Walmsley
5,214	<i>Leominster</i> George Arkwright J. G. Phillimore
9,553	<i>Lewes</i> Rt. Hon. Hen. Fitzroy Hon. H. B. W. Brand
7,012	<i>Lichfield</i> Lord A. H. Paget Lord Waterpark
221,873	LINCOLN, <i>North</i> Rt. Hon. R. A. Christopher James B. Stanhope
185,349	„ <i>South</i> , Lord Burghley Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, bt.
17,536	<i>Lincoln</i> George F. Heneage (Vacant.)
6,204	<i>Liskeard</i> R. Wm. Grey
375,955	<i>Liverpool</i> J. C. Ewart Thomas B. Horsfall
127,869	<i>London</i> John Masterman Rt. Hon. Lord J. Russell Ald. Sir James Duke, bt. Baron L. N. de Rothschild
5,376	<i>Ludlow</i> Lord W. J. F. Powlett Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert
3,516	<i>Lyme Regis</i> William Pinney
5,282	<i>Lynton</i> Sir J. R. Carnac, bt. Edward J. Hutchins
39,048	<i>Macclesfield</i> John Brocklehurst Edward C. Egerton
20,801	<i>Maidstone</i> James Whatman William Lee

Pop. 5,888	Maldon	G. M. W. Peacocke	Pop. 72,357	Oldham	John M. Cobbett
		J. B. Moore			William Johnson Fox
6,998	Malmesbury	Thomas Luce	170,439	OXFORD	Col. J. North
7,661	Malton	John E. Denison			Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley
		Hon. C. W. Fitz-William			George G. V. Harcourt
316,213	Manchester	John Bright	27,843	Oxford	Jos. H. Langston
		Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson			Rt. Hon. Ed. Cardwell
5,135	Marlborough	H. B. Baring		Oxford University	
		Rt. Hon. Lord E. A. C. Bruce			Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone
6,523	Marlow, Gt.	Thos. P. Williams			Sir Wm. Heathcote, bt.
		B. W. Knox	94,140	PEMBROKE	Viscount Emlyn
370,957	Marylebone	Visct. Ebrington	16,700	Pembroke, &c.	Sir J. Owen, bt.
		Rt. Hon. Sir Ben. Hall, bt.	13,656	Penryn, &c.	Howel Gwyn
38,843	MERIONETH	W. W. E. Wynne			James W. Freshfield
63,080	Merthyr Tydfil	Hen. A. Bruce	8,672	Peterborough	T. Hankey, jun.
1,886,576	MIDDLESEX	R. B. Osborne			Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam
		Lord R. Grosvenor	5,550	Petersfield	Sir W. G. Jolliffe, bt.
			52,221	Plymouth	Robert P. Collier
7,021	Midhurst	Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole			Roundell Palmer
157,418	MONMOUTH	C. O. S. Morgan	11,515	Pontefract	Rd. M. Milnes
		Ed. A. Somerset			Benjamin Oliveira
26,512	Monmouth	Crawshaw Bailey	9,255	Poole	H. D. Seymour
67,335	MONTGOMERY	H. W. W. Wynn			G. W. Franklyn
17,887	Montgomery, &c.	D. Pugh	72,096	Portsmouth	Viscount Monck
10,012	Morpeth				Rt. Hon. Sir F. Baring, bt.
		Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, bt.	69,542	Preston	Robert T. Parker
11,330	Newark	G. E. H. Vernon			Sir G. Strickland, bt.
		J. H. Manners Sutton	24,716	RADNOR	Sir J. B. Walsh, bt.
10,569	Newcastle-under-Lyme		6,653	Radnor Rt. Hn.	Sir G. Lewis, bt.
		William Jackson	21,456	Reading	Francis Pigott
		Samuel Christy			H. S. Keating
87,784	Newcastle-upon-Tyne		4,927	Reigate	T. Somers Cocks
		J. F. B. Blackett	46,054	Retford, East,	Viscount Galway
		T. Emerson Headlam			Hon. W. E. Duncombe
8,047	Newport (I. Wight)	W. Biggs	4,969	Richmond	Henry Rich
		W. N. Massey			Marmaduke Wyvill
250,305	NORFOLK, East,	H. J. Stracey	6,080	Ripon	William Beckett
		H. Negus Burroughes			Hon. Edwin Lascelles
192,409	" West,	William Bagge	29,195	Rochdale	Edward Miall
		George W. P. Bentinck	14,938	Rochester	Hon. J. R. Villiers
4,995	Northallerton	W. B. Wrightson			Sir T. H. Maddock
96,801	NORTHAMPTON, North		22,983	RUTLAND	Sir G. Heathcote, bt.
		Aug. S. O'B. Stafford			Hon. Gerard J. Noel
		Colonel T. P. Maunsell	8,541	Rye	W. A. Mackinnon
115,579	" South,	R. H. R. H. Vyse	9,872	St. Ives, (Cornwall)	R. Laffan
		Rainald Knightley	85,108	Salford	Joseph Brotherton
26,657	Northampton	Raikes Currie	11,657	Salisbury	Wm. J. Chaplin
		Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith			Major-gen. E. P. Buckley
91,925	NORTHUMBERLAND, North		12,710	Sandwich	Lord C. P. P. Clinton
		Lord Lovaine			James Macgregor
		Lord Ossulston	12,915	Scarborough	Earl of Mulgrave
211,643	" South,	W. B. Beaumont			Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bt.
		Hon. H. G. Liddell	9,404	Shaftesbury	Hon. W. Portman
68,195	Norwich	Sir Samuel Bignold	135,310	Sheffield	John A. Roebuck
		Edward Warner			George Hadfield
190,060	NOTTINGHAM, North		30,553	Shoreham	Sir C. M. Burrell, bt.
		Lord H. Bentinck			Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox
		Lord R. Clinton	19,681	Shrewsbury	George Tomline
80,367	" South,	Viscount Newark			Edward Holmes Baldock
		W. H. Barrow	128,162	SHROPSHIRE, N. W. O. Gore	
57,407	Nottingham	Rt. Hon. E. Strutt			John Whitehall Dod
		John Walter			

Pop.	
101,179	SHROPSHIRE, S. Visc. Newport Hon. Robert H. Clive
258,911	SOMERSET, East, Wm. Miles Wm. F. Knatchbull
185,005	„ West, Chas. A. Moody Wm. H. P. G. Langton
35,305	Southampton B. M'G. Willcox Sir A. J. E. Cockburn
28,974	South Shields Robert Ingham
172,863	Southwark Apsley Pellatt Sir Charles Napier
245,463	STAFFORD, N. C. B. Adderley Smith Child
363,253	„ South, Hon. E. R. Littleton Earl of Oxbridge
11,829	Stafford John A. Wise Arthur J. Otway
8,933	Stamford Sir Fred. Thesiger Lord Robert T. G. Cecil
53,835	Stockport James Kershaw John B. Smith
84,027	Stoke-on-Trent J. L. Ricardo Hon. Fred. L. Gower
36,535	Stroud G. Poulett Scrope Rt. Hon. Edward Horsman
185,393	SUFFOLK, East, Sir F. Kelly Sir Edw. S. Gooch, bt.
151,822	„ West, H. S. Waddington Captain Philip Bennet
67,394	Sunderland George Hudson Henry Fenwick
580,226	SURREY, East, Thomas Alcock Hon. Peter J. L. King
102,856	„ West, W. J. Evelyn Henry Drummond
225,387	SUSSEX, East, A. E. Fuller Charles Hay Frewen
111,457	„ West, Earl of March Henry Wyndham
45,123	Swansea L. L. Dillwyn
8,655	Tamworth Sir R. Peel, bt. J. Townshend
14,176	Taunton Sir J. Ramsden, bt. Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere
8,086	Tavistock Hon. G. Byng Robert J. Phillimore
5,878	Tewkesbury Humphrey Brown John Martin
4,075	Thetford Earl of Euston Hon. Francis Baring
5,319	Thirsk Sir W. Galloway, bt.
11,144	Tiverton John Heathcoat Rt. Hn. Visc. Palmerston
4,419	Totness Thomas Mills Earl of Gifford
539,111	Tower Hamlets Charles Butler Sir William Clay, bt.
10,733	Truro Hen. Hussey Vivian John Ennis Vivian

Pop.	
29,170	Tynemouth W. S. Lindsay
22,057	Wakefield George Sandars
8,064	Wallingford Richard Malins
25,680	Walsall Charles Forster
7,218	Wareham John S. W. Drax
23,363	Warrington Gilbert Greenall
375,264	WARWICK, North, R. Spooner C. N. Newdegate
99,749	„ South, Lord Guernsey Evelyn P. Shirley
10,973	Warwick G. W. J. Repton Edw. Greaves
4,736	Wells H. H. Jolliffe Right Hon. W. G. Hayter
20,588	Wenlock J. M. Gaskell Rt. Hon. G. Forester
7,029	Westbury James Wilson
241,611	Westminster Sir J. Shelley, bt. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. De L. Evans
58,287	WESTMORLAND Earl of Bective Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther
9,458	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis G. M. Butt; W. L. Freestun
10,989	Whitby Robert Stephenson
18,916	Whitehaven Robert C. Hildyard
31,941	Wigan Joseph Acton Col. Hon. J. Lindsay
50,324	Wight, Isle of Col. Harcourt
8,607	Wilton Edmund Antrobus
151,692	WILTS, North, Walter Long T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt
102,529	„ South, W. Wyndham Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert
13,704	Winchester John B. Carter Sir J. Buller East, bt.
9,596	Windsor Samson Ricardo Charles W. Grenfell
119,748	Wolverhampton T. Thornely Right Hon. C. P. Villiers
7,983	Woodstock Marq. of Blandford
162,508	WORCESTER, East, J. H. Foley Hon. G. Rushout
114,418	„ West, F. W. Knight Viscount Elmley
27,528	Worcester Osman Ricardo William Laslett
7,179	Wycombe Sir G. Dashwood, bt. Martin Tucker Smith
30,879	Yarmouth Sir E. Lacon, bt. Charles Edmund Rumbold
261,116	YORK, N. Riding, E. S. Cayley Hon. O. Duncombe
220,983	„ E. Riding, Lord Hotham Hon. A. Duncombe
1,315,896	„ W. Riding, Rich. Cobden Edmund B. Denison
40,359	York John G. Smyth Sir W. M. E. Milner, bt.

SCOTLAND.—53 MEMBERS.

Pop.		
212,032	ABERDEEN	Lord Haddo
71,973	<i>Aberdeen</i>	George Thompson
89,298	ARGYLL	Sir A. Campbell, bt.
189,858	AYR	Sir James Fergusson, bt.
34,844	<i>Ayr, Irving, &c.</i>	E. Craufurd
54,171	BANFF	James Duff
36,297	BERWICK	Hon. F. Scott
16,608	BUTE	Rt. Hn. J. S. Wortley
37,709	CAITHNESS	George Traill
32,571	CLACKMANAN	J. Johnstone
8,924	& KINROSS	
45,103	DUMBARTON	Alex. Smollett
78,123	DUMFRIES	Visct. Drumlanrig
22,752	<i>Dumfries</i>	William Ewart
78,931	<i>Dundee</i>	George Duncan
259,435	EDINBURGH	Earl of Dalkeith
160,302	<i>Edinburgh</i>	Charles Cowan
		Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay
48,915	ELGIN &	Charles L. C. Bruce
9,956	NAIRN	
24,072	<i>Elgin, Banff, &c.</i>	George Duff
42,038	<i>Falkirk, &c.</i>	James Baird
153,546	FIFE	John Fergus
191,264	FORFAR	Viscount Duncan
329,097	<i>Glasgow</i>	John Macgregor
		Alexander Hastie
36,689	<i>Greenock</i>	Alex. M. Dunlop
36,386	HADDINGTON	Lord Elcho
12,504	<i>Haddington, &c.</i>	Sir H. Davie, bt.

Pop.		
96,500	INVERNESS	Henry J. Baillie
20,386	<i>Inverness, &c.</i>	A. Matheson
43,365	Kilmarnock Rt.	Hn. E. Bouverie
34,598	KINCARDINE	Gen. Hon. H. Arbuthnott
43,121	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	J. Mackie
22,808	<i>Kirkcaldy, &c.</i>	R. Ferguson
530,169	LANARK	William Lockhart
41,508	<i>Leith, &c.</i>	Rt. Hn. J. Moncreiff
30,135	LINLITHGOW	George Dundas
49,106	<i>Montrose, &c.</i>	W. E. Baxter
62,533	ORKNEY AND SHETLAND	Frederick Dundas
47,952	<i>Paisley</i>	Archibald Hastie
10,738	PEEBLES	Sir G. Montgomery, bt.
132,244	PERTH	William Stirling
23,835	<i>Perth</i>	Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
161,091	RENFREW	Sir M. R. Stewart, bt.
82,707	ROSS AND CROMARTY	Sir James Matheson, bt.
51,642	ROXBURGH	Hon. J. E. Elliot
9,809	SELKIRK	Allan E. Lockhart
16,878	<i>St. Andrew's, &c.</i>	Edwd. Ellice
83,033	STIRLING	Peter Blackburn
30,325	<i>Stirling, &c.</i>	Sir Jas. Anderson
25,793	SUTHERLAND	Marq. of Stafford
16,799	<i>Wick, &c.</i>	Samuel Laing
43,389	WIGTON	Viscount Dalrymple
9,958	<i>Wigton, &c.</i>	Sir J. M. Taggart, bt.

IRELAND.—105 MEMBERS.

Pop.		
250,355	ANTRIM	Geo. Macartney
		Thomas H. Pakenham
196,420	ARMAGH	Sir W. Verner, bt.
		J. M. Caulfeild
	<i>Armagh</i>	J. W. M'G. Bond
	<i>Athlone</i>	Rt. Hon. Wm. Keogh
	<i>Bandon</i>	Viscount Bernard
99,660	<i>Belfast</i>	Richard Davison
		H. M'Calmont Cairns
68,157	CARLOW	John Ball
		Capt. W. B. M'C. Bunbury
	<i>Carlow</i>	John Alexander
8,488	<i>Carrickfergus</i>	Hon. W. H. S. Cotton
	<i>Cashel</i>	Sir T. O'Brien, bt.
174,303	CAVAN	Hon. T. P. Maxwell
		Robert Burrowes
212,720	CLARE	Cornelius O'Brien
		Gen. Sir J. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.
	<i>Clonmel</i>	John O'Connell
	<i>Coleraine</i>	Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
551,152	CORK	Rickard Deasy
		Vincent Scully

Pop.		
86,485	<i>Cork</i>	William T. Fagan
		Francis Barnard Beamish
254,288	DONEGAL	Thomas Conolly
		Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bt.
317,778	DOWN	David S. Ker
		Lord Arthur Edwin Hill
	<i>Downpatrick</i>	Hon. C. Hardinge
16,876	<i>Drogheda</i>	James M'Cann
147,506	DUBLIN	James H. Hamilton
		T. E. Taylor
254,850	<i>Dublin</i>	Edward Grogan
		John Vance
	<i>Dublin University</i>	G. Hamilton
		Rt. Hon. J. Napier, LL.D.
	<i>Dundalk</i>	G. Bowyer
	<i>Dungannon</i>	Hon. W. S. Knox
	<i>Dungarvan</i>	John F. Maguire
	<i>Ennis</i>	John D. Fitzgerald
	<i>Enniskillen</i>	James Whiteside
115,978	FERMANAGH	M. E. Archdall
		Hon. H. A. Cole
298,129	GALWAY	Sir T. J. Burke, bt.
		Thomas A. Bellew

Pop.		
24,697	<i>Galway</i>	Anthony O'Flaherty Martin Joseph Blake
238,241	KERRY	Henry A. Herbert Viscount Castlerosse
96,627	KILDARE	Wm. H. F. Cogan David O'C. Henchy
139,934	KILKENNY	Serj. Wm. Shee John Greene
20,283	<i>Kilkenny</i>	Michael Sullivan
112,875	KING'S CO.	Patrick O'Brien Loftus H. Bland
	<i>Kinsale</i>	John Isaac Heard
111,808	LEITRIM	H. L. Montgomery John Brady
201,619	LIMERICK	William Monsell Stephen E. De Vere
55,268	<i>Limerick</i>	F. W. Russell Serj. James O'Brien
	<i>Lisburn</i>	J. J. Richardson
191,744	LONDONDERRY	Capt. Bateson T. Jones
	<i>Londonderry</i>	Sir R. Ferguson, bt.
83,198	LONGFORD	Richard M. Fox Fulke S. Greville
91,045	LOUTH	C. S. Fortescue Tristram Kennedy
	<i>Mallow</i>	Sir C. Norreys, bt.
274,716	MAYO	George H. Moore George G. O. Higgins
139,706	MEATH	M'Evoy, — Matthew E. Corbally

Pop.		
143,410	MONAGHAN	Sir George Foster, bart. Charles Powell Leslie
	<i>New Ross</i>	Charles G. Duffy
	<i>Newry</i>	William Kirk
	<i>Portarlington</i>	Col. F. P. Dunne
109,747	QUEEN'S CO.	Sir C. Coote, bt. Michael Dunne
173,798	ROSCOMMON	F. French Oliver D. J. Grace
128,769	SLIGO	Sir R. G. Booth, bt. Richard Swift
	<i>Sligo</i>	John Sadleir
323,829	TIPPERARY	Francis Scully James Sadlier
	<i>Tralee</i>	Daniel O'Connell
251,865	TYRONE	Rt. Hon. H. Corry Lord Claude Hamilton
135,836	WATERFORD	Nicholas Power John Esmonde
26,667	<i>Waterford</i>	Thomas Meagher Robert Keating
107,510	WESTMEATH	Capt. W. Magan W. Pollard Urquhart
180,170	WEXFORD	Patrick M'Mahon John George
	<i>Wexford</i>	J. T. Devereux
99,287	WICKLOW	Viscount Milton W. W. Fitzwilliam Hume
	<i>Youghal</i>	Isaac Butt

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.—Act 9th Anne, cap. 5. No person to be capable of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons who shall not have an estate, of freehold or copyhold, for his own life, or some greater estate, either in law or equity, over and above what will satisfy all incumbrances, of the respective annual value, for every Knight of the Shire, of 60*ol.* per annum, and 30*ol.* for every Citizen, Burgess, and Member of the Cinque Ports; and persons not being possessed of such estates respectively, their election and return shall be void. Minors presuming to sit or vote are subject to very heavy penalties. This Act does not extend to the eldest son of a Peer, or of a person qualified to be a Knight of a Shire. The Scottish Members, and those for the English Universities, do not require any Property Qualification. No person is qualified by virtue of any mortgaged premises, unless the mortgagee has been in possession seven years before the election.

Every Candidate, at the request of another Candidate, or two of the voters, shall take the oaths of qualification according to the form therein prescribed.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—By the 6th of Anne it is enacted, that persons disabled, if returned as Members, their election to be void and to be liable to a penalty of 50*ol.* By Act 1 Geo. I. c. 56, sec. 2, no person having a pension from the Crown shall be capable of being elected a Member, under penalty of forfeiting 20*ol.* for every day's sitting. Members declared Bankrupts are, during twelve months, considered incapable of sitting and voting, unless during such time the commission be superseded, or creditors paid in full.

By the Bribery Act of 1854 it is enacted, that cockades are no longer to be given to voters; nor refreshments, either on the day of nomination or on that of polling. The Returning Officer is to appoint an Election Auditor, to whom all bills are to be sent in for examination within one month after the election, and no payment is to be made without his authority. The accounts are to lie open for inspection. Candidates are required to pay their personal expenses; and the sum of ten pounds, and two pounds per cent for payments made on account of the election, are to be paid by them to the Auditor. All reasonable expenses incurred by the Auditor in the business of the election to form part of the expenses, and to be paid rateably and proportionably by the several Candidates.

VACANT SEATS.—There is no other way for a Member to release himself from his duties after having taken his seat than by accepting an office under the Crown. For this purpose the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, of the Manors of Poynings and Northstead, the Escheatorship of Munster, &c. &c. are sinecures especially retained.

Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State.

THE CABINET.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
First Lord of the Treasury, Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
Lord President of the Council, Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal, Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. G.C.B.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K.G. G.C.B.
Secretary for War, Right Hon. Lord Panmure, K.T. G.C.B.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir George C. Lewis, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith.
President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.
Postmaster-General, Right Hon. the Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Without Office, the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.

HEREDITARY OFFICERS OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Joint Great Chamberlains, Marquis of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.
Grand Falconer, and Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Duke of St. Alban's.
Champion, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart.

IRELAND.

Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Chief Butler, Marquis of Ormonde.
Grand Alnager, Lord de Blaquiere.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable and Knight Marshal, Earl of Erroll.
Knight Marischal, Earl of Kintore.
Keeper of Scone Palace, Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Keeper of the Great Seal and Master of the Household, Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Cupbearer, Earl of Southesk.
Carver of the Royal Household, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart.
Standard Bearer and Marshal of the Household, Earl of Lauderdale.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

TREASURY.

Lords Comms. Visct. Palmerston, Right
Hon. Sir Geo. C. Lewis, Bart., Visct.
Monck, Visct. Duncan, Hon. H. B.
W. Brand.
Joint Secs. Right Hon. W. G. Hayter,
James Wilson, Esq.
Assistant Sec. Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Auditor Civil List, G. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Clerk Colon. Business, C. L. Crafer, Esq.
Clerk Assist. W. H. Stephenson, Esq.
Accountant, H. Foster, Esq.
Private Secs. to First Lord, C. C. Clifford,
W. Law, Esqs.

HOME OFFICE.

Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bt.
Under Secs. H. Waddington, W. N.
Massey, Esqs.
Chief Clerk, H. J. Knyvett, Esq.
Private Secs. S. Whitbread, R. Ellice, Esqs.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sec. of State, Earl of Clarendon.
Under Secs. E. Hammond, Esq. Lord
Wodehouse.
Chief Clerk, G. L. Conyngham, Esq.
Private Sec. Hon. S. Ponsonby.

ADMIRALTY.

Lords Commrs. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt.
 Rt. Hon. Adm. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley,
 Adm. Hen. Eden, Adm. P. Richards,
 Capt. Alex. Milne, Sir R. Peel, Bart.
Secs. R. B. Osborne, Thos. Phinn, Esqs.
Chief Clerk, J. J. Dyer, Esq.
Hydrographer, Capt. John Washington
Surveyor, Capt. Sir B. Walker.
Superintend. of Naut. Alm. J. R. Hind.
Priv. Sec. to 1st Lord, T. G. Baring, Esq.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Under Secs. John Ball, H. Merivale,
 T. F. Elliot, Esqs.
Chief Clerk, Peter Smith, Esq. C.B.
Private Sec. Lord Sandon.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sec. of State, Lord Panmure.
Und. Secs. Col. G. C. Mundy; F. Peel, Esq.
Chief Clerk, J. Croomes, Esq.
Private Secs. Earl Gifford, H. R. Grenfell, Esq.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Harrowby.
Chief Clerk, W. Goodwin, Esq.
Private Sec. Esq.

EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
Comptroller, Lord Montague.
Assistant, Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, F. F. Ottey, Esq.
Priv. Secs. to Chanc. Sir A. D. Gordon, Bt.
 Roger Wiliabraham, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Lord President, Earl Granville.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, Esq.
 Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard, Esq.
Registrar, H. Reeve, Esq.
Priv. Sec. to Lord Pres. C. Boothby, Esq.

EDUCATION BOARD.

Secretary, R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.
Assistant Secretaries, Harry Chester and
 F. R. Sandford, Esqs.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith.
Secretaries, H. D. Seymour, Esq. Sir T.
 N. Redington.
Private Sec. F. H. Vernon, Esq.

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Secretaries, C. L. G. G. Berkeley, Esq.
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Private Sec. H. Mildmay, Esq.

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President, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe.
Secretaries, Jas. Booth, Esq. Sir J. Emerson
 Tennent, LL.D.
Registrar, E. A. Bowring, Esq.
Priv. Sec. to President, L. Mallet, Esq.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, T. H. Farrer, Esq.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Capt. Galton, R.E.

STATISTICAL AND CORN DEPARTMENT.

Chief, A. W. Fonblanque, Esq.
Assistant, R. Valpy, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Secretary, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.
Registrar, Norman Macleod, Esq.
Inspector-General, Henry Cole, Esq. C.B.
Art-Superintendent, R. Redgrave, Esq. R.A.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

Registrar, Clement Johnson, Esq.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

President, Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.
Secretary, R. N. Wornum, Esq.

PARKS, PALACES, AND BUILDINGS.

Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Benj. Hall, Bt.
Secretary, Alfred Austin, Esq.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners, Hon. C. A. Gore, Hon. J.
 K. Howard.
Clerks, R. Rotten, William Ash, Esqs.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, Right Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Secretary, Tom Taylor, Esq.
Medical Officer, John Simon, Esq.
Private Sec.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-Gen. Duke of Argyll.
Secretary, Rowland Hill, Esq.
Assist. Secs. J. Tilley, F. Hill, Esqs.
Private Sec. C. F. Scott, Esq.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Com. in Chief, Field-Mar. Visc. Hardinge.
Military Sec. Major-Gen. Yorke.
Private Sec. Captain Addison.

WAR OFFICE.

Deputy Sec. Benjamin Hawes, Esq.
Chief Exam. R. C. Kirby, Esq.
First Clerk, H. R. Drury, Esq.

ORDNANCE.

Civil Administration, Lord Panmure.
Surveyor-Gen. Col. Hon. Robt. Bruce.
Clerk, Right Hon. Wm. Monsell.
Secretary, J. Wood, Esq.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paym.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe.
Assist. Paym.-Gen. E. A. Hoffay, Esq.
Paymaster, T. Morris, Esq.

INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, John Wood, Esq.
Deputy, Charles Pressly, Esq.
Secretary, T. Keogh, Esq.
Assist. Secs. Thomas Sargent and Thomas Dobson, Esqrs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Chair., Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bt.
Deputy, Right Hon. G. R. Dawson.
Secretary, Wm. Maclean, Esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Attorney Gen. Rt. Hon. William Keogh.
Solicitor-Gen. J. D. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Chief Sec. Rt. Hon. Edward Horsman
Private Sec. Hon. F. Howard.
Under Sec. Lt. Col. T. A. Larcom, R.E.

SCOTLAND.

Keeper of Great Seal, Earl of Home.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. Moncreiff.
Sol.-Gen. Edward Francis Maitland, Esq.

The Law Courts.

CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth,
 10,000l.
Master of the Rolls—Sir John Romilly,
 6000l.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Lords Justs.—Sir J. K. L. Bruce £6000
 " Sir G. J. Turner .. 6000
Vice Chancell.—Sir W. P. Wood .. 5000
 " Sir R. T. Kindersley 5000
 " Sir John Stuart .. 5000

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Just.—Lord Campbell 8000
Judges—Sir J. T. Coleridge .. 5000
 " Sir William Wightman .. 5000
 " Sir William Erle .. 5000
 " Sir Charles Crompton .. 5000

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir J. Jervis .. 7000
Judges—Sir C. Cresswell .. 5000
 " Sir Ed. V. Williams .. 5000
 " Sir R. B. Crowder .. 5000
 " Sir J. S. Willes .. 5000

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir F. Pollock 7000
Barons—Sir James Parke .. 5000
 " Sir E. H. Alderson .. 5000
 " Sir T. J. Platt .. 5000
 " Sir S. Martin .. 5000

Attorney-General, Sir A. J. F. Cockburn,
 M.P., 3000l.

Sol.-Gen., Sir Rich. Bethell, M.P., 2850l.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Vicar-Gen.—Travers Twiss, D.C.L.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Official Principal—Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, D.C.L.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

Judge—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Dodson, D.C.L.

FACULTY OFFICE.

Master—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Dodson, D.C.L.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge—Rt. Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty—Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.

Queen's Advocate-General—Sir J. D. Harding, D.C.L.

Admiralty Advoc.—J. Phillimore, D.C.L.

Registrar—Henry C. Rothery, M.A.

Scotland.

Lord Advocate—Rt. Hon. Jas. Moncreiff.
Sol.-General—Edward F. Maitland, Esq.

Ireland.

Lord Chan.—Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Justice—Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy.
Master of Rolls—Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith.
Attorney-Gen.—Rt. Hon. W. Keogh.
Solicitor-Gen.—J. D. Fitzgerald, Esq.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CABINET MINISTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1804.

WITH THE DATES OF THE GAZETTE APPOINTMENT OF EACH PRIME MINISTER.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Lord Chancellor.	Chan. of Excheq.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	War Minister.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt . .	Eldon . .	William Pitt .	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Harrowby Lord Mulgrave	—
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville . .	Erskine . .	Lord H. Petty .	Earl Spencer . .	C. J. Fox Visct. Howick	—
Mar. 31, 1807	Duke of Portland	Eldon . .	S. Perceval . .	Lord Hawkesbury	George Canning Lord Bathurst	—
Dec. 2, 1810	Spencer Perceval .	Eldon . .	S. Perceval . .	R. Ryder . . .	Marquis Wellesley Visct. Castlereagh	—
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool .	Eldon . .	(N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson .	Visct. Sidmouth .	George Canning	—
April 24, 1827	George Canning .	Lyndhurst	G. Canning . .	(W. S. Bourne Marq. Lansdowne	Viscount Dudley	—
Sept. 5, 1827	Visct. Goderich .	Lyndhurst	J. C. Herries .	Marq. Lansdowne	Earl Dudley	—
Jan. 25, 1828	D. of Wellington .	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn .	Robert Peel . .	(Earl Dudley Earl of Aberdeen	—
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey . . .	Brougham .	Visct. Althorp .	Visct. Melbourne	Visct. Palmerston	—
July 18, 1834	Visct. Melbourne	Brougham .	Visct. Althorp .	Visct. Duncannon	Visct. Palmerston	—
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel .	Lyndhurst	Sir R. Peel . .	H. Goulburn .	Duke of Wellington	—
April 18, 1835	Visct. Melbourne	(In Commiss. Cottenham	T. S. Rice . .	Lord John Russell	Visct. Palmerston	—
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel .	Lyndhurst .	F. T. Baring .	Marq. Normanby	Earl of Aberdeen	—
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell	(Cottenham Truro . .	H. Goulburn .	Sir J. Graham .	(Visct. Palmerston Earl Granville	—
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby .	St. Leonard's	Sir C. Wood .	Sir George Grey .	Earl Malmesbury	—
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen .	Cranworth	B. Disraeli . .	S. H. Walpole .	(Lord John Russell Earl of Clarendon	Duke of Newcastle
Feb. 9, 1855	Visct. Palmerston	Cranworth	(W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis }	Visct. Palmerston Sir George Grey	Earl of Clarendon	Lord Panmure

List of the Archbishops and Bishops

OF THE

Churches of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Colonies.

ENGLAND.—2 ARCHBISHOPS. 26 BISHOPS.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>Ann.</i>	<i>In room of</i>
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D. <i>Primate of all England</i>	} Canterbury ..	1848	Howley, dec.
1837	Thomas Musgrave, D.D. <i>Primate of England</i>			
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D.	London ..	1828	Howley, trans.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.	Durham ..	1836	Van Mildert, dec.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, dec.
1814	George Murray, D.D.	Rochester ..	1827	Percy, trans.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D. ..	Bangor ..	1830	Majendie, dec.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. ..	Carlisle ..	1827	Goodenough, dec.
1830	James Henry Monk, D.D. ..	Glouc. & Bristol	1830	Bethell, trans.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D. ..	Exeter ..	1830	Carey, trans.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.	Ripon ..	(See created in 1836.)	
1839	G. Davys, D.D.	Peterborough ..	1839	Marsh, dec.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.	Worcester ..	1841	Carr, dec.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D. ..	St. David's ..	1840	Jenkinson, dec.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D.	St. Asaph ..	1846	Carey, dec.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.	Chichester ..	1842	Shuttleworth, dec.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D.	Lichfield ..	1843	Bowstead, dec.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D.	Ely ..	1845	Allen, dec.
1845	Samuel Wilberforce, D.D. ..	Oxford ..	1845	Bagot, trans.
1847	James Prince Lee, D.D. ..	Manchester ..	(See created in 1847.)	
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D.	Hereford ..	1847	Musgrave, trans.
1847	Lord Auckland, D.D.	Bath & Wells	1854	Bagot, dec.
1848	John Graham, D.D.	Chester ..	1848	Sumner, trans.
1849	Samuel Hinds, D.D.	Norwich ..	1849	Stanley, dec.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D.	Llandaff ..	1849	Copleston, dec.
1853	John Jackson, D.D.	Lincoln ..	1853	Kaye, dec.
1854	W. K. Hamilton, D.D.	Salisbury ..	1854	Denison, dec.
1854	Hon. H. Powys, D.D.	Sodor & Man	1846	Auckland, trans.

SCOTLAND.—7 BISHOPS.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>
1816	The Rt. Rev. W. Skinner, D.D. <i>Primus</i>	Aberdeen.
1841	Charles Hughes Terrot, D.D.	Edinburgh.
1847	Alexander Ewing, D.D.	Argyle and the Isles.
1847	Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.C.L. ..	Brechin.
1848	Walter John Trower, D.D.	Glasgow and Galloway.
1851	Robert Eden, D.D.	Moray and Ross.
1853	Charles Wordsworth, M.A.	St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.

IRELAND.—2 ARCHBISHOPS. 10 BISHOPS.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	Ann.	In room of
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D.	{ Armagh and Clogher	{ 1822 Stuart, dec.	
	<i>Primate of all Ireland</i> ..		{ 1850 Tottenham, dec.	
1831	Right Hon. Rich. Whately D.D. <i>Primate of Ireland</i>	{ Dublin and Kildare	{ 1831 Magee, dec.	
1852	Joseph H. Singer, D.D. ..		{ 1852 Townsend, dec.	
1849	William Higgin, D.D. ..	{ Meath	{ 1853 Ponsonby, dec.	
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. ..	{ Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh ..	{ 1839 Sandes, trans.	
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D. ..	{ Tuam, Killala, and Achonry	{ 1839 Trench, dec.	
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D.	{ Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin	{ 1842 Fowler, dec.	
1843	Robert Daly, D.D. ..	{ Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore	{ 1842 Sandes, dec.	
1848	J. Wilson, D.D. ..	{ Cork, Cloyne, and Ross ..	{ 1848 Kyle, dec.	
1849	R. B. Knox, D.D. ..	{ Down, Connor, and Dromore	{ 1848 Mant, dec.	
1853	Henry Griffin, D.D. ..	{ Limerick, Ardfer, & Agbadoe	{ 1853 Higgin, trans.	
1854	Marcus G. Beresford, D.D.	{ Kilmore, Ardagh, & Elphin	{ 1854 Leslie, dec.	

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.—29 BISHOPS.

Consec.					Found.
1832	Calcutta (Bengal), Daniel Wilson, D.D.	..	..	..	1814
1836	Quebec (East Canada), George J. Mountain, D.D.	..	..	..	1793
1839	Toronto (West Canada), John Strachan, D.D. LL.D.	..	..	..	1839
1839	Jamaica (Jamaica, Bahama Islands, &c.) Aubrey G. Spencer, D.D.	..	..	..	1824
1841	New Zealand (New Zealand), G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	..	..	..	1841
1842	Barbadoes (Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, &c.) T. Parry, D.D.	..	..	..	1824
1842	Antigua (Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, &c.), D. Gateward Davis, D.D.	..	..	..	1842
1842	Guiana (Guiana, Berbice, Demerara, &c.), W. Piercy Austin, D.D.	..	..	..	1842
1842	Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), F. Russell Nixon, D.D.	..	..	..	1842
1842	Gibraltar (Gibraltar, Malta, and Mediterranean Isles), G. Tomlinson, D.D.	..	..	..	1842
1844	Newfoundland (Newfoundland, Bermuda), Edward Field, D.D.	..	..	..	1839
1845	Fredericton (New Brunswick), John Medley, D.D.	..	..	..	1845
1845	Colombo (Ceylon), James Chapman, D.D.	..	..	..	1845
1847	Newcastle (New South Wales), William Tyrrell, D.D.	..	..	..	1847
1847	Adelaide (South Australia), Augustus Short, D.D.	..	..	..	1847
1847	Melbourne (Port Phillip), Charles Perry, D.D.	..	..	..	1847
1847	Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena), Robert Gray, D.D.	..	..	..	1847
1849	Rupert's Land (North America), David Anderson, D.D.	..	..	..	1849
1849	Victoria (Hong Kong), George Smith, D.D.	..	..	..	1849
1849	Madras (Madras), Thomas Dealtry, D.D.	..	..	..	1835
1850	Montreal (East Canada), Francis Fulford, D.D.	..	..	..	1836
1851	Nova Scotia (Nova Scotia), Hibbert Binney, D.D.	..	..	..	1787
1851	Bombay (Bombay), J. Harding, D.D.	..	..	..	1836
1853	Graham's Town, John Armstrong, D.D.	..	..	..	1853
1853	Natal, J. W. Colenso, D.D.	..	..	..	1853
1854	Sydney, Frederick Barker, D.D.	..	..	..	1847
1854	Mauritius, Vincent William Ryan, D.D.	..	..	..	1854
1855	Sierra Leone, John Wills Weeks, D.D. (Vidal, deceased)	..	..	..	1852
1855	Labuan (Borneo), Francis T. M'Dougall, D.C.L.	..	..	..	1855
1846	Jerusalem (Missionary Bishop), Samuel Gobat, D.D. (Alexander, deceased.)				

Sovereigns of the Principal States of Europe.

States.	Population.	Sovereigns.	Birth.	Accession.
Austria ..	37,662,135	<i>Francis Joseph</i> , Emp.	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baden ..	1,350,000	<i>Fred. Wil.-Louis</i> , R.	Sept. 9, 1826	April 24, 1852
Bavaria ..	4,505,000	<i>Maximilian II.</i> King	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848
Belgium ..	4,335,000	<i>Leopold I.</i> King ..	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831
Denmark ..	2,239,000	<i>Frederick VII.</i> King	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848
France ..	35,782,498	<i>Napoleon III.</i> Emp.	April 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852
Great Britain } and Ireland }	27,452,262	<i>Victoria</i> , Queen ..	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece ..	638,000	<i>Otho I.</i> King ..	June 1, 1815	Feb. 6, 1833
Hanover ..	1,774,000	<i>George Frederick</i> , K.	May 27, 1819	Nov. 19, 1851
Holland ..	3,207,000	<i>William III.</i> King ..	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Papal States ..	2,908,000	<i>Pius IX.</i> Pope ..	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846
Portugal ..	3,413,000	<i>Pedro V.</i> King ..	Sept. 16, 1837	Sept. 16, 1855
Prussia ..	16,113,000	<i>Fred. Wm. IV.</i> King	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Russia ..	60,362,250	<i>Alexander II.</i> Emp..	April 29, 1819	Mar. 2, 1855
Sardinia ..	4,650,000	<i>Victor Eman. II.</i> K.	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849
Saxony ..	1,836,000	<i>John</i> , King ..	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 9, 1854
Spain ..	12,386,000	<i>Isabella II.</i> Queen ..	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Sweden and } Norway }	4,467,000	<i>Oscar I.</i> King ..	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844
Turkey ..	12,200,000	<i>Abdul Medjid</i> , Sultan	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839
Two Sicilies ..	8,423,300	<i>Ferdinand II.</i> King..	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Wurtemberg	1,727,000	<i>William I.</i> King ..	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816

Coinage of Great Britain for the year 1854.

GOLD.		Weight in oz.	No. of Pieces.	Value.		
				£	s.	d.
Sovereigns .. .. .	.. .. .	921,890.478	3,589,611	3,589,611	0	11
Half Sovereigns .. ..	.. ..	144,480.840	1,125,144	562,572	5	5
SILVER.						
Florins .. .. .	.. .. .	200,150.200	550,413	55,041	6	1
Shillings .. .. .	.. .. .	100,439.000	552,414	27,620	14	6
Sixpences .. .. .	.. .. .	76,374.200	840,116	21,002	18	1
Groats .. .. .	.. .. .	66,461.450	1,096,613	18,276	17	11
Fourpences .. .. .	.. .. .	252.000	4,158	69	6	0
Threepences .. .. .	.. .. .	66,897.000	1,471,734	18,396	13	6
Twopences .. .. .	.. .. .	144.000	4,752	39	12	0
Pence .. .. .	.. .. .	120.000	7,920	33	0	0
COPPER.		Tons. cwt. qrs.				
Pence .. .. .	.. .. .	127 0 0	6,827,520	28,448	0	0
Halfpence .. .. .	.. .. .	115 18 0	12,461,568	25,961	12	0
Farthings .. .. .	.. .. .	30 5 0	6,504,960	6,776	0	0
Half Farthings .. ..	.. ..	1 11 2	677,376	352	16	0

TOTAL VALUE.

	£	s.	d.
Gold	4,152,183	6	4
Silver	140,480	8	1
Copper	61,538	8	0

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 Inches = 1 Foot	4 Nails = 1 Quarter
3 Feet = 1 Yard	4 Quarters = 1 Yard
5½ Yards = 1 Rood or Pole	5 Quarters = 1 Ell
40 Poles = 1 Furlong	4 Inches = 1 Hand
8 Furlongs = 1 Mile	6 Feet = 1 Fathom
69 Miles = 1 Degree	7 Ins. 92 hddths. = 1 Link
2½ Inches = 1 Nail	100 Links = 1 Chain

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

144 Square Inches = 1 Square Foot	4 Roods = 1 Acre
9 Square Feet = 1 Square Yard	10 Square Chains = 1 Acre
30¼ Square Yards = 1 Perch or Rood	640 Acres = 1 Square Mile
40 Perches = 1 Rood	

MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Foot	27 Cubic Feet = 1 Yard
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IMPERIAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY FOR LIQUIDS AND DRY GOODS.

4 Gills = 1 Pint = 34½ cub. inches nearly
2 Pints = 1 Quart = 69½ " "
4 Quarts = 1 Gallon = 277½ " "
2 Gallons = 1 Peck = 554½ " "
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel = 2218½ " "
8 Bushels = 1 Quarter = 10½ cub. feet nearly
5 Quarters = 1 Load = 51½ " "

A Bushel of Wheat, 60 lbs.; Barley, 47 lbs.; Oats, 38 to 40 lbs.

A Load of Hay or Straw, 36 Trusses.

A Truss of Straw, 36 lbs.; Old Hay, 56 lbs.; New, (until 1st Sept.) 60 lbs.

A Hogshead of Wine, about 52½ gallons; Puncheon, 70; Pipe, 105.

IMPERIAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY FOR POTATOES, FRUIT, AND OTHER GOODS.

2 Gallons = 1 Peck = 704	} cub. inches nearly.
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel = 281½	
3 Bushels = 1 Sack = 5	
12 Sacks = 1 Chaldron = 58½	} cub. feet nearly.

The Imperial Gallon is exactly 10 lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint is 1½ lb. and the bushel 80 lbs.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27¼ Grains = 1 Drachm = 27¼ gr.	28 Pounds = 1 Quarter (qr.)
16 Drach. = 1 Ounce = 437½ "	4 Quarters = 1 Hundred weight (cwt.)
16 Ounces = 1 Pd. (lb.) = 7000 "	20 Cwt. = 1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The Butchers' and Fishmongers' Stone is 8 lbs.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains = 1 Pennyweight = 24 grains
20 Pennyweights = 1 Ounce = 480 "
12 Ounces = 1 Pound = 5760 "

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains = 1 Scruple	8 Drachms = 1 Ounce
3 Scruples = 1 Drachm	12 Ounces = 1 lb.

ANGULAR MEASURE, OR DIVISION OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds = 1 Minute	30 Degrees = 1 Sign
60 Minutes = 1 Degree	90 Degrees = 1 Quadrant
60 Degrees or 12 Signs = 1 Circumference.	

Exhibitions, and other places, open Gratuitously.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from November to February, 10 till 4; during September, October, March, and April, 10 till 5; from 7th of May till 1st of September, 10 till 6; and on Saturdays, during May, June, and July, 12 till 5. See p. 103

National Gallery—4 first days of each week, 10 till 5. Closed Saturday before middle of September for 6 weeks. p. 108

Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall Mall—Days and hours as National Gallery. p. 112

Central School of Art, Marlborough House—Monday, 1 to 3, except in August and September. p. 161

Museum of Ornamental Art, Marlborough House, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, 10 to 5. p. 126

St. Paul's—Daily from 9 till 11, and 3 to 4; Sundays, during service; other times, 2d.

Westminster Abbey—Daily, from 9 till dusk; Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Friday, 10 to 4, all the year. p. 76

Soane Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields—On Tuesdays, from Feb. 1 to Aug. 31; and on Thursday and Friday in April, May, and June, 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post. p. 80

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, from 11 till 4, with orders from members. p. 94

Entomological Society's Museum, 17 Old Bond St.—Every Tuesday from 3 to 8. p. 76

Museum of Economic Geology, 28 to 30 Jermyn Street—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 10 to 4. p. 131

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., 18 John St. Adelphi—Daily, excepting Wednesday, with orders from members. p. 49

Windsor Castle—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 11 to 4 in Summer; 11 to 3 in Winter. Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. Ackermann, 96 Strand.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day except Friday, 10 till 4; Sundays, 2 to 6. p. 113

Kew Botanical Gardens and Museum—Week-days, from 1 to 6; Sundays, from 2 to 6. p. 116

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Fridays and Sundays, 10 to 5 in Summer, 11 to 3 in Winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London. p. 75

SOCIETIES

CONNECTED WITH

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Honorary Members.

Chaplain—The Lord Bishop of London.
Professor of Ancient Literature—Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P.
Professor of Ancient History—Henry Hallam, Esq.
Antiquary—Earl Stanhope.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—Sir George Staunton, Bart.

Academicians.

Baily, Edward Hodges, Esq.
 Barry, Sir Charles, *Auditor*.
 Chalon, Alfred Edward, Esq.
 Cooper, Abraham, Esq.
 Cook, Richard, Esq. *Trustee*.
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 Cope, Charles West, Esq.
 Creswick, Thomas, Esq.
 Dyce, William, Esq.
 Eastlake, Sir C. L. *President & Trustee*.
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 Gibson, John, Esq.
 Gordon, Sir John Watson.
 Grant, Francis, Esq.
 Hart, Solomon Alexander, Esq.
 Hardwick, P. Esq. *Treasurer & Trustee*
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 Jones, George, Esq.
 Knight, J. P. Esq. *Secretary & Trustee*.
 Landseer, Sir Edwin.

Landseer, Charles, Esq. *Keeper*.
 Leslie, Charles Robert, Esq.
 Lee, Frederick Richard, Esq.
 Macclise, Daniel, Esq.
 MacDowell, Patrick, Esq.
 Marshall, William Calder, Esq.
 Mulready, William, Esq. *Auditor*.
 Pickersgill, Henry William, Esq.
 Redgrave, Richard, Esq.
 Roberts, David, Esq.
 Ross, Sir William Charles.
 Smirke, Sir Robert.
 Stanfield, Clarkson, Esq.
 Uwins, Thomas, Esq.
 Ward, James, Esq.
 Ward, Edward Matthew, Esq.
 Webster, Thomas, Esq.
 Westmacott, Sir Richard, *Auditor*.
 Westmacott, Richard, Esq.
 Witherington, William Frederick, Esq.

Academician Engraver.

Samuel Cousins.

Professors.

Painting, Solomon Alex. Hart, Esq. | *Architecture*, Chs. R. Cockerell, Esq.
Sculpture, Sir Richard Westmacott. | *Perspective*, John P. Knight, Esq.
Anatomy, Richard Partridge, Esq.

Associates.

Boxall, William.	Frost, William Edward.	Poole, Paul Falconer.
Cooke, Edward William.	Goodall, Frederick.	Scott, George Gilbert.
Cooper, Thomas Sidney.	Hook, James Clarke.	Smirke, Sydney.
Danby, Francis.	Horsley, J. Callcott.	Stone, Frank.
Egg, Augustus Leopold.	Millais, John Everett.	Thorburn, Robert.
Elmore, Alfred.	Patten, George	Weekes, Henry.
Foley, John Henry.	Pickersgill, Fred. R.	

Associate Engraver of the New Class.

Lumb Stocks.

Associate Engravers.

Robert Graves.
 Richard James Lane.

Charles Turner.
 James Tibbits Willmore,

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS,

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE Royal Academy opens on the first Monday in May, and continues open until the end of July. The Exhibition takes place every year in the spring.

THE Royal Academy of Arts was established for the promotion and encouragement of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. It consists of forty Academicians, twenty Associates, and a New Class consisting of Academician Engravers, and Associate Engravers, with Professors of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Perspective, and Anatomy; Ancient Literature, and Ancient History. The meetings of the Royal Academy were first held in Market Lane, near Pall Mall. Here they remained until the year 1771, when the free use of a portion of Somerset House was granted them: whence they removed to the present Academy in Trafalgar Square, in 1837.

At the opening of the Academy, on January 2, 1769, Sir Joshua Reynolds, its first President, received the honour of knighthood.

Members of the Academy are not allowed to belong to any other Society of Artists in London. All vacancies among the Academicians are filled up from among the Associates, and the Associates are elected from among the Annual Exhibitors.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY are intended to provide the means of studying the human form, with respect both to anatomical knowledge and taste of design. They consist of two departments, the one appropriated to the study of the best remains of ancient sculpture, and the other to the study of living models. To these has been added a School of Painting.

Every student, on his admission, is furnished with a copy of the laws relating to the schools, the library, and the students; with which laws he is expected to make himself thoroughly acquainted, that he may at no time plead ignorance, in excuse for any violation of them.

It is required that every applicant have attained to such a proficiency as will enable him to draw or model well prior to his admission; and a superficial acquaintance with anatomy (comprehending a knowledge of the skeleton, and the names, origins, insertions, and uses of at least the first layer of muscles,) is indispensable for those who pursue the branches of painting and sculpture.

A painter is required to produce, as a specimen of his abilities, a finished drawing in chalk, about two feet high, of an undraped

antique statue; or if of the Torso, of the Theseus, or of the Ilyssus, they must be accompanied by a head, hand, and foot. A sculptor must send a model, either in the round, or in relief, of a similar figure.

If approved of, the applicant is entitled to admission as a probationer, and three months are allowed him in which to prepare within the Academy a set of drawings or a model. These must be accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with references, on each drawing, to the several muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer. Should they be considered satisfactory by the Council, he will then be admitted as a student of the Royal Academy for seven years, and receive his ticket of admission from the Keeper; in the event of his obtaining a medal, he will be constituted a student for life.

Each candidate to be a student in architecture, must present a plan, elevation, and section, of a simple original design, and also a specimen of drawing from plaster, to the Keeper; if these be approved by the Council, he will be permitted to make another architectural design in the Academy, under the superintendence of the Keeper, from a given subject, and also a drawing from one of the antique figures, or some portion of ornamental sculpture; both of which drawings, together with the usual testimonial as to character, must be laid before the Council, and if approved, he will be admitted in like manner as the other students.

Those who have been unsuccessful in their first endeavours, can renew their application at any subsequent period, by again going through the prescribed forms.

If any candidate be found endeavouring to impose on the Academy, by presenting as specimens of his talents, drawings or models not of his own performance, he will be declared incapable of being admitted a student of the Royal Academy.

All instruction in the Academy is *gratuitous*, the student providing his own materials.

The regulations of the Academy respecting Premiums are as follows:—

Biennial Distribution of Premiums.—A premium of the gold medal, with the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, shall be given for the best historical picture in oil colours, being an original composition, consisting of not less than three figures: the principal figure to be not less than two feet high, and the size of the picture four feet two inches by three feet four inches.

A premium of the gold medal, with the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Lectures of Flaxman, shall be given for the best model of an historical bas-relief, or alto-relief, to consist of not less than three figures, or for a group in the round; the height of the principal figure in each to be not less than two feet, the projection of the bas-relief not to exceed two inches, and that of the alto-relief not to exceed five inches.

And a premium of the gold medal, with the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, shall be given for the best design in architecture, consisting of one or more plans, an elevation and section, on a sheet of paper, three feet four inches and a half by three feet one inch and a half.

The subjects for all these compositions shall be determined by the President and Council.

No student shall be admitted a candidate for the gold medals in painting and sculpture who does not regularly attend the lectures and schools. Nor shall any student in architecture be admitted a candidate for the gold medal, unless he has attended a course of perspective as well as the lectures and library.

The following silver medals shall also be given to the students, viz. :—

For the best painting of a figure from the life, in the Life School.

For the best study from the living draped model, size of life.

For the best drawings and models, in bas-relief, of Academy figures, done in the Life School.

For the best accurately-figured architectural drawings, from a given subject.

For the best drawings and the best models, in bas-relief, of a statue or group in the Antique Academy.

For a perspective drawing in outline.

For a specimen of sciography.

For the best medal die, cut in steel.

The student who shall gain the first medal for the best drawing or model from the life, shall also receive a copy of the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound, with an inscription stating them to be a prize conferred by the Royal Academy.

The student who shall gain the first medal for the best architectural drawing as above described, shall also receive a copy of the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, bound and inscribed as above.

The student who shall gain the first medal for the best drawing of a statue or group, shall also receive a copy of the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, bound and inscribed; and for the best model of a statue or group the Lectures of Flaxman.

In the Intermediate Years.—The following silver medals shall also be given, viz. :—

For the best painting of a figure from the life, in the Life School.	} Done in the Academy.
For the best study from the living draped model, in the School of Painting.	
For the best drawing of an Academy figure.	
For the best model of an Academy figure.	
For the best drawing of a statue or group.	
For the best model of a statue or group.	
For the best accurately-finished architectural drawing.	
For a perspective drawing in outline.	
For a specimen of sciography.	
For the best medal die, to be cut in steel.	

All these premiums are delivered to the successful candidates on the 10th of December annually, the anniversary of the Academy.

The names of students who have gained medals shall be placed in a conspicuous part of the Academy, with a statement of the particular prizes they have obtained.

The Royal Academy will, in times of peace, enable a student from among those who have obtained gold medals, to pursue his studies on the Continent for the term of two years. He shall be elected from each of the classes—painting, sculpture, and architecture, in rotation, and shall be allowed a sufficient sum for his journey and return, and for his annual expenditure.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE,

JOHN STREET, ADELPHI.

Opened Daily, excepting Wednesday, with Orders from Members.

President.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, F.R.S., &c. &c.

Vice-Presidents.

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Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
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Honorary Solicitor.—William Tooke, F.R.S.

Secretary.—Peter Le Neve Foster, M.A. *Assistant-Secretary.*—James Forrest.

Financial Officer.—Samuel Thomas Davenport.

Times of Meeting.—The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock on the following Wednesday Evenings:—January 16, 23, 30. February 13, 20, 27. March 5, 12, 19, 26. April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. May 7, 14, 21, 28. June 4, 25,—the Annual General Meeting: the Chair will be taken at Four o'clock. No visitors are admitted to this meeting.

WE have no inclination to ransack old records for an analysis of the proceedings of this Society for the last hundred years, nor can we find room to relate even a tithe of the benefits it has conferred upon the arts and manufactures of the country during that period; we can merely refer to a few striking events in its history, and must then pass rapidly on to the last few years of its transactions.

In the year 1740, the Rev. Dr. Madden, then residing in Dublin, in order to encourage the spirit of invention, left 1000*l.* a-year to be distributed to the natives of Ireland only, by way of premium, in the following manner:—that is, 50*l.* to the author of the best invention for improving any useful art or manufacture; 25*l.* to the person who shall execute the best statue or piece of sculpture; and 25*l.* to the person who shall finish the best piece of painting, either in history or landscape, and which shall be approved of as such by the Dublin Society, on or before the 1st of January in every year. This proved a stimulus to the gentlemen of England, and between the years 1752 and 1753 a Mr. Shipley, then living at Northampton, made several journeys to London, respecting a project of his own for establishing a society to give rewards after the manner of the Irish Society; and in 1754, in conjunction with Lord Romney, Lord Folkestone, and others, he succeeded in founding the Society of Arts. It was dependent then, as now, for its support on the subscriptions of its members, and as the list did not increase as fast as was anticipated, its promoters made themselves answerable for all expenses during the first stage of its existence.

The Society began by offering, in 1755, prizes for the best designs for woven fabrics, carpets, tapestries, printed calicoes, and paper-hangings, and premiums for the discovery of cobalt and the cultivation of madder, and by issuing rewards of merit, ranging from 1*l.* to 5*l.* to youth of both sexes under fourteen years of age, and from 2*l.* to 5*l.* to those between fourteen and seventeen, for the best drawing in each class. After this they bestowed the gold and silver medals, and sums of money, to persons of a more mature age, as rewards for painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving: sometimes these pecuniary rewards amounted to as much as 140*l.* each. Such a novelty as the annual distribution of prizes, it may well be supposed, was witnessed by a great number of persons, and that it was a scene of great ceremony and display, in consequence, is unquestionable. Indeed, such was its *éclat*, and such the estimation in which the Society was held by the public at large, that the Common Council of London, in 1765, voted to it the sum of 500*l.*

In 1847 the Society of Arts received its Charter of Incorporation for “bestowing pecuniary and honorary rewards for meritorious works in various departments of the Fine Arts, for discoveries, inventions, and improvements in Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanics, Manufactures, and other useful arts, for the application of such natural and artificial products, whether of home, colonial, or foreign growth and manufacture, as appear likely to afford fresh objects of industry, and to increase the trade of the realm, by extending the sphere and operations of British commerce.”

In prosecuting these objects, the Society has expended up-

wards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in prizes, premiums, and pecuniary grants. In the Society's Transactions there is abundant proof that, on the one hand, inventors and others have gladly availed themselves of the aid and countenance thus afforded; and, on the other, that those yearly premiums have done much to encourage and promote the liberal arts—have led to many most important improvements in the manufactures of the empire, and have opened out new and valuable means of industry and commerce, not only in Great Britain and its colonies, but also in foreign countries. It ascertains the nature of the produce of British possessions in different parts of the world, and what is wanted to render the produce fit for the market; and thus has frequently been the means of introducing to this country new materials and substances.

From a very early period the Society has held exhibitions of various kinds; and these, by showing what had been done, and the degree of perfection that had been attained, tended to stimulate the progress of invention and designs, and to direct attention to those points still requiring improvement.

In an address, delivered to the Society in 1817 by a late secretary, Mr. Arthur Aikin, that gentleman, in tracing its rise, said, "In the course of a few years the business of the Society became so multifarious and important, that it was necessary to arrange and classify it, in order that every subject might receive its due share of consideration. Hence arose the institution of Committees, to each of which was assigned its peculiar department; and subsequent modifications were introduced, for the most part well calculated to ensure impartiality and despatch of business, till the Society acquired the form which, with no very material change, it retains at the present day."

Notwithstanding these and the like judicious arrangements, however, the Society of Arts, like many other mundane institutions, began to feel the effects of time; for scarcely had it been in existence three-quarters of a century before it was found to be in a declining state, and the number of its members rapidly on the decrease: so much so, indeed, that in 1846 the roll scarcely exceeded 300. It became necessary, therefore, to infuse new blood into it, and a few men of strong minds, and of untiring energy in whatever concerned the promotion of art and science, took the affairs of the Society in hand, and introduced such reformatations into the various departments, that its members rapidly increased, and now the Society can boast of no fewer than 1600 members.

One of the most important steps taken by the new Council of the Society, in 1844, was to solicit His Royal Highness the Prince Albert to become its President. The interest the Prince has taken

in all its affairs has been of the greatest benefit to the Society; through him it has obtained the countenance of Her Majesty, and a vast number of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy manufacturers of the country; through him it has been enabled to hold annual exhibitions; and last, though not least, through him it was that the Great Exhibition of All Nations was held in Hyde Park in 1851. But of this we shall speak presently.

In 1847 the Society commenced an annual Exhibition of British Manufactures, which so stimulated inventive skill and produced such new achievements in the arts and manufactures, that the artist, the practical chemist, and the ingenious mechanist were brought into nearer relations with the manufacturer, and the latter with the public; and the result was, that the public became educated in the most practical way to appreciate excellence. As an instance of the effect of these exhibitions on the fortunes of the Society we may say, that in the address of the Council read on the opening of the third, in March, 1849, it was stated—"Since the first exhibition was projected, the number of contributing members has increased from 311 to 569, and the annual income from 853*l.* to 1430*l.*" It was also during these exhibitions that specimens of Silks, Carpets, Lace, and Shawls were first shown, and prizes bestowed for them.

Another was the Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art, to conduct which a joint committee was formed, consisting of members of the Society of Arts and of those societies promoting Antiquarian and Archæological pursuits. His Royal Highness consented to preside over the Committee, among whom, we remember, were the Dukes of Northumberland and Buccleuch, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Jersey, Ellesmere, Enniskillen, Lord Londesborough, the Bishop of Oxford, and a host of others, well known in the scientific and literary world. The principle adopted was, that the articles should be selected, as far as practicable, on account of their beauty and the means they afforded of illustrating processes of manufacture. This took place in 1850. There was "a collection of rare and unrivalled objects, a great gathering of the gems of ancient and mediæval art. To the artist and manufacturer, an opportunity was afforded of comparing the handiwork of ancient times with the productions of our own skill and ingenuity; to the amateur, means were supplied of correcting the taste and refining the judgment; to the archæologist, materials were presented for observation and study; the very facts and data upon which his science is founded were spread out before him." Perhaps the number of articles exhibited may be interesting to the antiquary who had not the opportunity of a personal inspection.

In Class I. Metal work. Of Gold, Silver, and Gilt Metals there were 110 articles, from the collections of Her Majesty; Oriel College,

Oxford; Pembroke College, Clare Hall, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; the Barber Surgeons' Company; the Carpenters' Company, and various private gentlemen; Laten and other Metals, 13; Bronze, 33; Iron, 15; Damascene Work, 14; Niello, 8.

Class II. Sculpture and Carving. Wood, 33; Ivory, 47; Stone, 20.

Class III. Enamel. Incrusted, 32; Translucid on Relief, 3; Painted, 23; Goldsmiths' Enamelled Work, 26.

Class IV. Clock and Watch-work, 31.

Class V. Fictile Wares. Greek and Etruscan, 59; Roman, 5; Della Robbia Ware, 3; Italian Majolica, 37; German and Flemish Stone Ware, 17; Henry II. (of France) Ware, 3; Palissy Ware, 6; Bötcher Ware, 2; Miscellaneous, 8.

Class VI. Glass. Greek and Etruscan, 5; Roman, 3; Venetian, 97; German, &c. 41.

Class VII. Painting, 15.

Class VIII. Textile Fabrics. Tapestry, 1; Embroidery, 16; Lace, 3.

Class IX. Leather Work, 20.

Class X. Armour, 38.

Class XI. Mosaic Work, 10. Besides many articles not properly classified: making in all about 1000 pieces. Such a magnificent collection had never been brought together before.

These special exhibitions, though necessarily limited every year to certain classes of manufactures, were only parts of a series, which it was proposed should culminate every fifth year in a large National Exhibition, embracing all manufactures. The first year it was visited by about 20,000 persons, the second by about 70,000, and the third by an increased number. The success attending these exhibitions induced the Council to petition the Parliament, praying that the Government would permit the use of a building for the purpose of holding a quinquennial exhibition, and that it should be recognised as a National Institution. In consequence, the Society received the promise of the Commissioner of Woods that a suitable site should be granted for the purpose. Thus encouraged, they deputed Mr. Digby Wyatt to proceed to France, to report fully on the Ninth French Exposition of Industry, which was at that time being held at Paris. The Royal President went heart and soul into the proposed National Exhibition, and commissioned Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. Francis Fuller, and Mr. J. S. Russell, with Mr. Digby Wyatt as their Secretary, to travel through the manufacturing districts, in order to collect the opinions of the principal manufacturers before he laid the scheme before the Government. He also summoned some of the leading men of the Society of Arts to Buckingham Palace, to discuss the plan with him. His Royal

Higness proposed that the exhibition should consist of raw materials of all kinds, mineralogical, agricultural, &c.; of machinery and mechanical inventions; and of the results of these, viz. manufactures; and, lastly, of sculpture and plastic art generally. The proposition was cordially received by the country generally—public meetings were held—committees formed—and subscriptions poured rapidly in. A royal commission was then issued, and the Great Exhibition was held in Hyde Park in 1851.

This is all matter of history, and our only reason for alluding to it now is to show that the Society of Arts, in their exhibitions, was the first moving cause in England. That the Great Exhibition did immense good by showing what were the imperfections in one country or trade, and what the improvements in others, is too patent to be denied; and that it has had a lasting tendency to increase that good, and benefit the whole human race, is evidenced by our Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the Irish Industrial Exhibition, the Great Exhibition in America, and the Palais d'Industrie at Paris.

We have now, in a cursory manner, brought the history of the Society down to the present time; and we think we have proved that it is deserving of the support of all who desire our native land to take front rank among the nations of the earth. That it was established to promote and encourage the arts, manufactures, and commerce, is a matter of fact; that it has done so to the best of its power, is also a matter of fact; and that, if the support at present vouchsafed to it be continued for a few years longer, no one can doubt that it will effect a great reformation in all that appertains to its charter of incorporation. A long list of subjects for Premiums has been published by the Society for Improvements in Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactures, such as textile fabrics and materials, Metallic, Vitreous, and Ceramic Manufactures, Miscellaneous Manufactures, and the Fine Arts. This list will be furnished gratis to any applicant.

Of late years the Society has established a weekly Journal, exclusively devoted to its own affairs, in which full accounts are given of all the operations of the Society. We recommend this journal, as well worthy of perusal.

On the 14th of June, 1854, the Society closed its one hundredth session, and in compliance with the terms of its charter presented a report of its proceedings during the past year, from which we extract the following:—

“The lapse of a hundred years has necessarily varied the Society's modes of operation, but its original object, the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, has been constantly kept in view; and at no other time was the Society more active and energetic than it is at present, more extensive in its aims, or more possessed of the confidence of the public.

“The disastrous disputes between employers and employed which have been

so prevalent during the past year, and especially in the cotton manufacturing districts, induced the Council to hope that some benefit might arise, if not directly, at least indirectly, by having a discussion upon the more vexed problems of the labour market. Accordingly, they held a conference on the subject of strikes and lockouts, over which Lord Robert Grosvenor ably presided, and which was attended by a number of persons well qualified to represent the conflicting opinions which are entertained on these remarkable phenomena of industrial life amongst us. A resolution was unanimously adopted at that conference in favour of a law of Limited Liability in Partnerships, as tending to diminish the prevalence of such deplorable contests. It is also worthy of remark, that on the week after the conference was held, the Preston masters determined to open their mills; a course which, being perseveringly pursued, has, happily, restored the manufacturing establishments of the town to their usual activity.

"The Council, during this Session, collected and embodied in the form of a report, which was published in the Society's Journal, all the information which they could obtain on the operation of the paper duty. A memorial founded thereon was prepared, and a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of presenting it, contemplated; but the disturbed state of Europe led the Council to think that a less formal mode of procedure was preferable, and, accordingly, the memorial was transmitted to Mr. Gladstone privately by the Chairman.

"During the course of the Session the Council has awarded to Mr. Leone Levi, as the author of the best published work on Jurisprudence, for his work on the "Commercial Law of the World," the Swiney prize of a silver goblet, value one hundred pounds, and one hundred pounds in it.

"The General Union of Institutions, which was formed in May, 1852, continues steadily to increase, and during the past year 84 have been added to the list; the Union now numbering 354 Institutions. In all its measures for the improvement of those bodies the Council has endeavoured to develop their inward strength. The Council has furnished them with an arranged list of lecturers, each of whom was nominated by one or more of the Institutions themselves. Two collections of Photographs have been formed and lent to the Institutions in Union, and, with other objects of interest supplied by the Society, have become the nuclei of many successful Local Exhibitions. The Council has also effected arrangements with a large number of the leading publishers for supplying the Institutions with Books and Maps at a considerable reduction on the published prices. Under these arrangements, though they have been in operation only since the month of last October, purchases to the amount of 862*l.* 8*s.* (reduced prices) have already been effected by the Institutions. In order to stimulate the formation of Classes in Institutions, and thus render them more effective as educational establishments, the Council has been occupied in devising a scheme for the examination of members of such classes, and for granting to them certificates of attainment. It is believed that such a system is likely to be attended with important results, if the scheme be cordially responded to by the Institutions themselves. An outline of the proposed plan has appeared in the Journal. It will be laid before the representatives of the Institutions at the Third Annual Conference, and, if approved of by them, the Council sees no difficulty in obtaining the aid of a Board of Examiners, whose names will command the confidence of the Institutes and of the Society.

"Mr. W. Hutt, M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, recently brought into the House of Commons 'A Bill to afford greater facilities for the Establishment of Institutions for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, and to provide for their better regulation,' which had been prepared by the Council, in accordance with the wishes of several of the Institutions.*

* This Bill was subsequently passed into a law.

"The Council has great pleasure in announcing that the Chambers of Commerce in the important mercantile towns of Hull and Liverpool, have entered into union with the Society. The cultivation of intimate relations with those bodies throughout the country is a point to which the attention of the Council will be earnestly directed.

"In the Report at the close of the last year it was stated, that with the assistance and sanction of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Council had undertaken the formation of a collection of animal raw produce and manufactures, as a first step towards the carrying out of the comprehensive scheme of the Commissioners for the formation of a Trade Museum, and that Professor Solly had been charged with the duty of making this collection. During the past year he has been actively engaged in the duties entrusted to him. The details of the progress already made will be found in his report.

"The Council has appointed the Marquis of Blandford, Dr. T. K. Chambers, Mr. J. Simon, and Mr. T. Twining, jun., a Committee on the subject of Industrial Pathology. They have been occupied in collecting information relative to the diseases and accidents incident to various branches of industrial employment. It cannot be doubted that a very considerable portion of such diseases and accidents arises from preventible causes, and the Council hopes, that by calling attention to these subjects, the discoveries of modern science may be turned to account in rendering employments less unhealthy, and less liable to dangerous accidents. It is hoped that during the recess the Committee may be able to publish a special report on one branch of the subject, viz. that relating to injuries to the eyes.

"The Council has also recently appointed Lord Ashburton, the Dean of Hereford, and Professor Moseley, to be a Committee for Education in connexion with Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

"The Council desires now to bring before the attention of the members the great work which it has undertaken—and which it believes to be worthy the Centenary of the Society—the organisation of an Educational Exhibition, in which will be collected the various educational appliances in use, not only in the different establishments in this country, but in many of the Continental states, and in the United States of America. The Society's premises not being sufficiently large for this purpose, the Council has thought it right to hire St. Martin's Hall; and it has every reason to expect that the Exhibition will be most successful, a very large number of applications for space to exhibit having been returned by intending exhibitors in this country, whilst many foreign countries have already announced their intention of sending contributions.

"The Council, seeing that the establishment of this Exhibition would involve a very large expenditure of money beyond what it was prudent or right to charge upon the Society's funds, appealed to its members for subscriptions in aid of the undertaking. His Royal Highness the President having expressed his intention to subscribe 100*l.* towards it. The subscriptions, including that of His Royal Highness, now amount to 696*l.* The Exhibition will be opened in St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th of July, with a *Conversazione*, at which His Royal Highness the President has intimated his intention to be present. The Council feels confident that such an Exhibition will not only afford means of comparison, which cannot fail to be of considerable value, to all engaged or interested in education, whilst, at the same time, by calling the attention of the public generally to the subject, a stimulus may be given to the cause of Education. It is intended to have lectures and practical discussions on educational subjects during the period of the Exhibition. Several Commissioners have already been appointed by foreign governments to visit the Exhibition, and report on its results; and there is reason to believe that a considerable number of foreigners interested in the subject will avail themselves of the same opportunity. The Council feels assured that it is to an improved education of the people we must look, if the

Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this country are to maintain the position they have hitherto held."

Candidates for admission as Members must be proposed and recommended by not less than three Members of the Society, one, at least, from personal knowledge, according to a form, in which the name, rank, profession, or business, and usual place of residence of the Candidate, must be distinctly stated. Ladies are eligible as Members. The paper thus signed will be read at a General or Ordinary Meeting of the Society, and be afterwards hung up in the Society's room until the second following meeting, when the Candidates will be balloted for. The Annual Subscription of every Member is not less than Two Guineas, payable in advance, and commences from the quarter-day next preceding the date of election. Any Member, by a payment of not less than Twenty Guineas, may at any time commute his annual subscription. Foreigners and persons not residing in Great Britain may become Corresponding Members, without payment of any subscription, if proposed and elected in the usual manner. By such means the Society becomes acquainted with the proceedings of similar institutions in other countries, and in our colonies; and with the objects on which inventive and ingenious minds are there turned. It ascertains the nature of the produce of the British possessions in different parts of the world, and what is wanted to render the produce fit for the market; and thus has frequently been the means of introducing to this country new materials and substances.

Every Member whose subscription is not in arrear is entitled to be present at, and to take part in, the proceedings of all the Ordinary Meetings of the Society, and to introduce two visitors at such meetings; to be present and vote at all General Meetings of the Society; to have personal free admission to all the Society's Exhibitions; to receive a copy of the Weekly Journal of the Society, or of any other work in which its transactions or proceedings shall be published by the Society subsequently to his election, and to the use of the Library; to introduce any number of friends to inspect the Models, Paintings, and Works of Art in the Society's House.

Literary and Scientific Institutions and Mechanics' Institutes are taken into union with the Society of Arts, on the basis of perfect security to the continued independence of the institutions and the freedom of their self-government. Every Institution desirous of entering into union with the Society of Arts must fill up, sign, and return to the Secretary, a printed form of Declaration, accompanied with a copy of its Rules. When this form has been approved by the Council, the Institution will at once be considered as "in union." The required subscription of two guineas, for carrying on the general correspondence of the Union, may be paid in either of the two fol-

lowing ways :—The President, or other analogous officer of the Institution, may be elected a member of the Society of Arts; or the Institution may contribute from its own funds the payment of two guineas. In the former case the gentleman so elected will enjoy all the privileges of a member, and will, at the same time, give to his own Institution, so long as he continues to hold the same office in it, the advantages of the union. In the latter case, the Institution itself will receive the advantages of the union: but no individual member of the Institution will enjoy the full privileges of a member of the Society of Arts.

The Session commences in November, and ends in June. The ordinary meetings of the Society are held on every Wednesday during the Session, at eight o'clock in the evening. At these meetings papers are read on some of the subjects relating to inventions, improvements, discoveries, and other matters connected with the Arts, Manufactures, or Commerce of the country; and afterwards the merits of the communication are fully and freely discussed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

Chairman.—Arthur Anderson, Esq. Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Secretary.—George Grove, Esq. late Secretary of the Society of Arts.

THE Crystal Palace Company originated in the general desire to preserve to the public the novel and interesting structure erected in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of all Nations in 1851. The Government having, on the 25th of March, 1852, announced their determination not to interfere with the removal of the building, it reverted to the possession of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for its erection.

On the 17th of May, 1852, the Crystal Palace Company was registered, and on the 24th of the same month the purchase-money was paid to the contractors in the names of the following gentlemen, the chief and earliest promoters of the new scheme:—Mr. T. N. Farquhar, Mr. Francis Fuller, Mr. Robt. Gill, Mr. Harman Grisewood, Mr. Joseph Leech, Mr. J. C. Morice, Mr. J. Scott Russell, Mr. Leo Schuster, and Mr. Samuel Laing.

Before this decisive step had been taken, it had been resolved that the new structure should be greatly enhanced in grandeur and beauty; that it should be placed within an extensive park, comprising the choicest illustrations of gardening and floriculture, with fountains and waterworks of the most magnificent description; that the Palace itself should contain the finest illustrations, not only of sculpture and architecture, but of zoology, ornithology, ethnology, and other sciences,—that the raw produce, machinery, and manufactures, which had proved so attractive in the original structure, should again be assembled; that inventors and patentees should be allowed to display their works; that the trees, flowers, and plants, of all countries and all climates, should adorn the edifice; and that a portion of the grounds should be devoted to reproductions of the vast and mysterious animals of the antediluvian world. It had also been arranged that the Crystal Palace should crown the height of Sydenham Hill, one of the finest sites within a similar distance from London; and preliminary arrangements were made for the purchase of 300 acres of land, and for the construction of a branch line from the Brighton Railway to be connected with the building itself.

To carry out so grand a project, the promoters of the Company

had recourse to those distinguished men whose exertions had so largely promoted the success of the Exhibition of 1851. Sir Joseph Paxton became director of the external and internal garden works; the re-erection was confided to Fox, Henderson, and Co.; Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt became superintendents of the fine art and architectural departments; Dr. Layard, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Bonomi, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Monti, and other gentlemen, were engaged to aid in these labours: whilst, for their scientific illustrations, the Company secured the services of Dr. Latham in ethnology, Professor Owen and Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins in palæontology; Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Gould, Mr. W. Thomson, and Mr. Bartlett, in natural history; and Professor Wilson in the department of raw produce and agriculture.

Within a fortnight after the issue of the Company's prospectus all the shares were taken up, and on the 5th August, 1852, the first column of the new building was raised.* On the 28th January, 1853, the Company was incorporated by Royal Charter.

In the reconstruction of the Crystal Palace, it was at once determined that the monotonous character of the old structure (arising from its flat roof and the apparently endless repetition of column and girder) should be remedied by the substitution of an arched roof from end to end; by a more varied arrangement of the main columns of the nave; by the introduction of three transepts instead of one,—the centre transept being of stupendous magnitude compared with that of the original building; and by the addition of wings, extending at right angles from the main building to a considerable distance, and one of them connected by a covered colonnade with the new railway station: alterations in the design which have rendered the new Crystal Palace greatly more imposing than its predecessor.

The works at Sydenham were prosecuted with the utmost vigour,† and notwithstanding the delay inevitably attendant on weather of the most unfavourable description, the whole of the main building and wings were completed, the architectural and fine-art courts nearly finished, the interior garden formed and planted, and the terraces and exterior gardens in a sufficiently forward state to permit of their being opened to the public on the 10th of June, 1854. It may be safely asserted, that so great an

* The first Directors of the Company were as follows:—S. Laing, Esq. M.P. Chairman; Arthur Anderson, Esq.; E. Calvert, Esq.; T. N. Farquhar, Esq.; C. Geach, Esq. M.P.; Charles Lushington, Esq.; J. Scott Russell, Esq.; and Francis Fuller, Esq. Managing Director. Mr. Scott Russell had been Secretary of the Royal Commission, and Mr. Fuller one of the Executive Committee, of the Exhibition of 1851.

† At one period as many as 6400 men were engaged upon the various operations of the Company.

amount of work, of such a difficult and novel character, was never before executed in the short space of one year and nine months. The opening ceremonial was conducted upon a scale befitting the national character of the undertaking. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, with other members of the royal family, the King of Portugal, and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, the ministers, ambassadors, peers, and members of parliament, municipal officers, and other officials, were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury invoked the blessing of Providence upon the work; and a grand musical performance, by more than 1500 performers, under the conduct of Mr. Costa, added to the solemnity of the occasion.

From that time till the present the Crystal Palace has been opened every week-day, and the public have manifested their appreciation of its attractions by an attendance surpassing in the aggregate that of the seven other leading exhibitions of the metropolis,* viz.:—The British Museum, the National Gallery, the Tower, Marlborough House, Hampton Court, Kew Gardens, and the Museum of Practical Geology. Several grand fêtes in the Palace have contributed to maintain the elevated position of the Company. On the 28th October and 4th November, 1854, the band of the French Imperial Regiment of Guides played in the Palace in aid of the funds for the sick and wounded in the war, and on the first of those days 39,191 persons were present. On the 20th April, 1855, Her Majesty, in company with the Emperor and Empress of the French, visited the Palace, and upwards of 24,000 season-ticket-holders, shareholders, &c., were then admitted. The fountains in the nine upper basins played for the first time on this occasion. A grand horticultural fête, surpassing all previous exhibitions of the kind, was held on the 2d June, 1855, when the upper fountains again played; since which they have played daily throughout the summer and autumn, with the exception of some half-a-dozen days of unfavourable weather.

To describe, even in the briefest terms, the leading features of the Crystal Palace, is now almost superfluous. It may be desirable, however, to state that the length of the main building is 1608 feet, that of the wings 574 feet each, and of the colonnade leading to the railway 720 feet, making a total length of 3476 feet, or nearly three quarters of a mile; the area of the ground-floor and wings is 598,396 superficial feet, and, including the gallery flooring, 843,656 superficial feet. In cubic contents the Palace of Sydenham exceeds its predecessor by nearly one-half. The width of the nave and of the north and south transepts is 72 feet, and their ex-

* From 10th June, 1854, to 3d November, 1855, the total number of visitors to the Crystal Palace amounted in round numbers to 2,410,000.

treme height from the floor 104 feet. The north and south transepts are each 336 feet long. The great centre transept is 384 feet in length, 120 feet in width, and 168 feet high from the floor. From the garden front of the building to the top of this transept the height is 208 feet, being 6 feet higher than the Monument of London.

The fine art collections comprise plaster casts of the finest works of ancient sculpture, including the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Paris, Rome, Florence, Munich, &c.; numerous interesting mediæval works, and the best productions of the modern French, Italian, German, and English schools. There is also a most extensive collection of portrait busts.

The scheme of architectural illustration presented many difficulties. The Egyptian, Greek and Roman Courts necessarily convey but an imperfect idea of the massive grandeur of their prototypes; but they nevertheless reflect the highest credit on Mr. Owen Jones and his coadjutors. In the Alhambra Court that gentleman has been enabled to reproduce with extraordinary effect the exquisite and elaborate beauty of Moorish architecture. The Assyrian Court of Mr. Fergusson, with its admirable copies of the bas-reliefs of Nineveh, at once excites admiration, wonder, and speculation. The series of courts by Mr. Digby Wyatt (Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, Elizabethan, and Italian) present a charming and exhaustless field for artistic study; whilst in the Pompeian House the same gentleman (assisted in the decoration by Sig. Abbate of Naples) has produced a rival to the splendour of the Alhambra court.

The interior garden presents, at the north or tropical end, a most valuable collection of palms and other tropical plants, whilst, in the large marble basins at either end of the nave, the *Victoria Regia* and other choice aquatic plants irresistibly attract the attention of the visitor. A splendid collection of orange and pomegranate trees, aloes in and out of bloom, and every variety of shrub and flower, hanging baskets with creepers, &c. &c., interspersed with living birds of rare kinds, combine to form a picture of the most enchanting description.

A noble terrace walk extends along the garden front of the Palace. From this the visitor descends by granite steps to a spacious terrace garden in the Italian style, with flower-beds, vases and statues, and other decorations; and along this the basins of the six upper fountains are arranged.

The grounds below the terraces are devoted to an illustration of English landscape gardening in its highest perfection. Circular temples of elegant design and decoration are to form the sources of streams which are to descend in cascades, and to fall into the great

basins for the lower fountains; and when the whole system of waterworks is in operation upwards of 1000 jets will play, the water in the principal jets rising to a height of upwards of 200 feet. To effect this object, water-towers (250 feet high) have been erected at the north and south ends of the building, with which they harmonise, and the effect of which they increase.

A numerous band of instrumental music adds to the daily attractions of the Palace, and refreshments are supplied within the building.

The gallery is devoted to the exhibition of articles of manufacture of every variety, either for sale or for advertisement. On the ground floor, southward of the centre transept, a series of ornamental courts have been erected for special exhibition purposes; designed respectively, in varied taste, by Mr. J. G. Crace, Mr. W. Tite, M.P., Mr. G. H. Stokes, Mr. John Thomas, Messrs. Banks and Barry, Professor Semper, and Sir Joseph Paxton.

Amongst the more recent additions to the Palace may be mentioned a fine collection of Chinese and Indian objects in the south gallery, a large model of Sebastopol, and numerous relics and trophies of the war. A series of early Italian drawings and other works of art, produced through the instrumentality of the Arundel Society, have been placed in one of the courts; and a considerable portion of the goods exhibited at the Palais d'Industrie, in Paris, are in progress of being transferred to Sydenham for exhibition.

On every day in the week, except Saturday, the public are admitted to the Crystal Palace on payment of 1s., or, including third-class railway conveyance from and to London Bridge, for 1s. 6d. Children at half price. On Saturdays the charge for admission is 5s. Season tickets are issued, admitting the holders on Saturdays and on all fête days for one guinea. By previous arrangement with the Secretary of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, persons desirous of conveying large bodies of excursionists, workmen, schools, &c. to the Crystal Palace, may obtain a reduction on the above rates of admission, including railway transit, and the Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company affords similar facilities to excursionists by road.

The works of the West End and Crystal Palace Railway are in active progress; and when this line is opened a direct access to the Palace from the South-Western Railway Station in the Waterloo Road will be added to the route from London Bridge: thus promoting greatly the convenience of visitors from the west end of London, as well as the inhabitants of Vauxhall, Clapham, Balham, Streatham, &c.

Meetings of Learned and Scientific Societies, etc.

JANUARY.

- Tues.* 1. Pathological, (Elec.) 8.
Wed. 2. Pharmaceutical, 8½.
Thur. 3. Zoological, 3.
 Photographic, 8.
Fri. 4. Archæological Institute, 4.
Mon. 7. Entomological, 8.
Tues. 8. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
 Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
 Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Zoological, 9.
Wed. 9. Literary Fund, 3.
 Graphic, 8.
 Geological, 8.
 Royal Society of Lit. 8½.
Thur. 10. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
Fri. 11. Astronomical, 8.
 Philosophical, 8.
Sat. 12. Medical, 8.
Mon. 14. Geographical, 8½.
 Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.
Tues. 15. Linnean, 8.
 Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
 Pathological, 8.
Wed. 16. London Institution, 7.
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Ethnographical, 8½.
Thur. 17. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
Sat. 19. Medical, 8.
 Asiatic, 2.
Mon. 21. Statistical, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
Tues. 22. Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
 Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Zoological, 9.
Wed. 23. Royal Soc. of Lit. 4½.
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Geological, 8.
 Geographical, 8.
Thur. 24. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
Fri. 25. Philological Society, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8½.

- Sat.* 26. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
 Medical, 8.
Mon. 28. Institute of Actuaries, 7.
 Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.
 Geographical, 8½.
 Entomo. (Ann. Meet.) 8.
Tues. 29. Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
Wed. 30. Society of Arts, 8.
 Microscopical Society, 8.
Thur. 31. Numismatic, 7.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.

FEBRUARY.

- Fri.* 1. Archæological Ins. 4.
 Royal Institution, 8½.
Sat. 2. Medical, 8.
 Asiatic, 2.
Mon. 4. Entomological, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
Tues. 5. Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
 Linnean, 8.
 Pathological, 8.
Wed. 6. Geological, 8.
 Pharmaceutical, 8½.
Thur. 7. Zoological, 3.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Photographic, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
Fri. 8. Astron. 3. (Ann. Meet).
 Philological, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8½.
Sat. 9. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
 Medical, 8.
Mon. 11. Medical, (Physiolog.) 8.
 Ins. British Architects, 8.
 Geographical, 8½.
Tues. 12. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
 Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
 Zoological, 9.
Wed. 13. Literary Fund, 3.
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Graphic, 8.

- Ethnological, 8½.
 Royal Soc. of Lit. 8½.
- Thur.* 14. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 15. Geological, 8. (Ann. Meet.)
 Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 16. Medical, 8.
 Asiatic, 2.
- Mon.* 18. Statistical, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 19. Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
 Pathological, 8.
 Linnean, 8.
- Wed.* 20. London Institution, 7.
 Geological, 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.
- Thur.* 21. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 22. Philological, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 23. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
 Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 25. Inst. of Actuaries, 7.
 Ins. British Architects, 8.
 Geographical, 8½.
- Tues.* 26. Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
 Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 27. Royal Society of Lit. 4½.
 Microscop. 7. (Ann. Meet.)
 Society of Arts, 8.
- Thur.* 28. Numismatic, 7.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 29. Royal Institution, 8½.

MARCH.

- Sat.* 1. Asiatic, 2.
 Medical, 7. (Gen. Meet.)
 Med. Chir. 4. (Ann. Meet.)
- Mon.* 3. Entomological, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 4. Linnean, 8.
 Pathological, 8.
 Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
- Wed.* 5. Society of Arts, 8.
 Geological, 8.
 Pharmaceutical, 8½.

- Thur.* 6. Zoological, 3.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Photographic, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 7. Archæological Institute, 4.
 Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 8. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
 Medical, 5. (Ann. Meet.)
- Mon.* 10. Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.
 Geographical, 8½.
 Medical, 8. (Physiolog.)
- Tues.* 11. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
 Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
 Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 12. Lit. Fund, 2. (Ann. Meet.)
 Graphic, 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Royal Society of Lit. 8½.
 Ethnological, 8½.
- Thur.* 13. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 14. Philological, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8½.
 Astronomical, 8.
- Sat.* 15. Medical, 8.
 Statistical, 3. (Ann. Meet.)
- Mon.* 17. Statistical, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 18. Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
 Linnean, 8.
 Pathological, 8.
- Wed.* 19. London Institution, 7.
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Geological, 8.
- Sat.* 22. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
 Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 24. Geographical, 8½.
- Tues.* 25. Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 26. Royal Society of Lit. 4½.
 Microscopical, 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.
- Thur.* 27. Numismatic, 7.
- Sat.* 29. Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 31. Institute of Actuaries, 7.
 Chemical, 8. (Ann. Meet.)
 Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.

APRIL.

- Tues.* 1. Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
Linnean, 8.
Pathological, 8.
- Wed.* 2. Geological, 8.
Society of Arts, 8.
Pharmaceutical, 8½.
- Thur.* 3. Zoological, 3.
Antiquarian, 8.
Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 4. Archæological Institute, 4.
Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 5. Astronomical, 2.
Asiatic, 2.
Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 7. Medical, 8. (Physiolog.)
Entomological, 8.
Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 8. Syro Egyptian, 7½.
Ins. Civil Engineers, 8.
Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 9. Literary Fund, 3.
Arch. As. 4. (Ann. Meet.)
Society of Arts, 8.
Graphic, 8.
Geological, 8.
Royal Society of Lit. 8½.
- Thur.* 10. Antiquarian, 8.
Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 11. Philological, 8.
Astronomical, 8.
Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 12. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 14. Ins. of British Architects, 8.
Geological, 8½.
- Tues.* 15. Linnean, 8.
Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
Pathological, 8.
- Wed.* 16. London Institution, 7.
Society of Arts, 8.
Ethnological, 8½.
- Thur.* 17. Antiquarian, 8.
Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 18. Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 19. Medical, 8.
Asiatic, 2.
- Mon.* 21. Statistical, 8.
Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 22. Sy-Egypt 7½. (Ann. Meet.)
Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
Zoological, 9.

- Wed.* 23. R. S. Lit. 3. (Ann. Meet.)
Society of Arts, 8.
Microscopical, 8.
Antiquarian, 2.
Geological, 8.
- Thur.* 24. Numismatic, 7.
Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 25. Philological, 8.
Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 26. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 28. Institute of Actuaries, 7.
Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.
Geographical, 8½.
- Tues.* 29. Art Union, 12. (Gen. Meet.)
Zoological, 1. (Ann. Meet.)
Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
- Wed.* 30. Society of Arts, 8.
Lond. Ins. 7. (Ann. Meet.)

MAY.

- Thur.* 1. Royal Ins. 2. (Ann. Meet.)
Zoological, 3.
Antiquarian, 8.
- Fri.* 2. Archæological Institute, 4.
Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 3. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 5. Ins. B. A. 8. (Ann. Meet.)
Chemical, 8.
Entomological, 8.
- Tues.* 6. Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
Pathological, 8.
Linnean, 8.
- Wed.* 7. Society of Arts, 8.
Geological, 8.
- Thur.* 8. Antiquarian, 8.
Royal Society, 8½.
- Fri.* 9. Astronomical, 8.
Philological, 8.
Royal Institution, 8½.
- Sat.* 10. Royal Botanic, 3¼.
Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 12. Medical, 8. (Physiolog.)
Geographical, 8½.
- Tues.* 13. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 14. Literary Fund, 3.
Royal Botanic, 3¼. (Pres.)

- Ethnological, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Graphic 8.
 Royal Soc. of Literature, $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 Society of Arts, 8.
- Fri.* 16. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
 Royal Institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Sat.* 17. Asiatic, 2. (Ann. Meet.)
 Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 19. Ins. Brit. Architects, 8.
 Statistical, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
- Tues.* 20. Ins. of Civil Engineers, 8.
- Wed.* 21. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Geological, 8.
- Thur.* 22. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fri.* 23. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
 Philo. 8. (Ann. Meet.)
 Royal Institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Sat.* 24. Linnean, 1. (Ann. Meet.)
 Royal Botanic, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
 Medical, 8.
- Mon.* 26. Geograph. 1. (Ann. Meet.)
- Tues.* 27. Medical and Chirurgical, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ins. Civil Eng. 9. (Conv.)
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 28. Royal Botanic, 2. (Ex.)
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Ethnolog. 8. (Ann. Meet.)
 Microscopical, 8.
 Royal Soc. of Lit. $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Thur.* 29. Numismatic, 7.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fri.* 30. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
 Royal Institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Sat.* 31. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
 Medical, 8.

JUNE.

- Mon.* 2. Chemical 8.
 Entomological, 8.
 Ins. Brit. Architects, 8.
- Tues.* 3. Linnean, 8.
- Wed.* 4. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
 Society of Arts, 8.
 Geological, 8.
- Thur.* 5. Zoological, 3.
 Royal Society, 4. (Elec.)
 Antiquarian, 8.

- Fri.* 6. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
 Archæological Institute, 4.
 Royal Institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Sat.* 7. Astronomical, 2.
 Asiatic, 2.
 Ins. Act. 3. (Ann. Meet.)
 Royal Botanical, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
- Mon.* 9. Geographical, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Tues.* 10. Syro-Egyptian, $7\frac{1}{2}$.
 Medical and Chirurgical, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 11. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
 Graphic, 8.
 Literary Fund, 3.
 Royal Society of Lit. $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ethnological, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Thur.* 12. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fri.* 13. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
 Royal Institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Astronomical, 8.
- Sat.* 14. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
- Mon.* 16. Statistical, 8.
 Chemical, 8.
 Ins. of Brit. Architects, 8.
- Tues.* 17. Linnean, 8.
- Wed.* 18. Royal Botanic, 2. (Ex.)
 Geological, 8.
- Thur.* 19. Antiquarian, 8.
 Royal Society, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fri.* 20. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
- Sat.* 21. Astronomical, 2.
 Asiatic, 2.
 Royal Botanic, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
- Mon.* 23. Geographical, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Tues.* 24. Medical and Chirurgical, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
 Zoological, 9.
- Wed.* 25. Royal Botanical, $3\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
 S. of Arts, 4. (Ann. Meet.)
 Royal Society of Lit. $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Thur.* 26. Numismatic. 7.
- Fri.* 27. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
- Sat.* 28. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

JULY.

- Wed.* 2. Royal Botanic, $3\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
- Thur.* 3. Zoological, 3.
- Fri.* 4. Royal Botanic, 3. (Lec.)
- Sat.* 5. Asiatic, 2.
- Mon.* 7. Entomological, 8.

- Tues.* 8. Zoological, 9.
Wed. 9. Literary Fund, 3.
 Royal Botanic, 2. (Ex.)
Sat. 12. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Wed. 16. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
Tues. 22. Zoological, 9.
Wed. 23. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)
Sat. 26. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Wed. 30. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Pres.)

AUGUST.

- Mon.* 4. Entomological, 8.
Thur. 7. Zoological, 3.
Mon. 11. R. Bot. 1. (Ann. Meet.)

SEPTEMBER.

- Mon.* 1. Entomological, 8.
Thur. 4. Zoological, 3.
Tues. 30. Entomological, 8.

OCTOBER.

- Wed.* 1. Pharmaceutical, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Thur. 2. Zoological, 3.
Mon. 6. Entomological, 8.

NOVEMBER.

- Mon.* 3. Entomological, 8.
Wed. 5. Pharmaceutical, 3.
Thur. 6. Zoological, 3.
 Photographic, 8.
Fri. 7. Philological, 8.
Sat. 8. Royal Botanical, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tues. 11. Zoological, 9.
Thur. 13. Antiquarian, 8.
Fri. 14. Astronomical, 8.
Fri. 21. Philological, 8.
Sat. 22. Royal Botanic, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Mon. 24. Ins. of Actuaries, 7.
Tues. 25. Zoological, 9.

DECEMBER.

- Mon.* 1. Entomological, 8.
Wed. 3. Pharmaceutical, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Thur. 4. Zoological, 3.
 Antiquarian, 8.
 Photographic, 8.
Fri. 5. Philological, 8.
Tues. 9. Zoological, 9.
Wed. 10. Graphic, 8.
Thur. 11. Antiquarian, 8.
Fri. 12. Astronomical, 8.
Thur. 18. Antiquarian, 8.
Fri. 19. Philological, 8.
Mon. 29. Ins. of Actuaries, 7.

Learned and Scientific Societies, etc.

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The Meetings take place every Friday Evening at Eight P.M. from October to June.

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Trustees.—Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.

Treasurer.—George Gilbert Scott, Esq. *Hon. Sec.*—Henry Clutton, Esq.

Curator.—C. Bruce Allen, Esq. *Assistant Secretary.*—M. J. Lomax, Esq.

The object of this undertaking is to supply a want which has been the chief cause of the deficiencies of our artist-workmen, or of those workmen who are engaged in carrying out the more artistic portions of Architectural works, as compared with the same class of workmen in other countries. The disadvantage under which they labour is simply this—that they are seldom so situated as to have facilities for referring to ancient works containing the finest specimens of their respective arts, and can afford neither the time nor the money for visiting them; and, though Nature herself should be the groundwork of all Decorative

Art, our workmen, through not being conversant with the works of other times in which that principle has been so nobly acted upon, lose one great means not only of acquiring artistic skill and sentiment, but of rightly appreciating the beauties of natural objects and their just use in Art. The purpose, then, of this Institution is to bring within the reach of our artist-workmen those objects of study which they have not otherwise the means of visiting.

To effect this, an extensive and rapidly increasing collection of Casts has been formed (in a suitable though rough building in Canon Row, Westminster), from the finest ancient examples (both English and Foreign) of Architectural Carving and Sculpture, Effigies, &c.; Mouldings and other ornamental features; Rubbings of Sepulchral Brasses, &c.; Tracings of Stained Glass and Mural Paintings; Encaustic Tiles; also Specimens and Casts of Metal-work; Impressions of Ancient Seals; and of other Objects of Art incidental to the practice of Architecture. Original specimens are only admitted where their removal would not be in any degree an act of spoliation.

To these are being added, as opportunities offer, Photographs from Architectural objects at home and abroad.

A Collection of Casts is being formed from Natural Foliage, that workmen may be enabled to study the best artistic works of past ages side by side with Nature herself.

Manufacturers and others will be permitted, on the approval of the Committee, to exhibit specimens, but on their own responsibility.

It has been determined by the Committee to offer Prizes or Medals for the best specimens of workmanship by art-workmen studying at the Museum.

Subscription, One Guinea per annum. Students, Half-a-Guinea per annum. Art-workmen, Five Shillings per annum. Non-professional Donors of Ten Guineas become Life Subscribers.

Open every Day, excepting Saturday, from Ten till Four.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

Instit. 1837.]

444 West Strand.

[Incorp. 1846.

President.—The Right Hon. the Lord Monteagle.

Vice-Presidents—Duke of Northumberland; Marquis of Northampton; Lord Bishop of Ely; Earl of Arundel and Surrey; Lord Londesborough.

Hon. Secs.—George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Lewis Pocock, Esq., F.S.A.

Assistant Secretary.—Thomas Simons Watson, Esq., B.A.

The Art-Union of London has for its object, to promote the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts, and their general advancement in the British Empire, by a wide diffusion of the works of native artists; and to elevate Art and encourage its Professors, by creating an increased demand for their works, and an improved taste on the part of the Public. It is under the direction of a Council of the Members, whose services are honorary, and four of whom retire from office every year.

Subscribers of One Guinea, or upwards, are Members of the Society for the year for which the subscription is paid.

The Subscriptions are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Enamels, Sculpture, Medals, Engravings, and other works of art, after reserving, as required by the charter, two and a half per cent to form a fund, for the purpose of procuring a Gallery and otherwise advancing the objects of the Association. Every Member, for each guinea subscribed, is entitled to,—1. An impression of one or more plates engraved expressly for the Society, and printed for the Members only; admission for himself and friends to the General Meeting and

to the exhibition of prizes; and a copy of the Annual Report and Almanac.
2. One share in the distribution of prizes at the annual general meeting.

The Prizes consist of the right to select, by the Prizeholder himself, a work of art of the value of Ten Pounds to Two Hundred Pounds or more, from the public exhibitions of the current year, under certain regulations, also of Statuettes and other works in bronze, iron, and porcelain, produced expressly for the Society, and of impressions of fine works engraved or lithographed solely for distribution as prizes. A General Meeting of the Members is held on the last Tuesday in April, at which the Prizes are publicly distributed by lot, by two ladies then chosen, and each Member who gains a prize receives intimation of it by the same night's post.

Council meet every Tuesday at Four o'clock. Subscription Lists close, 31st March. Distribution of Prizes, last Tuesday in April. Exhibition of Prizes, four weeks from the first Monday in August.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1849.]

24 Old Bond Street.

Treasurer.—John J. Rogers, Esq. *Secretary.*—John Norton, Esq.

The objects of this Society are, to illustrate the History and Monuments of Art, by Publications of any convenient character and form. It is managed by a Council of from ten to sixteen members.

Subscription. One Guinea annually; entitling Members to receive the annual Publications *gratis*, and the occasional Publications at a reduced rate.

This Society has already published Six Engravings by Schäffer, Gruner, and others, from the frescoes of Fra Angelico at Rome; an Illustrated Life of Fra Angelico, translated by Mr. Bezzi; twenty-two large Engravings by Dalziel, from the frescoes of Giotto at Padua (still in progress); and a notice of Giotto and his works in Padua, by John Ruskin: electro-bronze and plaster Casts from reductions of the Elgin Marbles, viz. Theseus, Ilissus, and Frieze No. 47, executed by the Cheverton process; and 170 Fac-similes of ancient Ivory Carvings.

The collection of Fac-similes of ancient Ivory Carvings, from the second to the sixteenth century, is a valuable and interesting acquisition, which furnishes the means of illustrating a new class of artistic monuments. Three gentlemen, who have devoted much time to the study of mediæval art, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. A. W. Franks, have, with the permission of the owners, or guardians, of some of the principal private and public collections in England and on the Continent, made impressions, in gutta percha, from several of the finest of the ancient ivory-carvings in their possession; and by employing these impressions as matrices, from which models or types for moulding are produced, casts in what is termed "fictile ivory" have been subsequently manufactured, which preserve, to a great extent, the beauty of the originals. With a view to render the materials they have collected available for more general use, subject only to such restriction as seems necessary to preserve them from misapplication, these gentlemen have liberally presented to the Arundel Society the right of using the matrices and types for the manufacture and sale of casts on such terms as the Council may deem expedient. A complete collection of the casts, which has recently been made by Mr. Franchi, is now exhibited at the Society's Office, and has been divided into classes, so as to exemplify, as far as possible, the characteristics of the various ages and schools of this species of sculpture. The series, which numbers about 170 pieces, embraces examples from periods when monumental illustration from other sources is comparatively rare, and difficult to obtain; and taken collectively, forms a

compendious history of the sculptural Art, its decadence under the later Roman Empire, its lowest degradation in the ensuing ages, amidst barbarism in the West and formalism in the East, and its eventual resuscitation in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, under a new and more spiritual form of beauty.

The Annual General Meeting is held in May.

A complete collection of the casts and drawings of the Arundel Society may be consulted at the Crystal Palace.

BOTANICAL GARDEN, CHELSEA.

Curator.—Thomas Moore, Esq.

The Chelsea Botanical Garden was established in 1684, and belongs to the Society of Apothecaries, who maintain it for the purposes of the instruction and examination of Medical Students. It is a small, purely botanical, not an ornamental garden. Admission by Tickets, to be had on application at Apothecaries' Hall.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Estab. 1843.] Offices, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

President.—The Earl of Perth and Melfort.

Vice-Presidents.—F. H. Davis, F.S.A.; Sir Fortunatus Durrant, F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Heywood, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A.; G. E. Harcourt Vernon, M.P.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix; H. Syer Cuming.

Sec. for Foreign Correspondence.—Wm. Beattie, M.D. Mem. Hist. Inst. of France.

Curator and Librarian.—George Wright.

Draughtsman.—Henry Clarke Pidgeon.

The British Archæological Association was founded with a view to investigate, preserve, and illustrate all ancient monuments of the history, manners, customs, and arts of our forefathers, in furtherance of the principles on which the Society of Antiquaries of London was established; and to aid the objects of that institution, by rendering available resources which had not been drawn upon, and which, indeed, did not come within the scope of any antiquarian or literary society.

The means by which the Association propose to effect this object, are,—

1. By holding communication with Correspondents throughout the Kingdom, and with provincial Antiquarian Societies; as well as by direct intercourse with the *Comité des Arts et Monuments* of the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, and with other similar Associations on the Continent instituted for the advancement of Antiquarian Science.
2. By holding frequent and regular Meetings for the consideration and discussion of communications received from correspondents and any other persons.
3. By promoting careful observation and preservation of Antiquities discovered in the progress of Public Works, such as railways, sewers, foundations of buildings, &c.
4. By encouraging individuals or associations in making researches and excavations, and affording them suggestions and co-operation.
5. By opposing and preventing, as far as may be practicable, all injuries with which Ancient National Monuments of every description may from time to time be threatened.

6. By using every endeavour to spread abroad a correct taste for Archæology, and a just appreciation of Monuments of Ancient Art, so as ultimately to secure a general interest in their preservation.

7. By collecting accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions of Ancient National Monuments, and by means of correspondents preserving authentic memorials of all Antiquities which may from time to time be brought to light.

8. By establishing a Journal devoted exclusively to the objects of the Association, as a means of spreading antiquarian information, and maintaining a constant communication with all persons interested in such pursuits.

9. By taking every occasion which may present itself to solicit the attention of the Government to the Conservation of our National Monuments, and to the other objects of the Association.

That the hopes of the founders of the Association were based upon sure and sound grounds, is demonstrated by the great mass of information collected and published, and by the accumulated materials on hand; and it is sanguinely believed that it is only needed to make its objects more generally known, to insure a still further patronage and support.

The Public Meetings are held on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in the month, at Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening, at 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, for the reading and discussion of papers, and for the inspection of the objects of antiquity forwarded to the Council. To these meetings every Member has the privilege of introducing a friend.

The payment of One Guinea annually is required of the Associates, or Ten Guineas as a Life Subscription, by which the Subscribers are entitled to a copy of the quarterly Journal as published.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Established 1831.

President.—G. R. Daubeny, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.—Earl Ducie, F.G.S.; the Bishop of Gloucester; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart. F.R.S.; B. Baker, Esq.; Rev. Francis Close.

Treasurer.—James Webster, Esq.; James A. Gardener, Esq.

Secretaries.—Captain Robertson, R.A.; R. Beamish, Esq.; W. Hugall, Esq.

The Meeting for 1856 will be held at Cheltenham.

BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Estab. 1805.]

52 Pall Mall.

Patron.—The Queen.

President.—Duke of Sutherland, K.G. *Vice-Pres.*—Earl of Ellesmere, K.G.

Secretary and Keeper.—Mr. G. Nicol.

The primary object of this Society "is to encourage and reward the talents of the artists of the United Kingdom, so as to improve and extend our manufactures by that degree of taste and elegance of design which are to be exclusively derived from the cultivation of the Fine Arts, and thereby to increase the general prosperity and resources of the kingdom."

The Meetings of Directors are not held on any fixed days or hours. The General Annual Meeting of the Governors takes place in July.

Subscribers of Fifty Guineas are entitled to be elected Governors for life, and have the right of personal admission to the Gallery and of introducing two friends. Subscribers of Five Guineas a-year, of personal admission and of introducing one friend. Subscribers of Three Guineas a-year, or Twenty-five Guineas in one sum, of personal admission only.

There are Two Exhibitions of pictures in the year. One of the "Works of British Artists," open from February to May, and the other, "The Works of Ancient Masters," from June to the end of August.

Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Found. 1841.]

5 Cavendish Square.

[Incorp. 1848.

President.—W. A. Miller, M.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents (who have filled the office of President).—W. T. Brande, F.R.S.;

C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.; Thomas Graham, D.C.L., F.R.S.;

Colonel Philip Yorke, F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.—Warren De La Rue, Ph. D., F.R.S.; H. Bence Jones, M.D.,

F.R.S.; G. D. Longstaff, M.D.; A. W. Williamson, Ph. D., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—Robert Porrett, F.R.S.

Secretaries.—B. C. Brodie, F.R.S.; Theophilus Redwood, Ph. D.

Foreign Secretary.—A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D. F.R.S.

Editor of the Society's Journal.—Henry Watts, B.A.

The Meetings of the Society, for the reading and discussion of scientific papers, are held on the first and third Mondays of every month, from November to June inclusive, excepting that in January there is only one meeting, on the third Monday of the month. The Chair is taken at Eight o'Clock precisely.

An Annual General Meeting is held on the 30th day of March (or if that day fall upon Sunday, on the 31st) at Eight o'Clock P.M., for the Election of Officers for the year ensuing, and for receiving the Report of the Council on the state of the Society.

Fellows of the Society have the right to be present and to vote at all Meetings of the Society; to introduce two visitors to the ordinary Meetings; and to receive the Transactions published during the period of their continuing Fellows. They are also entitled to the use of the instruments and books in the Society's collection, under such restrictions as the Council shall deem necessary.

Candidates for admission into the Society are proposed according to a form of recommendation, which may be obtained from the Secretaries. The recommendation must be signed by three Fellows, to one at least of whom the candidate shall be personally known; and such certificate is to be read and suspended in the Society's rooms for three ordinary Meetings before proceeding to ballot for the election.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

Trustees.—George John Allen, Esq. *Master*; Richard W. Allen, Esq. *Warden*.

Fellows.—Rev. Charles Howes; Rev. William Fellowes; Rev. W. L. Chafy;

Rev. E. A. Giraud.

Curator.—S. P. Denning, Esq.

The Pictures in the Dulwich Gallery were collected by Mr. Noel Desenfans, a picture-dealer in London, who was employed by Stanislaus, king of Poland, to make a collection of paintings for him. In consequence of the dismemberment

of Poland, many of these pictures remained in the hands of Mr. Desenfans, and he dying in 1807 bequeathed them to his friend, Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, Knt. R.A.

Sir Francis Bourgeois was anxious to keep his collection entire and undivided after his death, and for that purpose he left them to Dulwich College as a permanent institution, having some acquaintance with the Rev. Robert Corry, one of the Fellows.

Sir Francis Bourgeois died Jan. 8th, 1811, bequeathing his pictures to the Master, Warden, and Fellows of Dulwich College, with funds for building a Gallery, and defraying the necessary expenses attendant upon the due care and preservation of the paintings. Sir John Soane was employed as architect on this occasion, and the building completed in 1814.

In a mausoleum attached to the Gallery are deposited the remains of Sir P. F. Bourgeois, and those of his friends Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans.

The Gallery is open every day except Fridays and Sundays; the hours of Admission from April to November, 10 to 5; from November to April, 11 to 3.

Tickets of Admission may be had (gratis) of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East; Graves and Co., Pall Mall; Moon, Threadneedle Street; Ackermann, Strand; White, Brownlow Street, Holborn; and I. and P. Jennings, Cheapside.

The Trustees have ordered that Schools and Children under the age of fourteen be not admitted. Without a Ticket no person can be admitted, and Tickets cannot be obtained in Dulwich.

EAST INDIA HOUSE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Leadenhall Street.

Superintendent of Museum and Librarian.—Professor H. H. Wilson, M.A. F.R.S.

Curator of the Museum.—Dr. T. Horsfield, M. & Phil. D. F.R.S.

The Library of the East India Company was established by the Court of Directors about fifty years ago, and, after some years, a Museum was added to it. The object of the Library is, first, to collect and preserve all printed books relating to India, and the history and administration of the East India Company, and all books upon the different languages current in India, and in the several branches of Oriental Literature, whether printed in this country, in other parts of Europe, or in India; secondly, to collect and preserve Manuscripts in the different Oriental Languages, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and in the different dialects of India and the Eastern Archipelago, together with the block-printed books of Tiber and China. Each collection, printed and manuscripts, consists of from 6000 to 8000 volumes.

The Museum also comprehends two principal divisions,—Ethnology and Natural History; in the former are a number of specimens of Hindu Sculpture, Models, and Costumes; in the latter, a very large Collection of Animals, Birds, Insects, &c., peculiar to India and the adjacent regions.

The Library and Museum are open at all times to Literary and Scientific persons, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted); also to general visitors with Tickets of Admission from a Director or Officer of the Establishment, on Mondays and Thursdays; and on Fridays to all comers, who are admitted without Tickets.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

12 Bedford Row.

President.—John Curtis, Esq. F.L.S. *Treasurer.*—S. Stevens, Esq.

Secretaries.—J. W. Douglas, Esq. : E. Shepherd, Esq.

The Entomological Society of London was founded in 1833, with the following intentions:—

1st. To form a centre of union for British Entomologists. 2d. To form a Library of Entomological Books, and a Collection of Insects, for the use and reference of the Members. 3. To publish, by means of its Transactions, interesting papers on Entomology, which, but for this Society, would, from the unremunerative nature of such publications, never issue from the press.

Members and Subscribers have the full use of the Society's Collection of Insects and Entomological Library, from which they may borrow books; they may introduce Friends to the Meetings of the Society, and, if residing beyond fifteen miles from London, will be entitled to the Transactions as they appear, gratis.

The Meetings are held at 8 P.M. on the first Monday of every month.

Members pay 2*l.* 2*s.* Admission Fee, and 1*l.* 1*s.* a-year Subscription. The Composition in lieu of Annual Payments is 10*l.* 10*s.*

FLAXMAN GALLERY.

Estab. 1849.]

University College, Gower Street.

Treasurer.—Henry Crabb Robinson, Esq.

Hon. Secs.—C. C. Atkinson; E. W. Field, Esqs.

This Gallery consists principally of the Casts in plaster, from the original models in clay, of groups of Figures, Statues, and Compositions, in alto and basso-relievo, as well as many of the noblest productions of the late John Flaxman, the first Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy. They are under the Dome of the College and in the adjacent apartments and staircase. At the time of his decease this Collection was the contents of his studio, and became the property of his executrix, sister-in-law, and adopted daughter, Miss Maria Denman, who, after preserving them for many years, presented them as a free gift to University College.

The Cast of the Shield of Achilles was added to the collection by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, who, with the permission of A. Bridge, Esq., presented it to the College. The impression, a very fine one, was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge for themselves, from the original model, and had been formerly given them by Professor Cockerell for a purpose which had failed.

The expense of cleaning, repairing, and affixing these Sculptures is defrayed out of a fund subscribed by friends of the College and admirers of the genius of Flaxman, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert at their head.

The marble statue of Flaxman, in a sitting posture, is by a late eminent sculptor, Mulgrave L. Watson. It was shown in the Exhibition of All Nations in 1851, and then presented to the College as a gift.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Instit. 1807.]

Somerset House.

[Incorp. 1826.]

President.—W. J. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.

Secs.—J. C. Moore, Esq., M.A.; J. Prestwich, jun., Esq. F.R.S.

For. Sec.—S. P. Pratt, Esq., F.R.S. and L.S. *Assist. Sec.*—T. Rupert Jones, Esq.

Treasurer.—D. Sharpe, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.

This Society was instituted for the purpose of investigating the Mineral Structure of the Earth. The Admission Fee for Resident Fellows is Six Guineas, and the Annual Contribution Three Guineas, which may be compounded for by payment of the sum of Thirty Guineas. Non-resident Fellows pay a Fee of

Ten Guineas. The Papers read before the Society are published in the Society's "Quarterly Journal" and "Transactions."

Meetings for 1856.—Jan. 9, 23. Feb. 6, 15, (Anniv.), 20. March 5, 19. April 9, 23. May 7, 21. June 4, 18.

GRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Instit. 1833.]

University College, Gower Street.

Treasurer.—T. Griffith, Esq. *Hon. Sec.*—C. C. Atkinson, Esq.

This Society consists of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers, limited in number to one hundred and twenty-three Artists; and a Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, not Artists. From December to May it holds a Monthly *Conversazione*, to which numerous distinguished visitors are invited. The Meetings take place now at the Flaxman Hall, University College. The nature of the *Conversazioni* is thus expressed in the Rules of the Society:—"That in order to promote the interest and gratification to be derived from the Monthly Meetings of the Society, it is desirable that the Members do contribute to the *Conversazioni* any rare and interesting Works of Art which they may possess, and can conveniently send to the place of meeting—such as Drawings, Sketches, Studies, Prints, Gems, Models, and other objects of *virtù* and interest; and to ensure a succession of such attractions, a List of the Members shall be made out by lot at the beginning of each Session, and divided by the number of Meetings; and the Gentlemen whose names are attached to each night are, particularly upon those evenings, of which they will be reminded during the preceding week, expected to furnish Contributions to the interest of the *Conversazioni*."

"It is desirable that Visitors be respectfully requested to aid this source of pleasure by contributing any Works of Art they may possess, and thus gratify the Society by allowing them to be seen at its *Conversazioni*."

Annual Subscription, One Guinea.

Meetings for 1856.—Jan. 9. Feb. 13. March 12. April 9. May 14. June 11. Dec. 10.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Estab. 1804.]

21 Regent Street.

[Incorp. 1809.

President.—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Secretary.—Dr. Royle. *Assistant Secretary.*—Dr. John Lindley.

Its object is the improvement of Horticulture in all its branches, ornamental as well as useful. The Admission Fee is Two Guineas, and the Annual Subscription Four Guineas, which may be compounded for on payment of Forty Guineas. Ladies are admitted as Fellows, and may vote by proxy at all general meetings of the Society.

The Society has an extensive Garden at Chiswick, the immediate superintendence of which is with a committee nominated by the council. It is open from nine o'clock every day, except Sunday, or other days specially excepted, for the inspection of Fellows of the Society or their wives or sisters, without orders, and for visitors introduced by the Fellows, either personally or by order. From this Garden, seeds, plants, and cuttings, of *species not commonly to be had in the Nurseries*, are supplied gratuitously to the Fellows of the Society, under the authority of the Garden Committee.

Three Exhibitions are annually held at the Garden of the Society, at which

Medals are awarded to the best Exhibitors. On these occasions Fellows *only* are admitted without tickets; and, for the admission of their friends, are entitled to purchase tickets, part of which are issued to them at a lower price than to the public.

The Society has formed a collection of Drawings of the most approved Fruits and ornamental Plants, kept for the inspection of the Fellows, in the Library, at the Society's House in Regent Street. The Library consists principally of Books on subjects relating to Horticulture; it has been formed by purchases and presents, and contains now the most considerable collection of Horticultural Works in the kingdom. Gentlemen possessing books upon Horticultural Subjects not in the Library, are invited to communicate them to the Collection.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

12 St. James's Square.

President.—John Finlaison, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Samuel Brown, Esq.; Edwin James Farren, Esq.; Charles Jellicoe, Esq.; Robert Tucker, Esq.

Treasurer.—John Lawrence, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.—John Reddish, Esq.; John Hill Williams, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.—Edward Tudor Scargill, Esq.

The Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland is an Association founded for the purpose of elevating the attainments and status, and promoting the general efficiency, of all who are engaged in occupations connected with the pursuits of an Actuary, and for the extension and improvement of Actuarial Science.

It consists of Fellows and Associates (those of the latter who are principal Officers of any Life Assurance, Annuity, or Reversionary Interest Society, being distinguished by the title of "Official Associates"), and Honorary, Foreign, and Corresponding Members.

Fellows and Official Associates residing within 20 miles of London subscribe Three Guineas per annum; Associates residing within 20 miles of London, and Fellows and Official Associates residing beyond 20 miles of London, subscribe Two Guineas per annum; and Associates residing beyond 20 miles of London subscribe One Guinea per annum.

Members are admitted by ballot; they may borrow books from the Library, and are entitled to receive the Quarterly Journal of the Institute gratuitously.

Certificates of Competency are granted to members who have satisfactorily passed the Examinations of the Institute in Actuarial Science.

Meetings for 1856, at Seven o'Clock.—January 28. February 25. March 31. April 28. Annual General Meeting on Saturday, 7th June, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Estab. 1818.]

25 Great George Street, Westminster.

[Incorp. 1828.

President.—James Simpson, Esq.

Secretary.—Charles Manby, Esq., F.R.S.

The Institution of Civil Engineers was first established, and has since been incorporated by Royal Charter, "for the general advancement of Mechanical Science, and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of that species of

knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Civil Engineer; being the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man, as the means of production and of traffic in states both for external and internal trade, as applied in the construction of roads, bridges, aqueducts, canals, river navigation, and docks, for internal intercourse and exchange; and in the construction of ports, harbours, moles, breakwaters, and lighthouses, and in the art of navigation by artificial power, for the purposes of commerce, and in the construction and adaptation of machinery, and in the drainage of cities and towns."

There are four classes of members,—Members, Associates, Graduates, and Honorary Members.

Fees on Election.—*Admission Fee*, Associate, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Member, 3*l.* 3*s.* *Building Fund*, Associate, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Members, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Annual Subscription.—Non-Resident Graduate, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Resident Graduate, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Non-Resident Associate, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Resident Associate, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Non-Resident Member, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Resident Member, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Meetings for 1856.—Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29. Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26. March 4, 11, 18, 25. April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. May 6, 13, 20, 27 (President's *Conversazione*).

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.

13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Trustees.—John Tidd Pratt, Esq.; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; George Jones, Esq., R.A.; Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.

An Additional Trustee is chosen by each of the following bodies:—The Royal Society; the Society of Antiquaries of London; the Royal Academy of Arts; the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

Curator.—George Bailey, Esq.

In the year 1833 the late Sir John Soane obtained an Act of Parliament (3d William IV. c. 4), entitled, "An Act for settling and preserving Sir John Soane's Museum, Library, and Works of Art, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, for the benefit of the Public, and for establishing a sufficient Endowment for the due maintenance of the same." On the decease of Sir John Soane (20th January, 1837), the Act came into operation. The Trustees named therein entered on their trust, and immediately took the necessary steps for carrying into effect the enactments thereof to the fullest extent of which the funds placed at their disposal would admit.

The Collection consists of Ancient and Modern Sculpture, Marbles, Bronzes, Fictile Vases, Architectural Ornaments in Marble, Stone, and Plaster of Paris; Models of Ancient and Modern Structures: amongst the Antiquities is the magnificent Egyptian Alabaster Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni in one of the Royal Tombs in the Valley of Beban el Malook, near Thebes, in 1817. Paintings and Drawings, chiefly by Modern Artists: amongst the Paintings are a series of four, of "An Election," and a series of eight, of "A Rake's Progress," by Hogarth; "The Snake in the Grass," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.; three by Canaletto; several by the late Henry Howard, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A., &c. Architectural Drawings and Engravings, and miscellaneous objects of *vertù*. In the Library are several valuable Illustrated Works and Illuminated Manuscripts.

The Museum is open to general Visitors on Tuesdays, from the first in February to the last in August; and in the months of April, May, and June, on Thursdays and Fridays, likewise from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Persons desirous of obtaining admission to the Museum can apply either to a Trustee, by letter to the Curator, or personally at the Museum a day or two before they desire to visit it; in the latter case the applicant is expected to leave a Card containing the name and address of the party desiring admission, and the number of persons proposed to be introduced, or the same can be entered in a book kept for the purpose in the Entrance Hall, when—unless there appears to the Curator any satisfactory reason to the contrary—a Card of Admission for the next open day is forwarded by Post to the given address.

Access to the Books, Drawings, and MSS., or permission to copy Pictures or other Works of Art, is to be obtained by special application to the Trustees or the Curator.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Instit. 1788.]

Soho Square.

[Incorp. 1802.

President.—Thomas Bell, Esq.

Vice-Pres.—Francis Boott, M.D.; Robert Brown, Esq.; W. Spence, Esq.

Treasurer and Vice-President.—William Yarrell, Esq.

Secretary.—I. J. Bennett, Esq.

The object of the Society, as stated in its Charter, is “the Cultivation of the Science of Natural History in all its Branches, and more especially of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland.”

The Library is open on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; and the Museum on Wednesday and Friday, from Twelve o'clock to Four in the Afternoon.

The Admission Fee is Six Pounds, and the Annual Subscriptions Three Pounds, or Thirty Pounds in lieu of future payments.

Meetings for 1856.—Jan. 15. Feb. 5, 19. March 4, 18. April 1, 15. May 6, 24 (Anniversary). June 3, 17.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Instit. 1773.]

32 A George Street, Hanover Square.

President.—John Snow, Esq. *Treasurer.*—Henry Hancock, Esq.

Secretaries.—E. Smith, M.B. LL.B.; C. H. R. Harrison, Esq.

Registrar.—Henry W. Ley, Esq.

The object of this Society is the improvement of Medical Science, by means of Papers, Discussions (a leading feature in the Society), &c. &c. The Fellows consist of persons resident in London, duly qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.

The Society offers, annually, to the author of the best dissertation on a subject proposed, a Gold Medal, value Twenty Guineas, called the Fothergillian Medal, for which the learned of all countries are invited to become candidates. Also Two Silver Medals; one for an Essay written by a Fellow, and the other for an Essay written by an Honorary or Corresponding Fellow, or a person not a Fellow of the Society. The papers read are published in the Society's “Transactions.”

Admission Fee, One Guinea; Annual Subscription, One Guinea. Ten Guineas exempt from all future payments.

The Ordinary Meetings commence on the second Saturday in October, and continue Weekly until the last Saturday in May. The Council meet on the first Friday in every Month, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening; June, July, and August excepted. The Physiological Meetings are held on the 2d Monday in each month.

MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1855.] 6 Southampton Street, Covent Garden.

Patron.—The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Lord Lieutenant.

President.—Lord Londesborough, K.C.H. F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary.—Geo. Bish Webb, Esq.

This Society has for its object the investigation of the History and Antiquities of the Metropolis and Metropolitan County.

Annual Subscription, Ten Shillings. Life Composition, Five Pounds.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

University College, Gower Street.

President.—Lord Brougham. *Vice-President.*—Earl Fortescue.

Secretary.—C. C. Atkinson, Esq.

A useful Collection of Specimens of Rocks, purchased by the College soon after its foundation, formed the nucleus of this Museum. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison presented to it a valuable cabinet of rocks and fossils from various countries; and G. B. Greenough, Esq. an extensive collection of organic remains, zoologically arranged, and illustrative of the several geological formations. It is still in progress of formation.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Hunterian Professor and Conservator.—Richard Owen, F.R.S.

Assistant Conservator.—John T. Quekett.

The Museum is open to the Fellows and Members of the College, and to Visitors introduced by them personally or by written orders, stating their names (which orders are not transferable), on the public days, which are Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from Twelve to Four o'Clock; except during the month of September, when the Museum is closed.

The Museum is likewise open on the public days to Fellows and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London, to Peers and Members of Parliament, to the Great Officers of State and of the Royal Household and their immediate Deputies; to all the Dignitaries of the Church and of the Law, to General and Flag Officers, and to the Members of all the Learned and Scientific bodies in the United Kingdom. Also to Learned and Scientific Foreigners and to the Articled Students of the College, on entering their Names and Ranks or Stations in the book provided for that purpose.

Any one desirous of devoting especial study to particular departments of the Museum, may have access for that purpose on Fridays, from Twelve to Four in

Winter, and from Twelve to Five in Summer, on making a written application to the President.

Microscopic Demonstrations are made by the Assistant Conservator in the Theatre of the College every Wednesday, at Three o'Clock, from the beginning of October until the commencement of the annual course of Lectures.

The Hunterian Collection, which forms the basis, and still a large proportion of the contents, of the present Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, was originally arranged in a building which its Founder, John Hunter, erected for it in 1785, behind his house in Leicester Square. In 1787 he had completed its arrangement, the principle of which is still adhered to, and the Museum was opened for inspection during the month of October to the Medical Profession, and in May to non-professional Patrons, Cultivators, or Lovers of Physiology and Natural History.

John Hunter died October 16th, 1793, aged 65. By his will he directed his Museum to be offered, in the first instance, to the British Government, on such terms as might be considered reasonable, and in case of refusal to be sold, in one lot, either to some Foreign State, or as his Executors might think proper.

In the year 1799 Parliament voted the sum of 15,000*l.* for the Museum, and an offer of it being made to the Corporation of Surgeons, it was accepted on the terms proposed by Government.

The following are the Terms and Conditions on which the Hunterian Collection, purchased by Parliament, was delivered to the former Corporation of Surgeons; which Corporation having become dissolved, the Members thereof were re-incorporated by Charter, dated the 22d day of March, 1800, under the title of The Royal College of Surgeons in London:—

1st. The Collection shall be open four hours in the forenoon of two days every week for inspection and consultation of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, the Members of the Company of Surgeons, and persons properly introduced by them; a Catalogue of the Preparations, and a proper Person to explain it, being at those times always in the Room.

2d. That one Course of Lectures, not less than twenty-four in number, on Comparative Anatomy and other subjects, illustrated by the Preparations, shall be given every Year, by some Member of the Company.

[These Lectures are now delivered by Professor Owen, annually, in the months of March, April, and May, the days and hours being advertised before the course begins: they are gratuitous.]

3d. That the Preparations shall be kept in a state of preservation, and the Collection in as perfect a state as possible, at the expense of the Corporation of Surgeons, subject to the annual inspection and superintendence of the Trustees.

4th. That there shall be a Board of Trustees, to consist of sixteen Members, by virtue of their Public Offices, and of fourteen others, to be appointed in the first instance by the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards to be elected, as vacancies may happen, by a majority of the remaining Trustees.

5th. That the Museum shall always be open for the inspection of all or any of the said Trustees, who are to take care that the Corporation of Surgeons perform their engagements respecting the said Collection. That a day be appointed for the annual inspection of the Museum, by the Trustees acting collectively as a Board; and that they are also to have Quarterly Meetings, for the transacting of any business relative to the Museum, and for the filling up of such Vacancies as may happen in the number of the Trustees; and that the Corporation of Surgeons shall engage some person to officiate as Secretary to the Board, upon such occasions, and to issue previous Notices to the Members, in which he is to state particularly whether any Vacancies are to be filled up by new Elections.

The Trustees by Office are:—The Lord Chancellor; the First Lord of the Treasury; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the First Lord of the Admiralty;

the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Secretary at War; the President of the Royal Society; the President of the Royal College of Physicians; the four Censors of the Royal College of Physicians; the Regius Professor of Physic, University of Oxford; the Reader in Anatomy, University of Oxford; the Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge; the Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge.

The present Trustees by Election are:—Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; William, Earl of Burlington; William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen; Edward Geoffrey Smith, Earl of Derby; Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.; Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart.; Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster; Joseph Henry Green, Esq.

In 1806 the sum of 15,000*l.* was voted by Parliament in aid of the erection of an edifice for the display and arrangement of the Hunterian Collection; a second grant of 12,500*l.* was subsequently voted, and sums of equal amount having been supplied from the funds of the College, the building was completed in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in which the Museum was opened for the inspection of Visitors in the year 1813.

From the number of the additions, the Museum became, in 1830, too small for their adequate display and arrangement; and more space being at the same time required for the rapidly increasing Library, the present building was erected, wholly at the expense of the College, in 1835, at a cost of about 40,000*l.* and the Hunterian and Collegiate Collections were re-arranged in two Museums, which were opened for the inspection of Visitors in 1836. A third grant of 15,000*l.* was voted by Parliament in 1852 for an additional Museum, which is now completed. A valuable portion of the additions has been by liberal Donations from Sir Everard Home, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Swan, and other Members of the College; other valuable Donations have been received from distinguished cultivators of Natural Science, not members of the medical profession.

The name of every Donor is recorded in the Catalogues.

The total Number of Specimens in the Museums amounts to near 30,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

Portland Gallery, 316 Regent Street.

President.—R. S. Lauder, Esq., R.S.A.

Treasurer.—J. G. Middleton, Esq. *Secretary*.—Bell Smith, Esq.

This Society was established by a body of Artists for the exhibition and sale of the works of living Painters, &c., the novel feature being that each Artist, by renting space on the walls, secures the privilege of having his pictures placed as he desires, under the following restrictions:—

1. The certainty of having pictures of merit placed on the line, by which they are fairly brought before the public; an advantage which cannot be secured in any other exhibition. This certainty is acquired by the purchase of space on the walls, the charge for which is One Guinea per foot, horizontal measure. The value of line, in all exhibitions, is too well known to require comment, and it is important to know that the purchase of space on the line includes the entire extent of wall from floor to ceiling.

2. Exhibitors, although not responsible Members, have the privilege of electing representatives to serve on the Committee of Selection and Hanging, also of retouching their works during one week previous to the private view.

3. The annually increasing purchases made in these Galleries, as well by

private patronage as by Members of the Art-Union, justify a claim on the confidence and support of Artists of consideration.

Portraits, not smaller than a half-length, and Pictures of large dimensions, calculated for exhibition above the line, are exhibited free of charge.

During the Exhibition of the current year, 140 out of 370 Pictures were sold, amounting to the sum of 3700*l*.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Instit. 1837.]

41 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

President.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., &c.

Vice-Pres.—Lord Londesborough, K.C.H.; Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

Treasurer.—J. B. Bergne, Esq. F.S.A.

Secretaries.—John Evans, Esq. F.S.A.; R. S. Poole, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.

Librarian.—John Williams, Esq.

This Society was instituted for the purpose of promoting the science of Numismatics, particularly by the reading and publication of papers on current discoveries.

Meetings for 1856 at Seven o'Clock.—Jan. 31. Feb. 28. March 27. April 24. May 29. June 26 (Anniversary).

PALESTINE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

22 Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

Treasurer.—William Henry Black, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.—William Francis Ainsworth, Esq. F.G.S. &c.;

D. Abraham Benisch, Ph.D., &c.; Dr. Joseph Turnbull, Ph.D., &c.

Assistant Secretary.—Rev. David Edwards, A.M.

The Palestine Archæological Association has for its object the exploring of the ancient and modern cities and towns, or other places of historical importance, in Palestine and the adjacent countries, with a view to the discovery of Monuments and Objects of Antiquity, by means of researches on the spot. The Foreign operations of the Association are to be carried on by means of a Fund, raised by Donations. The Members will be admitted by recommendation to the Council, and will be expected to subscribe the sum of Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance, to meet the current expenses of the Association.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1634.]

Somerset House.

[Incorp. 1662.

President.—Lord Wrottesley.

Treasurer.—Colonel Sabine, R.A.

Secretaries.—Dr. Sharpey; G. G. Stokes, Esq.

Assistant-Secretary.—C. R. Weld, Esq.

The Royal Society is the oldest Scientific Institution in the metropolis, and its objects are so varied as to make it impossible to recapitulate them. It was established early in the seventeenth century, and has obtained a world-wide

renown for its efforts in whatever concerns the Physical and Mathematical Sciences. The publication of the "Philosophical Transactions" was commenced in the year 1665.

Annual Subscription, Four Pounds.

Meetings for 1856.—January 10, 17, 24, 31. February 7, 14, 21, 28. March 6, 13. April 3, 10, 17, 24. May 8, 22, 29. June (no Evening Meeting: Election of Fellows), 5, 12, 19.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Patron.—Her most excellent Majesty the Queen.

Vice-Patrons.—His Royal Highness the Prince Albert; His Majesty Leopold I. King of the Belgians; the President of the India Board; the Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.

President and Director.—Professor H. H. Wilson, M.A. F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. F.R.S.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie.

Treasurer.—Charles Elliot, Esq. F.R.S. *Librarian.*—John Shakespear, Esq.

Secretary.—Richard Clarke, Esq. *Assistant-Secretary.*—Edwin Norris, Esq.

Second Assistant-Secretary.—Prof. J. Dowson, of University Coll. London.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland is instituted for the investigation and encouragement of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, in relation to Asia.

The Society consists at present of Resident, Non-resident, Honorary, Foreign and Corresponding Members; but henceforth no Members shall be elected except as Resident, Non-resident or Honorary Members. Members, whose place of abode is in Great Britain or Ireland, are considered to be Resident. Those whose usual abode is not in Great Britain or Ireland, are considered to be Non-resident. Foreigners of distinction, or any persons who have contributed to the attainment of the objects of the Society in a distinguished manner, are eligible as Honorary Members.

Every Resident Member is required to pay at his election the sum of Three Guineas as his first Annual Subscription; unless his election shall take place in November or December, in which case the first annual payment shall not be due till the succeeding January:—and in every succeeding year he shall pay an Annual Subscription of Three Guineas.

The following Compositions are allowed, in lieu of Annual Subscriptions:—Upon election, Thirty Guineas; after two Annual Payments, Twenty-five Guineas; after four or more Annual Payments, Twenty Guineas.

Any person elected as a Resident Member of the Society, who shall proceed to reside in any place out of Great Britain, shall not be required to continue his Annual Subscription of Three Guineas while so absent. But he shall contribute an Annual Subscription of One Guinea, and shall be entitled to receive the Society's Journal. Any person elected a Non-resident Member of the Society, shall pay an Annual Subscription of One Guinea. If he subsequently become permanently resident in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall be required to pay the

Annual Subscription of Three Guineas, or the regulated composition in lieu thereof, as a Resident Member. Honorary Members shall not be liable to any contribution.

The General Meetings of the Society are held on the first and third Saturday in every month, from the third Saturday of November to the first Saturday of July, both inclusive; excepting the Saturdays preceding Easter, and Whit Sundays, and Christmas Day; and the Anniversary Meeting of the Society on the third Saturday in May.

The Communications and Papers read to the Society, from time to time, are published under the title of "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland."

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1820.]

Somerset House.

[Incorp. 1831.

President.—Manuel J. Johnson, Esq.

Treasurer.—George Bishop, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.—John Russell Hind, Esq.

Secretaries.—Warren De La Rue, Esq; Capt. R. H. Manners, R.N.

Editor of the Society's Publications.—Robert Grant, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. John Williams.

This Society is instituted for the encouragement and promotion of Astronomy. The number of Fellows is unlimited. The Admission Fee is Two Pounds. If a Fellow be elected in the month of February, March, April, May, or June, his first year's contribution will be Two Guineas; if such election take place in the month of November, December, or January, it will be One Guinea; and Two Guineas for every subsequent year. Contributions may be compounded for on payment of Twenty Guineas.

The Ordinary Meetings are held on the second Friday in every month, from November to June; and the General Meeting on the second Friday in February.

The papers read before the Society are published half-yearly in their "Memoirs," and abstracts of the same in the "Monthly Notices."

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Estab. 1839.]

Regent's Park.

[Incorp. 1839.

Patron.—The Queen.

Vice-Patronesses.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent; H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

Vice-Patron.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G.

President.—The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. *Secretary.*—J. De Carle Sowerby, Esq.

Architect.—Decimus Burton, Esq., F.R.S. *Curator.*—Mr. Robert Marnock..

This Society was incorporated in 1839, by a Royal Charter granted to several Noblemen and Gentlemen, for "the Promotion of Botany in all its branches, and its application to Medicine, Arts, and Manufactures, and also for the formation of

extensive Botanical and Ornamental Gardens within the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis." It is composed of Fellows and Members elected by Ballot, and its affairs are managed by a President and Council.

The Land of the Society consists of above 18 acres, held under a lease for 31 years granted by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. It is bounded by the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park, and is well adapted to the purposes contemplated, both as regards its situation near the Metropolis, and its elevation, by which it obtains the advantage of distant scenery; the soil has been long under cultivation, and the surrounding Park, with Primrose Hill lately added, ensures it from the near approach of new buildings.

The Garden is laid out ornamentally and planted, and so much of a Winter Garden or Conservatory completed as covers nearly 15,000 feet of ground, and affords space for above 2000 Visitors: it is heated to a congenial temperature, a small portion being set apart for Bananas, Palms, and other Tropical Plants. A House containing Apartments necessary for the Meetings of the Fellows and Council, with a Museum or Lecture Room, and Offices, has been built on the ground.

The other principal features are, an Ornamented piece of Water, on the margin of which are planted different species of Willows, and a number of Water Plants. There are also a Hot-water Tank for the Victoria Regia and Tropical Aquatics, a Medico-Botanical, an American, and other Gardens, a Collection of herbaceous Plants and another of Trees, arranged on the ground in the order of their natural affinities; so that copious Illustrations are provided for Professors, Students, and Artists, in aid of their respective pursuits, and to whom free admission is granted under certain regulations.

Lectures on Botanical subjects are delivered by eminent Professors in the Museum; and to encourage the importation and cultivation of desirable Plants and Fruits, Exhibitions for Prizes take place at stated periods during the Summer; provision is also made for an extensive display of American and other shrubs, especially Rhododendrons and Roses, in May and June.

The Collection of hardy herbaceous Plants consists of about 4000 species, of which the Medical Garden contains 450. The Arboretum, spread over the Garden, includes 1400 named Trees and Shrubs, and the Hothouses and Green-houses are ornamented with nearly 1800 species and varieties: but these numbers are daily changing.

All persons elected Fellows pay an Admission Fee of Five Guineas and an Annual Contribution of Two Guineas, or on a sum of Twenty Guineas, which will include the Admission Fee, and exempt them from all further contributions; but the Wives or the Husbands of deceased Fellows, upon being themselves elected Fellows, are exempted from the Admission Fee.

Fellows are entitled to admit two Visitors daily, either personally or by orders, to the Gardens.

All persons elected Members pay a sum of Ten Guineas, and have personal admission to the Gardens, &c. for life.

The gates open at Two o'clock on Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and the Exhibition Days; on ordinary days at Nine A.M., or in the months of May, June, and July, at Seven A.M., and close on all days at sunset.

General Exhibitions:—Of Plants, Flowers, and Fruit, shown in competition for Medals. Wednesdays, May 28th, June 18th, and July 9th.

American Exhibition:—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, &c., in the American Garden, in June.

Price of Tickets on or before Saturday May 17th, 4s. each, or after that or on the Exhibition Days, 7s. 6d. To be obtained only by Orders from Fellows or Members of the Society.

Botanical Lectures to be delivered in the Museum at Three o'clock on the Fridays in May and June.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

15 Whitehall Place.

Patron.—Her Majesty the Queen.

Pres.—Admiral Fred. Wm. Beechey, F.R.S. *Sec.*—Norton Shaw, Esq., M.D.

The Royal Geographical Society was founded in the year 1830, and shortly afterwards the African and Palestine Associations were incorporated with it. It consists of an unlimited number of Fellows. The Entrance Fee is Three Pounds, and the Annual Subscription Two Pounds, or Life Composition, Twenty-five Pounds.

The objects of the Society were at an early period stated to be:—

1. To collect, register, digest, and print, in a cheap and convenient form, such useful and interesting facts and discoveries as the Society might from time to time acquire.
2. To collect a Library of Geographical Works, ancient and modern; Voyages and Travels; Instruments; Maps and Charts; as well as such Documents and Materials as might convey the readiest information to persons intending to visit Foreign Countries, and who might again in their turn there deposit the results of their observations for the benefit of the public.
3. To prepare brief instructions for such as are setting out on their travels, pointing out the parts most desirable to be visited; the best and most practical means of proceeding thither; the researches most essential to make; phenomena to be observed; the subjects of Natural History most desirable to be procured; and to obtain all such information as might tend to the extension of our Geographical Knowledge.
4. To correspond with similar Societies in different parts of the world, with foreign individuals engaged in Geographical pursuits, and with intelligent British subjects in the various settlements of the empire.
5. To reward with a Medal, or otherwise, such individuals as in the opinion of the Council had of late contributed most towards the advance of Geographical Science and Discovery.

The General Meetings are held on the 2d and 4th Monday in every month, from November to June, or oftener, if such be judged expedient by the Council. At these, original papers, illustrated by Diagrams, Maps, and Views, are read and freely discussed. At the Anniversary Meeting, held in the month of May, the Royal Awards are presented to the individuals who are considered by the Council to be most entitled to the honour. On the same occasion the President delivers an Address, describing the Progress of Geographical Science during the past year, and the Council and Officers for the management of the Society during the following Session are elected.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

16 Grosvenor Street.

[Incorp. 7 Wm. IV.

Patroness.—The Queen. *Patron.*—H. R. H. Prince Albert.

President.—Earl de Grey.

Vice-Presidents.—Benj. Ferrey; F. C. Penrose; W. Tite, M.P.

Honorary Secretaries.—J. J. Scoles; C. C. Nelson.

Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—T. L. Donaldson.

Librarian.—Thomas S. Godwin.

The Institute of British Architects is an Association for the general advancement of Civil Architecture, and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith.

Meetings for 1856.—Jan. 14, 28. Feb. 11, 25. March 10, 31. April 14, 28. May 5 (Annual General Meeting), 19. June 2, 16.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Albemarle Street.

Established under a Charter granted by George III. in the year 1800, and enlarged and confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1810.

Patron.—The Queen.

Vice-Patron and Honorary Member.—H. R. H. Prince Albert.

President.—The Duke of Northumberland, K. G. F. R. S.

Vice-President and Treasurer.—William Pole, Esq. M. A. F. R. S.

Vice-President and Secretary.—Rev. John Barlow, M. A. F. R. S.

Fullerian Professor of Chemistry—M. Faraday, Esq., D. C. L. F. R. S.

Ditto ditto of Physiology.—T. H. Huxley, Esq. F. R. S.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.—J. Tyndall, Esq. F. R. S.

This is an association of individuals attached to Science, and desirous to promote its advancement. Its chief objects are,—to promote Scientific and Literary Research; to teach the Principles of Inductive and Experimental Science; to exhibit the Application of these Principles to the various Art of Life; and to afford opportunities for study. The Admission Fee is Five Guineas, and an Annual Payment of Five Guineas; or Sixty Guineas in lieu of all payments. Annual Subscribers to the Institution pay Five Guineas, and One Guinea to the Library Fund on Admission. The Meetings are held Weekly.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Instit. 1805.]

53 Berners Street, Oxford Street.

[Chart. 1834]

President.—Cæsar H. Hawkins, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. John Webster; Dr. Baly; George Busk, Esq.; F. Le Gros Clark, Esq.

Treasurers.—Dr. Cursham; T. B. Curling, Esq.

Secretaries.—Dr. Peacock; Spencer Smith, Esq.

Librarians.—Dr. Wegg; James Dixon, Esq.

Resident Assistant Librarian.—Mr. Wheatley.

The Meetings of the Society, for the reading and discussion of Papers connected with the cultivation and promotion of Medical and Surgical Science and Practice, are held on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays in the month between November and June (both inclusive), at Half-past Eight in the Evening. The Meetings for 1856 are, Jan. 8, 22; Feb. 12, 26; March 11, 25; April 8, 22; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; the Anniversary Meeting on Saturday, March 1, at Four o'Clock precisely. The name of every Candidate for the Fellowship is posted up in the Library, and the elections, of which there are two annually, viz. in March and November, are conducted by ballot. The Admission Fee is 6*l.* 6*s.*, and the Annual Subscription is 3*l.* 3*s.*, which is paid in arrear. Those Fellows who reside beyond seven miles from London pay no subscription. A Volume of Transactions is published yearly, and is distributed gratuitously to each subscribing Fellow. Non-resident Fellows are not entitled to the Volume, but obtain the privilege for life by paying a Composition Fee of 6*l.* 6*s.* in addition to their Admission Fee. The Library contains nearly 20,000 Volumes on Medicine and the allied Sciences; it is open daily as a Reading-room from One to Five (the principal Foreign and English Medical Journals lying on the tables); and subscribing Fellows are at liberty to select Books for perusal at their own homes.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Leicester Square.

[Incorp. 1850.

President.—Samuel Gurney, Esq. *Director.*—Rev. Dr. Biber.

Its object is the promotion of popular education by the exhibition of objects of Art and Science, especially new inventions, and by Lectures in various branches of knowledge. Among its leading attractions are, a magnificent Organ with seventy stops and four thousand pipes; a gigantic Electrical Machine, with a plate ten feet in diameter; an Optical Apparatus, throwing pictures on a screen thirty-six feet by thirty; and a Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, 100 feet high. A Chemical School and a Photographic Gallery are attached to the Institution.

Open daily from 12 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Regent Street.

Incorporated by Royal Charters, A.D. 1838 and 1852.

Patron.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Sole Lessee and Manager.—J. H. Pepper, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E.

Directors.—Hon. Capt. Maude, R.N.; W. M. Nurse, Esq.; Capt. Jones; F. Pollock, Esq.; Dr. Spurgin.

This Institution was established for the advancement of the Arts and Practical Science, and the object of the Directors has been to illustrate, by the most simple and interesting methods, those sound and important principles upon which philosophical truths are based: to afford to the inquirer the means of obtaining a general knowledge of the processes by which the wonders of art and of manufacture are produced, and to place before the public, in a popular form, each new scientific fact that may arise.

Among the leading discoveries which, in pursuance of this object, they have brought before their visitors, may be mentioned the Electrotype, the process of Electro-gilding and silvering. Photography, the Daguerreotype and Talbotype, the various Electro-magnetic Telegraphs and Clocks, Baggs' method of Electro-printing, Schonbein's Gun Cotton, Boutigny's researches, Dr. Potts' pneumatic mode of forming Submarine Foundations, Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine, the Dissolving Views, Dissolving Orrery, the Opaque Microscope, the Physioscope, Proteoscope, the Chromatope, Foucault's experiments demonstrating the Rotation of the Earth, Anastatic Process of Printing, with Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the Prevention of Piracy and Forgery, Bachhoffner and Defries's Patent Polytechnic Gas Fire. And more recently, under the zealous management of J. H. Pepper, Esq., Duboscq's splendid Optical Experiments and Illuminated Fountain, Wheatstone's Telephonic Concert by invisible performers; and, since the visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, a magnificent Bar of the rare and curious metal Aluminium, made from clay or brick, has been presented to Mr. Pepper by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. During the same period the Institution has been the recipient of numerous models of machinery connected with the useful and economic arts; and care has been taken that no discovery in science or mechanics should be

passed over without due attention. Every new invention, especially connected with railway progression, has been immediately submitted to the public.

Open daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Instit. 1717.]

Somerset House.

[Incorp. 1751.

Patron.—The Queen.

President.—The Earl Stanhope.

Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq.

This Society has for its object the encouragement, advancement, and furtherance of the study and knowledge of Antiquities and History of this and other countries.

The Fellows are elected by Ballot, on a written Testimonial or Certificate signed by three or more Fellows of the Society, one of whom must certify upon *personal knowledge*, and the others from personal knowledge, or from acquaintance with the Candidate's works.

The Annual Subscription, payable in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, is Two Pounds Two Shillings. Members pay on election an Admission Fee of Five Pounds Five Shillings. Newly-elected Members may compound for their Annual Subscription by a present payment of Twenty-six Pounds Five Shillings over and above the Admission Fee. The style is F.S.A.—*i.e.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. It has been assumed, though very improperly, by persons who are Members of the Society of Arts, who are not Fellows of that Society.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society are held on Thursdays, and the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, the 23d of April, unless that day fall on a Sunday, when it is postponed until the Tuesday next after Easter week.

(OLD) SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Instit. 1805.]

Gallery, 5 Pall Mall East.

President.—Frederick Tayler, Esq.

Treasurer.—W. Collingwood Smith, Esq.

Secretary.—Joseph J. Jenkins, Esq.

Limited by its present Laws to 30 Members, 20 Associates.

This Society was instituted for the cultivation and promotion of the Art of Painting in Water-colours. Previous to its foundation in 1805 the art, as now understood, could scarcely be said to exist, the few who employed water-colours aiming at nothing more than the production of *slightly-tinted*, or, as they were appropriately termed, "*washed drawings*." The object of its founders has been most fully realised. At the Annual Exhibitions of the works of its Members may be seen Paintings, which, in depth of tone, fully equal the best productions in oil, whilst, for purity and delicacy of tint, they are unrivalled. The Exhibitions of this Society have not only been a fashionable resort, but the great means of fostering and elevating the public taste; and the reputation which England has

justly obtained throughout Europe as the *founder* and chief promoter of the Water-colour School of Art, is mainly due to the exertions of the Members of this Society.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society is open to the Public during the months of May, June, and July, and is confined to the Works of the Members and Associates. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

The Election for "Associate Exhibitors" takes place on the Second Monday in February in each year. All candidates for admission must be *Artists by profession*, and are required to send not less than "three finished drawings," as specimens of their ability, to be submitted to the Society; the specimens to be left in the care of the Secretary during *one week previous* to the day of election.

(NEW) SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Estab. 1834.]

53 Pall Mall.

President.—Henry Warren, Esq.

Vice-President.—Louis Haghe, Esq.

Treasurer and Secretary.—James Fahey, Esq.

The Admission of Associates is by ballot, on the nomination of Two Members. There are no Admission Fees of any kind. The Days of Meeting are on the first Monday in the months of February, May, August, and November.

The Exhibition opens usually a fortnight before the first Monday in May.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1834.]

12 St. James's Square.

Patron.—H.R.H. Prince Albert.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart. F.R.S.; the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, F.R.G.S.; Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S.; T. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S.

Treasurer.—William Farr, Esq. F.R.S.

Hon. Secretaries.—William Augustus Guy, Esq. M.B.; Wm. Newmarch, Esq.; William Golden Lumley, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.—Edward Tudor Scargill, Esq.

This Society was founded for the purpose of collecting, arranging, and publishing facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society, and especially facts which can be stated numerically and arranged in tables.

It consists of an unlimited number of Fellows, admitted by ballot and paying an Annual Subscription of Two Guineas, of Foreign Honorary Members, and of Foreign Corresponding Members. Its "Journal" is published quarterly, and distributed gratuitously to all Fellows, who likewise have the privilege of borrowing the books contained in the Library of the Society.

Meetings for 1856, at Eight o' Clock.—January 21. February 18. March 17. April 21. May 19. June 16. General Anniversary Meeting on Saturday, 15th March, at 3 P.M.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Estab. 1854.]

6 Southampton Street, Covent Garden.

President.—His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G. F.R.S.*Hon. Secretary.*—Geo. Bish Webb, Esq.

The objects of this Society are :—1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County ; including Primeval Antiquities ; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military ; Sculpture ; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass ; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs ; Heraldry and Genealogy ; Costume, Numismatics ; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments ; Charitable Foundations, Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology. 2. To procure careful observation and preservation of Antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c. 3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and to afford them suggestions and co-operation. 4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may, from time to time, be threatened ; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

Annual Subscription, Ten Shillings ; Life Composition, Five Pounds ; Entrance Fee, Ten Shillings. There are at present 430 Members.

In union with this Society are the Sussex Archæological Society, the Essex Archæological Society, the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society, the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the Kilkenny Archæological Society, the Ossianic Society, the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society, The Ecclesiological (late Cambridge Camden) Society, the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society, the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, the Warwickshire Archæological Society, and the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Estab. 1830.]

Whitehall Yard.

Patrons.—The Queen ; H.R.H. Prince Albert.*Vice-Patrons.*—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. ; Visc. Hardinge, G.C.B. ; Lord Panmure, K.T., G.C.B. ; Earl of Carlisle, K.G.*Chairman of the Council.*—Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P.*Vice-Chairman.*—Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, C.B.*President.*—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.*Secretary and Curator.*—Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq. F.S.A. F.R.G.S.

The United Service Institution is founded as a Central Repository for objects of Professional Art, Science, and Natural History, and for Books and Documents relating to those studies, or of general information. The delivery of Lectures on appropriate subjects is included in the design of the Institution.

The Members consist of Princes of the Blood-Royal ; Officers of the Navy, Army, Marines, Regular and Local Militia, East India Company's Land and Sea Services ; Lords Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of Counties ; Yeomanry ; all persons who may have retired from any of the above services or capacities ; Civil Functionaries, who are or have been attached to the Naval and Military Departments ; and Navy and Army Agents.

Gentlemen above the age of Fifteen, whose names are on the list of the Commander-in-Chief for Commissions in the Army, and who are recommended by two Members of the Institution on their personal knowledge, shall be admissible to become Provisional Members of the Institution, from year to year, on payment of the Annual Subscription: such Provisional Members on obtaining their commissions become Ordinary Members on payment of the Entrance Fee.

Foreigners of Distinction may be admitted Honorary and Corresponding Members. Eminent Individuals and Benefactors to the Institution, not otherwise eligible, may be admitted Honorary Members at the discretion of the Council, on specific grounds. The Corps Diplomatique are invited to become Honorary Members; and privileged to submit the names of foreign noblemen and gentlemen, resident in England, to the Council, in order that the same courtesy may be extended to them, for the space of Three Months: this privilege to be renewed to such strangers, if desired, on the written application of their respective Ambassadors, or at the recommendation of some Member to whom they may be personally known. Foreign Naval and Military Officers may be admitted Corresponding Members. Ladies who contribute to the Institution may be admitted Honorary Members, at the discretion of the Council.

Entrance Fee, One Pound. Annual Subscription, Ten Shillings. The payment of Six Pounds, in addition to the Entrance Fee, constitutes a Member for Life.

The Rooms of the Institution open daily (Sunday excepted), from Eleven o'clock in the morning until Five in Summer, and Four in Winter (from October to March); the Library alone being kept open for the use of the Members till Eight in the evening, during the whole year; Fridays excepted, on which day the Museum will be closed to visitors. Members have the privilege of introducing visitors to all the rooms, except the Library, first inscribing the names of such visitors in a book to be kept for that purpose.

In the Library—the only one of its kind in the empire—are deposited numerous Military Maps and Plans, with the complete Collection of Naval Charts, Ordnance and East India Surveys, presented on publication by the respective authorities; and, amongst various expensive and elaborate Models, the Museum contains the large Model of the Field and Battle of Waterloo, executed by the late Captain Siborne. In the Museum are collected Arms of different Nations, and of different periods of History, and Relics of Officers distinguished in the service of their country. The Times of Meeting are quite uncertain.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Estab. 1826.]

11 Hanover Square.

President.—H. R. H. Prince Albert.

Vice-Presidents—The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T. F.R.S.; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bt. F.R.S.; Admiral Bowles, C.B.; W. J. Broderip, Esq. B.A.;

Professor Owen, F.R.S.; The Lord Bishop of Oxford, D.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—C. Drummond, Esq. *Secretary.*—D. W. Mitchell, Esq. B.A.

This Society was instituted under the auspices of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., Sir Stamford Raffles, and other eminent individuals, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction, exhibition, and acclimatation of subjects of the Animal Kingdom.

During the period which has elapsed since the opening of the Gardens in the Regent's Park in 1828, an immense number of species of Mammalia and Birds have been obtained, detailed lists of which are to be found in the successive Annual Reports. To these there were added, in 1849, a collection of Reptiles,

which has given great facilities to the scientific observer of this class of animals: and, more recently, a collection of Fish and the Lower Aquatic Animals, both marine and freshwater, has been commenced, which will, it is hoped, afford many interesting discoveries in their habits and economy.

The Presidents of the Royal Society, of the Linnean, Geological, and Horticultural Societies, of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the time being, are *ex-officio* Honorary Members of the Society.

Fellows pay an Admission Fee of Five Pounds, and an Annual Contribution of Three Pounds, or a Composition of Thirty Pounds in lieu thereof; the whole payment, including the Admission Fee, being Thirty-five Pounds. Annual Subscribers pay a Contribution of Three Pounds on the 1st of January in every year. Honorary, Foreign, and Corresponding Members pay no Contribution.

The Gardens are open from Nine o'clock A.M., till Sunset.

Meetings for 1856.—For General Business, at Three o'clock. Thursday, January 3. February 7. March 6. April 3. May 1. June 5. July 3. August 7. September 4. October 2. November 6. December 4.

For Scientific Business, at Nine o'clock. Tuesday, January 8, 22. February 12, 26. March 11, 25. April 8, 22. May 13, 27. June 10, 24. July 8, 22. November 11, 25. December 9.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER; GROVE HOUSE,
KENSINGTON GORE.

President.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G.

Commissioners.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; Earl of Derby; Earl of Rosse; Earl Granville; Earl of Ellesmere; Lord Overstone; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.; Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart.; Sir C. Barry, R.A.; Sir William Cubitt; Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Sir C. Lyell; Sir R. Murchison; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.; T. Baring, Esq. M.P.; T. Bazley, Esq.; Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P.; W. Coulson, Esq. Q.C.; C. W. Dilke, Esq.; T. F. Gibson, Esq.; J. Gott, Esq.; R. Stephenson, Esq. M.P.; J. Shepherd, Esq. (late Chairman of the East India Company).

Ex-officio Commissioners.

First Lord of the Treasury; Lord President of the Council; Chancellor of the Exchequer; President of the Board of Trade; First Commissioner of Works; Chairman of the East India Company; President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; President of the Geological Society.

Secretary.—Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.

Financial Officer.—Henry R. Williams, Esq.

THE Royal Commission was originally appointed by Her Majesty, as its name implies, for the promotion and conduct of the Great Exhibition which was held in Hyde Park, with such extraordinary success, in 1851. At the close of that Exhibition a considerable surplus, after defraying every expense, remained in the hands of the Commissioners, and it became a question how that surplus, amounting to 180,000*l.*, should be appropriated. It being found that under their original constitution the Commissioners had no power of disposing of it in any way, Her Majesty was pleased, by means of a Supplemental Charter, to incorporate them permanently for the purpose; and in a Report, dated 11th Nov. 1852, the Commissioners laid before her a general outline of the scheme proposed by them. This Report will be found amongst the Parliamentary Papers of the Session 1852-53.

The scheme in question may be briefly described as contem-

plating the union, in a convenient position in the metropolis, of the numerous Institutions connected with Science and the Arts, a great part of the benefits calculated to be conferred by which are found to be at present lost, owing to a want of unity of system, as well as to the fact of the large portion of the funds which each of them is compelled to expend in such items as house-accommodation, &c., instead of being available for the especial purposes for which it was established,—an outlay which would be in a great measure saved if arrangements could be made for their holding their meetings in some common building. A similar union, in the same locality, of the various Government Departments that have in view the promotion of Art and Science, is proposed ; and it is an essential part of the scheme that the spot should be large enough to admit, from time to time, of the establishment of any other Institutions with kindred objects.

Upon the above principles, the union on one spot of such Institutions as the National Gallery, the Fine Art Collections now deposited in the British Museum, the Marlborough House Museum, the Department of Science and Art in connexion with the Board of Trade, the Society of Arts, the various learned and scientific bodies in the metropolis, the Educational Museum contemplated by the Government, the Patent Commissioners' Museum of Models of Inventions, the Trade Museum in course of formation by the Royal Commissioners, and many others, would become practicable.

But, besides such objects as the above, the Royal Commissioners especially proposed the formation of a Central College of Industrial Instruction, in connexion with provincial Institutions of a similar character. The necessity of such an Institution was shown by the Commissioners in the Report already mentioned, from their experience of the Great Exhibition, which led them to the conclusion that, unless vigorous steps were taken to provide systematic instruction for our artisans in the principles of the Arts on which their respective industries depend, this country runs the greatest risk of being distanced in the race of competition by its foreign rivals, by whom the importance of such instruction was better appreciated. It is understood that the correctness of this opinion has been confirmed in the strongest manner by the results of the recent Universal Exhibition at Paris.

It is obvious that a scheme of this magnitude requires a very considerable extent of space for its satisfactory development, and the Commissioners accordingly considered that they would be best discharging the duties entrusted to them by not only suggesting the means for its execution, but also taking the practical step of obtaining possession, so far as their means permitted, of the land required for the purpose.

Her Majesty's Government approving of the recommendations of the Commissioners, agreed, in 1852, to advise Parliament to contribute a sum equal to that which the Commissioners themselves proposed to devote to the purchase in question, viz. 150,000*l.* With the fund of 300,000*l.* thus obtained, combined with a further sum of 27,500*l.* subsequently contributed by Parliament, and a smaller additional amount advanced by the Commission, a large tract of land, of about 86 acres, in a very favourable position at Kensington Gore, opposite Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, has been purchased, and is now being prepared for its destined objects by means of the formation of magnificent roads across it of from 80 to 100 feet wide, and other improvements. The estate is very conveniently situated, and it is only owing to accidental and family circumstances that it has not long since been built over. No similar piece of ground is to be found in the vicinity of the centre of London.

The House of Commons Committee of 1853 on the National Gallery, after fully considering the subject, agreed to recommend Parliament that the new National Gallery should be erected on this site, as proposed by the Royal Commission; and this decision may be considered as involving with it the removal to the building to be thus erected of the antiquities, sculpture, and other Fine Art Collections, now located at the British Museum. The present war with Russia has, however, necessarily retarded the practical execution of these plans.

In the meantime, however, great inconvenience has been felt from the want of the means of receiving and exhibiting various important collections connected with Science and Art that already exist; and, with the sanction of the Treasury, Parliament voted last session, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, the sum of 15,000*l.* for the erection of a building on the Kensington Gore Estate, with the necessary fittings, &c. adapted for the purpose of a Museum.

This building is now being erected accordingly, on the south-east extremity of the estate, on a spot formerly known as Brompton Park. It is of corrugated iron, and covers a space of rather more than an acre. With the galleries, it furnishes an exhibiting space of about 1½ acres. Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of Edinburgh, the eminent iron-founders, are the contractors, and it is expected to be entirely finished early in the summer.

The collections which it is as present proposed to exhibit in it are the following:—1. The Patent Museum; 2. the Educational Museum in connexion with the Privy Council; 3. the Marlborough House Collections; 4. the Trade Collection presented to the Royal Commission by various Exhibitors on the close of the Great Ex-

hibition of 1851, and now temporarily deposited in Kensington Palace; 5. the valuable Museum of Animal Produce formed by the Society of Arts in conjunction with the Royal Commission, the entire interest in which has recently been acquired by the latter; together with others of a similar character.

It is understood that a further Report, detailing the progress made by the Royal Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, will shortly be laid before Parliament.



GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

CONNECTED WITH

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor.
 The Speaker of the House of Commons.
 The Lord President of the Council.
 The First Lord of the Treasury.
 The Lord Privy Seal.
 The First Lord of the Admiralty.
 The Lord Steward.
 The Lord Chamberlain.
 The Secretary of State, Home Department.
 The Secretary of State, Foreign Department.
 The Secretary of State, Colonial Department.
 The Secretary of State, War Department.

The Lord Bishop of London.
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
 The Master of the Rolls.
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 The Attorney General.
 The Solicitor General.
 The President of the Royal Society.
 The President of the Royal College of Physicians.
 The President of the Society of Antiquaries.
 The President of the Royal Academy.

Trustee appointed by Her Majesty.

(Vacant.)

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 The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's.
 The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

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Keeper of Printed Books.—A. Panizzi.

Keeper of MSS.—Sir Frederick Madden.

Antiquities.—Edward Hawkins.

Natural History (Animals).—John Edward Gray.

Natural History (Minerals and Fossils).—G. R. Waterhouse.

Keeper of Prints.—W. H. Carpenter.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

THE Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four, during the months of November, December, January, and February; from Ten till Five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and from Ten till Six from the 7th of May to the 1st of September. The Public will also be admitted to the British Museum on the Saturdays in the months of May, June, and July, between the hours of Twelve and Five.

Persons applying for the purposes of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, except on the Holidays as specified below, from Nine till Four in the months of November, January, and February; from Nine till Five in the months of September, October, March, and April; and from Nine till Six in the months of May, June, July, and August, with the exception that on Saturdays in these latter months it closes at Five.

Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture from Nine o'clock to the hour of closing, every day, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September inclusive, on Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any Special Fast or Thanksgivings Days ordered by Authority.

THE British Museum owes its foundation to Sir Hans Sloane, a native of Ireland, but who, having settled in London, became distinguished as a physician and naturalist. He collected during a long life a valuable museum of the choicest productions of nature and art, besides a library consisting of above 50,000 volumes and about 3566 rare MSS. which in 1755, by an Act of Parliament of 26 George II., were purchased for the benefit of the nation. George I. created him a baronet, and the Royal Society, in 1721, elected him their president. The Harleian MSS. were also purchased under the same Act; and the library of Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, which had been given to the Government for public use in the reign of William III. and lodged in Dean's Yard, Westminster, was also added to it. Sir Robert Cotton was a distinguished antiquarian, who, in 1629, was brought before the privy council and suffered imprisonment in the Tower for writing an offensive political pamphlet, which, in a moment of thoughtlessness, was lent to a friend, without his knowledge, by his librarian. Henry VIII. founded a royal library out of the spoils of the various suppressed monasteries, which had been enlarged by his successors, and this was also presented to the national collection by George II. George III., in 1763, gave a valuable collection of pamphlets on

the Civil Wars; and between the years 1806 and 1818 the Lansdowne, Hargrave, and Burney MSS. were purchased at an expense of 26,400*l.* George IV. also presented to the Museum the library his father had collected at an expense of 200,000*l.* Presents are being constantly made, and the additions under the Copyright Act are so numerous that space can scarcely be found for the books, nor time to make a catalogue.

Mr. Charles Townley a Lancashire gentleman, of ancient family, who had long resided at Rome, had made an extensive collection of manuscripts, medals, vases, and urns; so numerous were they, that he purchased a couple of houses in Park Street, Westminster, for their reception. This collection, known as the Townley Marbles, was purchased in 1805 for the sum of 28,000*l.* The Phigaleian and Elgin Marbles cost 35,000*l.*

These sums, enormous as they appear, sink into insignificance before the amount of money still annually expended on this establishment. In 1855 the total expenditure was 59,047*l.* 5*s.*; and the estimate for 1855-6 is 56,180*l.*

The Earl of Bridgewater bequeathed to the Museum the sum of 12,992*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* stock in 3 per cent consols, and an estate, which produces an annual rental of 38*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Lord Farnborough bequeathed the sum of 2872*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* stock, 3 per cent consols. Dr. George Swiney bequeathed 5019*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* stock, 3 per cent consols, for Lectures on Geology; and Dr. Birch, in 1766, the sum of 563*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent consols, the interest of which was for the three Under-Librarians of the Museum whose offices existed in 1766. These various sums during the year 1854 were appropriated in the purchase of MSS., and are not included in the parliamentary estimates.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament, by which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the British Museum, and some other bodies, lay claim to one copy of every work printed in England, the library of the Museum is constantly being added to. The total number of books and manuscripts cannot, for this reason, be correctly stated; but some idea may be formed of its vast extent by referring to the last parliamentary return, where we find it stated that the number of titles written during the past year for the new General Catalogue amounts to 41,052; for the Supplementary Catalogue, 26,041, besides 91 Chinese. The new titles for maps amount to 6381; for music, 4238. The number of pamphlets and volumes bound is 27,467; the number of volumes returned to the shelves of the General Library from the Reading Rooms is 98,981; to those of the Royal Library, 10,434; to those of the Grenville Library, 419; to the closets for daily use, 121,526; making a total of 231,360, or 800 per diem. Adding the number of volumes returned to the

shelves of the Reading Rooms, about 165,000, the whole amounts to 394,360, or 1564 per diem. The total number of articles added to the Library, including 444 received under the International Copyright Act, is 37,434.

In the Report presented to Parliament during the last Session the Trustees say:—"The enforcement of the delivery of books due under the Copyright Act has been steadily carried out during the year. In 1851, the year preceding that in which active proceedings were taken, the number of articles received was 9871. During the past year the number has been 19,578, a result which fully justifies the course adopted to obtain books which had been withheld, and to secure regularity in the delivery of current publications. In the Report for the year 1853 it is said, in allusion to the fact that many arrears had been collected during that year, 'it cannot be expected, therefore, that the numbers should be so high in future.' The experience of the past year, however, justifies the conclusion, that in future, by the exercise of due care, the tendency will rather be towards an increase than a decrease on the number of articles then received."

The number of readers during the past year has been 56,132, or 194 per diem; and the number of visitors from Christmas 1853 to Christmas 1854 was 459,262. No cause is assigned for so small a number, but when we recollect that in 1849-50 the number amounted to 1,098,863, we fear that the arrangements are not such as they should be. The number of students amounted to 3652.

The new Reading-room, erected, it is said, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, is a splendid apartment. It is of a circular form, 140 feet in diameter, and 106 feet in height. The tables will accommodate nearly 400 readers, and the ranges of book-shelves, of wrought iron, are calculated to hold one million volumes. It is the largest reading-room in the world, and is perfectly fire-proof.

Among the most recent additions to the Manuscript Department may be noticed the Original and Private Correspondence of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, which it is calculated will make, when bound, about 120 vols.; and a large collection of papers purchased of the Marquis Gualterio of Florence, estimated to form about 400 vols.

In the Department of Antiquities among the acquisitions have been a mutilated statue of King An, an early Egyptian monarch, and a complete mummy cloth: the total number amounts to 1639.

In Coins and Medals the Museum is rich, the increase this year amounting to 1778. In the Zoological Department, 24,413 specimens have also been added. The Mineralogical, Geological, and Botanical branches have also had their fair share. In Prints and Drawings, 5351 articles have been either purchased or presented

during the year; and we are glad to find that our English artists occupy no small space among them. The Print Room contains an extensive and valuable collection, an important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode and Mr. R. P. Knight. Several of the Egyptian papyri, in the hieroglyphical, hieratical, enchorial, or demotic character, are framed and glazed, and arranged on the walls of the passage. The contents of the Medal and Print Rooms can only be seen by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission. There are nearly 120 portraits in the Museum.

The Natural History department tells some wonderful tales of enormous animals, long since extinct. In the Mineral department there are upwards of 1100 specimens; some of them bearing most unpronounceable names, but of great value.

The Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities is worthy of a visit. Here we can look through the long vista of time, to ages anterior to the period when the sons of Jacob led their flocks to the pasture-land of Goshen, and soon find ourselves lost in wonder at the bare idea that a people so learned and skilful as the Egyptians, whose knowledge of art and science was so perfect, should have been steeped in such palpable ignorance as to worship those unnatural personages seated before us. The art of embalming must have afforded immense employment to them; for, not contented with wrapping their own bodies in immense folds of linen, we here see mummies of snakes, fish, rams' heads, dogs, &c. &c.

The Ethnographical Room brings us much nearer home, and illustrates the costume and habits of savage life before the march of European civilization made such havoc with the customs of the rude forefathers of the two Americas, of New Zealand, and other far-off islands.

To Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P. for Aylesbury, we are indebted for the foundation of the Assyrian Galleries. From his and subsequent researches in the neighbourhood of Nineveh a great light has been thrown on many passages of Scripture history, and we obtain more real information respecting that extinct nation from a few hours' examination of these stones than from all the works of our fireside travellers. The excavations were subsequently carried on by Col. Rawlinson, to whom praise is due for the colossal human-headed and winged bulls; and latterly by Mr. Loftus. In 1855, the sum of 1500*l.* was granted for continuing the explorations, but the total expenditure, including the transport of the marbles, exceeded 2451*l.*

These large and repeated additions to the Museum rendered a new building necessary, and after many years' labour the old red brick building, formerly known as Montague House, altogether

disappeared, and one worthy of the nation has taken its place. The order of architecture adopted throughout the exterior of the building is the Grecian Ionic. The principal entrance under the portico is by a carved oak door, hung to a door-frame of stone, nine feet six inches wide, and twenty-four feet high. The entrance-hall is sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, and thirty feet high; the order here is of Grecian Doric.

Over the tympanum of the portico is an allegorical sculpture, by Sir Richard Westmacott, descriptive of "The Progress of Civilization." Man is represented emerging from a rude savage state through the influence of Religion. He is next personified as a Hunter and a Tiller of the Earth, and labouring for his subsistence. Patriarchal simplicity then becomes invaded, and the worship of the true God defiled. Paganism prevails, and becomes diffused by means of the Arts. The worship of the heavenly bodies and their supposed influence led the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and other nations to study Astronomy, which is typified by the centre statues, the keystone to the composition. Towards the eastern angle of the pediment is Mathematics, in allusion to Science being now pursued on known sound principles. The Drama, Poetry, and Music balance the group of the Fine Arts on the western side, and the whole composition terminates with Natural History, in which such objects or specimens only are represented as could be made most effective in Sculpture.

The establishment is governed by forty-six Trustees, twenty-four of whom are official, six representing various families; one is appointed by the crown; and fifteen are elected; to these the officers are responsible. The chief Trustees are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY,

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE Public are admitted during the four first days in each week throughout the year, from Ten till Five, until the Saturday before the middle of September, when it is closed for Six Weeks.

Director.—Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.

Secretary.—R. N. Wornum, Esq.

Travelling Agent.—Mr. Otto Mündler.

WHEN the British Museum was established it was intended as a repository for every kind of curiosity, including paintings, of which Sir Hans Sloane left a goodly number, and one wing of the building was appropriated for that department. But as in course of time the number of articles increased, so the space was found too narrow to exhibit them, and the want of a National Gallery became apparent. Committees of the House had reported on the expediency of such an establishment, but, from some unexplained cause, its erection was delayed. In 1811 Sir Francis Bourgeois died in possession of a magnificent gallery, with which, for want of some national institution, he founded the Dulwich Gallery;* and in the year 1822, Mr. John Julius Angerstein, a native of St. Petersburg, but who had been, for upwards of half-a-century, partner in a banking-house in London, also died, leaving a considerable collection of pictures—for disposal by public auction. The Government of that day—(influenced, it is said, by King George IV., but more especially by the promise of Sir George Beaumont, in 1823, that if they would purchase Mr. Angerstein's collection and commence the foundation of a National Gallery, he would present the whole of his collection, valued at about 8000*l.*, to form a nucleus for other benefactions)—obtained from parliament a grant of 60,000*l.*, and thus secured Mr. Angerstein's collection for the public.

Such was the origin of the National Gallery, which, in the month of March, 1824, was opened in Pall Mall, under the name of "The Angerstein Collection."

The Rev. William Holwell Carr shortly after bequeathed thirty-five pictures, mostly of the Italian School, and he has been followed by many others, such as King William IV., the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Farnborough, and many other gentlemen; and recently the splendid donation of J. M. W. Turner, on

* Since the above was in type we have been informed that the Charity Commissioners propose to remove the pictures in Dulwich Gallery to the National Gallery.

condition that a proper site should be provided for them, and that of Mr. Vernon, whose collection has been removed to Marlborough House, have considerably augmented the number. Immense sums have also been laid out in the purchase of pictures by the old masters; for instance, 3000 guineas were given for a small painting on wood, 13½ inches high and 10 wide, in a small glass frame, called "The Holy Family," by Correggio.

Though it is said that the National Gallery is even now far behind a few of our private collections, yet, containing as it does some of the finest paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, Correggio, the Poussins, Velasquez, Vandyck, Claude, Rubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Murillo, Canaletto, and others of the masters, and Hogarth, Wilson, Reynolds, Gainsborough, West, Lawrence, Turner, Jackson, Wilkie, and many more from among the list of British painters of the modern school, we can already boast that we possess a Picture Gallery of no small value; and that it is justly appreciated by the public is evidenced by the numbers who daily crowd there to inspect the collection. There are now between 200 and 300 pictures in Trafalgar Square, of which 96 have been purchased, 69 presented, and 100 bequeathed.

At the present moment the National Gallery is not rich in Sculptures. In the vestibule is the Waterloo Vase, executed by Sir Richard Westmacott for George IV. when Prince Regent. The principal relief commemorates the Battle of Waterloo. It was presented by William IV.

In the hall are: 1. Thetis and her Nymphs rising from the sea to condole with Achilles on the loss of Patroclus. Alto-relievo in marble, by Thomas Banks, R.A. It was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Forster.

2. Sir David Wilkie, R.A. Statue in marble, by Samuel Joseph. It was presented by an Association of Gentlemen.

3. Bust of the Emperor Napoleon I. in bronze. Bequeathed by Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq.

Like all other public establishments, the National Gallery has repeatedly had to pass through the ordeal of a severe and searching professional criticism on its management; and select committees of the House of Commons have more than once reported and suggested improvements. During the session just passed, another committee report was presented, when the Lords of the Treasury, having duly considered its recommendations, on the 27th of March last issued a Minute, laying down certain rules and regulations for the future management of the Gallery, with the express object, not only of meeting its existing requirements, but to further promote the development of the institution, and to make it more worthy of the

country and the advanced position of art. The abolition of the office of Trustee had been demanded by public voice for some time, but their Lordships did not think proper to yield; they consented to remove the *ex-officio* members of the board, and suffer the other Trustees to be reduced by death or otherwise to the original number of six. The reason for so doing is thus explained in their minute above referred to:—

“ Their Lordships are of opinion that the continuance of Trustees is desirable, not for the purpose of sharing, except in a very limited and defined form, the responsibility of the Director, but in order to keep up a connexion between the cultivated lovers of art and the institution, to give their weight and aid, as public men, on many questions in art of a public nature that may arise, and to form an indirect though useful channel of communication between the Government of the day and the institution.

“ Without this aid the Director would be in a high but insulated position, reporting periodically to the Treasury, but missing the counsel and experience of the Trustees, and being without that stimulus to exertion which the knowledge of the bond of union existing between the lovers of art in this country and himself, through the medium of the Trustees, would be calculated to afford.”

Heretofore the duties of the National Gallery were superintended by a Keeper; but in future the chief of the staff will be a Director, with a salary of 1000*l.* a year. He will remain in office for five years, and be eligible for re-election; but he may at any time be dismissed by the Treasury. Their Lordships thus define his duties, conjointly with those of the Trustees:—

“ The chief duties of the Director, in addition to his functions at the Board of Trustees, will consist in the selection and purchase, or recommendation for purchase, of pictures for the National Gallery, and in the arrangement, description, and conservation of the collection.

“ One of the most important duties of the Director, and one which will require great care and attention, will be to construct a correct history of every picture in the collection, including its repairs, and describing accurately its present condition, which history will be continued from time to time by new entries as occasion may require.

“ The selection of pictures must, of course, be left in a great measure to the judgment of the Director, aided by the Trustees; but my Lords are of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to fine pictures for sale abroad. As regards the finer works of art in this country, it may be assumed that, although they may change hands, they will not leave our shores; whereas the introduction of fine works from abroad would form a positive addition to the treasures of art in England.

“ My Lords are also of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to good specimens of the Italian Schools, including those of the earlier masters. It must, however, be clearly understood that their Lordships do not intend in any way to fetter the Trustees and Director in their choice, but that they must use their discretion as circumstances arise.

“ My Lords propose, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, to insert annually in the estimate for the National Gallery, a sum expressly for the purchase of pictures. This sum need not be annually expended, but might accumulate, and thus enable the Trustees and Director to purchase a fine collection at once, if such an opportunity should offer.

"If cases of sudden emergency should arise, it will be competent for the Director to purchase a picture out of the sum so voted, and as he will do this entirely on his own responsibility, it will be necessary that the reasons for the purchase should be fully stated in writing, and placed on record at the next ensuing meeting of the Trustees.

"In the event of the Director recommending a larger purchase than the grant at the disposal of the Treasury can meet, his recommendation and the opinion of the Trustees thereon, after being inserted on the minutes, must be forwarded to my Lords for their consideration.

"My Lords are of opinion that, for the present, the loan or temporary deposit of pictures in the National Gallery should not be permitted.

"If it shall be decided by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Director, to remove any picture from the collection, either for the purpose of lending it to some provincial collection, or as a permanent measure, a report stating the reasons for this must be made to my Lords, and their sanction obtained.

"The Director will prepare and issue, with the sanction of the Trustees, rules and instructions for the guidance of the officers and attendants in their duty, and he will in like manner frame regulations for the admission of students and others to make copies in the galleries; which rules and regulations, with any changes made from time to time, must be appended to the general report which the Director is to make annually to the Treasury."

The Keeper and Secretary is next in rank, with a salary of 750*l.* a-year. There is also a Travelling Agent, with a salary of 300*l.* a-year and expenses. The diary of his journeys is annually to be presented to Parliament. For the present year 10,000*l.* have been voted for the purchase of pictures.

The building now known as the National Gallery has always been regarded as unsuitable for the purpose of efficiently exhibiting the works of art, and it is in contemplation to erect a new one on the Kensington Gore Estate, purchased by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,* for the reception of the national pictures and other works of art and manufactures scattered about the metropolis. This, if carried into effect, will be worthy of the nation.

Ireland, also, is to have its National Gallery, the estimated cost of which is 11,000*l.*, of which the Government contributes 6,000*l.*; one half this year, and the other half next year: the remainder is made up of subscriptions raised to commemorate the public services of Mr. Dargan, the originator of the Irish Great Exhibition, which are to be applied to this object.

The sum of 25,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the erection of the Galleries of Art in Edinburgh not having proved sufficient to complete the buildings, the further sum of 5000*l.* was voted last session for that purpose, upon a distinct understanding that a like amount will be contributed by the Trustees of Manufactures, Edinburgh, and that no further grant will be required.

* See page 97.

THE VERNON GALLERY,
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

Open to the public on the same days and hours as the National Gallery.

THIS collection is a portion of the National Gallery, and for better exhibition has been removed from Trafalgar Square to the royal palace, until a suitable building shall be erected to contain the whole of the rapidly increasing stock of national treasures.

It had long been a source of regret that no gallery of purely British Art had ever been established in the metropolis. To fill up this hiatus, the Society of Arts, in 1847, issued proposals for forming a "National Gallery of British Art" by voluntary public subscription; and in June 1848 had so far matured their measures as to commence with an exhibition of the works of Mr. Mulready at the Society's house. They also held a second exhibition in the following year, with the works of Mr. Etty: but in the interim Mr. Vernon had anticipated their wishes, and by deed, bearing date December 27, 1847, made over to the nation his magnificent collection of paintings by British artists, amounting in number to 154; which, upon their transfer to Marlborough House, was increased by the loan of nearly fifty from the National Gallery, also of the British school, including Hogarth's *Marriage à la Mode*; Wilkie's *Blind Fiddler* and *Village Festival*, and several splendid portraits.

Mr. Vernon was followed in his liberality by Mr. J. M. W. Turner, who left his finished pictures to the nation, on condition that a proper site should be found for them within ten years: but his funded property he left towards the establishment of an institution for decayed artists.

Sir Francis Chantrey also bequeathed to the nation some valuable works of Art, but hitherto no place has been found for their exhibition.

The Vernon Marbles in the hall, including a bust of the liberal donor by Behnes, were executed by Gibson, Chantrey, Bailey, and Bacon.

Visitors to the Vernon Gallery and the Museum of Ornamental Art may also obtain a sight of the Funeral Car of the Duke of Wellington, with its sombre coverings and military decorations as when it bore the remains of the hero to their final resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is on the left hand of the principal entrance to the Gallery.

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.

THE State Apartments of Hampton Court Palace are open to the public, free of any gratuity to the attendants, every day of the week, with the exception of Friday, when they are closed for the purpose of being cleaned. From the 1st of April to the 1st of October, the hours of admission are from Ten o'clock in the morning till Six in the evening; and, during the remainder of the year, from Ten till Four. On Sundays, however, they are not open till after Two.

The Public Gardens are open every day of the week, throughout the year, from Seven in the morning till dark.

The Private Gardens are open to those who may wish to see the Orangery and the Great Vine, for which a small fee is expected by the attendant gardener.

The Maze is always open, except during the time of Divine service; and for that also a slight fee is expected by the gardener.

FROM St. George's in the West to St. George's in the East—from Shoreditch to Vauxhall—and for miles around, on either side of "the silver Thames," thousands of the denizens of this vast city make at least one annual excursion to this deserted abode of royalty. Not unfrequently, the Sunday is desecrated to this purpose; but the grand days are either on Monday or Tuesday. These visits are frequently organised by such greengrocers as are lucky enough to possess a covered van with a pair of stout cart-horses; and in this their favourite conveyance, stimulated oftentimes by the sounds of the fiddle, the working-classes of London, with their wives and families, throw dull care to the winds, and realise an enjoyment—brief though it be—which only those who are confined in a crowded neighbourhood or an unhealthy workshop can fully appreciate.

These excursions, and the many popular guide-books, have made our fellow-citizens so well acquainted with the nooks and corners of this remarkable monument of Wolsey's abundant wealth, that our labours are considerably lightened thereby. But as the provincial art-student and connoisseur may, perhaps, need our assistance in pointing out a few things worthy of notice, we will direct their attention chiefly to the works of art.

Previously to the accession of William IV. there were not more than two hundred pictures at Hampton Court; the best had been removed to the galleries of Windsor Castle. Now there are upwards of a thousand; and the number of rooms opened to the public has been increased from nineteen to nearly thirty. Among the pictures there are several portraits and battle-pieces, by Flemish,

Dutch, and English artists, of acknowledged merit, and a few hours may profitably be spent in their examination.

The entrance to the paintings is by the King's Staircase, from the Ionic Colonnade in the second court. This approach, with its ceiling, was painted for William III., by Antonio Verrio, in his most florid style. Mythology and allegory, gods, goddesses, and mortals innumerable, are here mingled in most "admired confusion."

The Cartoons of Raphael, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes they have undergone, have still sufficient beauty to invite inspection: but Time makes rapid changes in their appearance, as with everything else.

The painted ceilings, too, by Sir James Thornhill and others, are masterly productions; and the carvings of foliage, fruits, flowers, &c. over the doors and chimneypieces of many of the rooms, are by Grinling Gibbons. The Great Hall has seven splendid windows of stained glass on one side, six on the other, one at each end, and a lofty bay-window on the dais. The last of these presents the arms, initials, and badges of Henry VIII.; the arms and motto of Queen Jane Seymour, "*Bownd to obey and serve*;" and the arms and motto of Wolsey, "*Dominus mihi adjutor*," with this inscription below:—"The lorde thomas Wulsey, Cardinal, legat de latere, Archbishop of Yorke, and Chancellor of Englande."

The tapestries—especially the Arras Tapestries in the Great Hall—should not be omitted. Their origin is doubtful, but they are supposed to be the production of Bernard van Orlay, who was one of the pupils of Raphael. The entire ten pieces, consisting of 826 yards, were appraised at 10*l.* per yard by the Commissioners for the sale of the royal collections in the days of the Commonwealth. The Puritans of those days made sad havoc with the painted glass and pictures in the chapel.

In traversing the different rooms, the visitor is not allowed to retrace his steps: that is, he must not *go back*, even from any one room into another; but his course must be through the entire suite, descending by the Queen's Staircase (which he cannot miss) into the second, or Clock Court. This judicious arrangement prevents the collision of persons moving in opposite directions. The visitor, however, is at full liberty to reascend by the King's Staircase as often as he may choose.

As to the Architecture, not much can be said about that. The original edifice of Wolsey consisted of five quadrangles, of which but two remain; one has a very time-honoured aspect, and the other is patched up with various styles, according to the ages when it was repaired. There is a third, built by Sir Christopher Wren for William III. Over the gateway of the Clock Court formerly

stood a curious astronomical clock, with the signs of the zodiac and the rising and setting of the sun represented on its dial. In its place, one from Buckingham House was erected in 1835.

In statuary Hampton Court is very meagre. Pope Leo X. presented Wolsey with a few heads of Roman emperors, and they may be seen ornamenting the entrances to the courts.

There is one very remarkable circumstance connected with the gardens deserving of notice. Some years since a plot of ground, that had been left to produce grass, was turned up by the spade, and after a short time various flower-plants were seen springing out of the ground. These having been allowed to bloom, showed that that particular spot was once a flower-bed, and from all that could be ascertained, those roots and seeds must have lain there undisturbed for nearly two hundred years.

The iron gates are all modern, and bear different names. One is called the Flower-Pot Gate, from its resemblance to that ornament of Cockney window-frames, and another bears the name of the Lion Gates.

The vine is too well known to need a description; and there is a fine old oak, above 80 feet in circumference, a little distance from the Upper Deer-pen.

Cardinal Wolsey is reported to have richly stored the palace with gold and silver plate, and set up 280 beds, with silk hangings, for the use of strangers only. Henry VIII. made Hampton Court a royal chase; Cromwell turned a portion into a preserve for hares; Charles I. was a prisoner here; and other sovereigns have passed their honeymoons within its chambers. But we have changed all this, and families once in affluence, and widows whose husbands have fallen in the wars, are now permitted, by royal authority, to occupy the apartments not open to the public.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF KEW.

Director.—Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H. D.C.L. F.R.A. & L.S., &c. &c.

THE Botanic Gardens are open every week-day from One till Sunset : a bell is rung to announce the close, and no person can be admitted at other hours except on business. On Sundays they are open from Two to Six, or Sunset in winter.

N.B. The Royal Pleasure-Grounds or Arboretum, sometimes by strangers confounded with the Botanic Gardens, constitute a separate though adjoining portion of ornamental ground, accessible daily from May to Michaelmas, by three gates,—two in the road leading from Kew to Richmond, called the Lion or Pagoda Gate and the Unicorn Gate, and one by the river-side, nearly opposite Brentford Ferry, called the Brentford Gate.

Smoking, or eating and drinking, or the carrying of provisions of any kind into the Gardens, is strictly forbidden.

No packages or parcels, bags or baskets, are allowed to be carried within the grounds. All such articles must be deposited at the gate of entrance while the owners make the tour of the Gardens.

No person attired otherwise than respectably can be admitted, nor children too young to take care of themselves, unless a parent or suitable guardian be with them : the police have strict orders to remove such, as also persons guilty of any kind of impropriety. Nor can large schools have admission, except in accordance with the printed regulations at the gate.

It is by no means forbidden to walk upon the lawns ; still it is requested that preference be given to the gravel-paths, and especially that the lawn-edges parallel to the walks be not made a kind of footway, for nothing renders them more unsightly. It might scarcely be thought needful to say, that all play, leaping over the beds, and running, particularly on the mounds and slopes, are prohibited ; yet the latter has been practised, and so heedlessly, that very serious injuries have resulted from falls, and grievously scarred faces have been the memento of such folly. The Gardens are intended for agreeable recreation and instruction, not for idle sports.

It is requested that visitors will abstain from touching the plants and flowers : a contrary practice can only lead to the suspicion, perhaps unfounded, that their object is to abstract a flower or a cutting, which, when detected, must be followed by disgraceful expulsion.

It is particularly requested that visitors will enter the Plant-houses by the doors indicated for the purpose ; if they do otherwise, and come in by opposite ones indiscriminately, they will meet and pass each other, which the narrowness of the walks renders difficult ; and this must occasion inconvenience to all parties, and often injury to the plants.

No children's chaises are admitted ; but grown-up invalids can have permission to visit the Gardens in wheel-chairs, on a written application to the Director, giving name and residence.

SIR WILLIAM HOOKER has compiled, after much labour and research, two valuable little Guide Books to the Gardens and Museum at Kew, and has prefaced the same with brief historic notices ; to

which nothing, in our opinion, can be added. But as we wish to direct public attention to these national establishments, we shall make a few short extracts therefrom.

It is generally known that considerable changes in the Royal Botanic Grounds of Kew were contemplated about the year 1840, when, from being a private garden belonging to the Royal Family, and maintained by funds from the Board of Green Cloth, it was liberally relinquished by her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and placed under the control of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, with the view of rendering it available for the general good.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the spot that now forms the Royal Gardens of Kew, together with a residence called Kew House, belonged to R. Bennett, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Lord Capel. Kew House and Grounds then passed into the hands of Mr. Molyneux, who was secretary to King George II. (when Prince of Wales), and who married Lady Elizabeth Capel. He was well known as a man of literature and an astronomer. With an instrument of Mr. Molyneux's own construction, and in those very grounds, Dr. Bradley made the valuable discoveries relating to the fixed stars, to commemorate which an inscription was placed by the late King William IV. on the pedestal of a sun-dial, which stands on the identical spot which had been occupied by Dr. Bradley's telescope, upon the lawn, opposite to the present palace.

The Prince of Wales, who was son to George II., and father to George III., admiring the situation of Kew House, took a long lease of it from the Capel family about the year 1730, and began to form the pleasure-grounds, containing about 270 acres. They were completed by his widow, Augusta, princess dowager of Wales, who delighted in superintending the improvements, then conducted upon a most extensive scale. At this time Sir W. Chambers was employed in decorating the Gardens at Kew with temples, &c., an account of which he published in a large folio work with many plates.

The Exotic Department of this Garden was commenced by the same Princess, and much favoured by the Earl of Bute, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Many of the finest foreign trees were contributed by Archibald, duke of Argyle (styled by Horace Walpole the Tree-monger), who sent them from his once richly-stored garden at Whitton, near Hounslow.

Queen Charlotte evinced much interest in the increase of the collection of plants; and justly does the late Sir James E. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, bear testimony to the Queen's love of botany when he says, "that the genus *Strelitzia* stands on

the sure basis of botanical knowledge and zeal, few persons having cherished the study of nature more ardently, or cultivated it so deeply, as Her Majesty." Under such auspices, and aided by the enlightened patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, it was only to be expected that the Gardens of Kew should become celebrated all over the world. So early as 1760, the great or old Stove, 114 feet long, was built by Sir W. Chambers.

In 1761 the noble Orangery was erected, also by Sir William Chambers. It measures 145 feet in length, its width is 30 feet, and its height 25 feet. In the same year was added the very elegant Temple of the Sun, as it is called, of the Corinthian order; and some young trees were planted near, which are now grown to be among the most beautiful in the Gardens, particularly an Oriental plane and a Turkey oak. Such had been the increase of plants, that, in the year 1788, a greenhouse was built for Cape plants, 110 feet long; and another for the vegetable productions of New Holland, nearly the same size, was added in 1792. (This latter has been much enlarged and improved under the name of the "Australian House.")

The voyage of Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks round the world; those of Captain Flinders and Mr. Robert Brown (*Botanicorum Princeps*), and of Mr. Allan Cunningham, to Australia; the expeditions of Bowie and Masson respectively to Brazil and the Cape of Good Hope—all these enriched the Gardens of Kew with the vegetable productions of the southern hemisphere, to an extent unparalleled before or since; besides which, other collectors were employed abroad during a long period of years in various countries; and the produce of their researches was deposited at Kew. On various occasions, especially during the life of King George III., other houses, stoves and pits, were erected, as occasion required; but it must be confessed that, on the demise of that revered monarch and of Sir Joseph Banks, who died shortly after the king, the establishment languished and suffered from want of royal and scientific encouragement. During the reigns of George IV. and William IV., with the exception of a few plants being transmitted by occasionally employed collectors, and one hothouse being erected by the last-mentioned sovereign, the Botanic Gardens retrograded rather than flourished; and matters must have been much worse, but for the truly parental affection cherished towards it by Mr. Aiton, and the able exertions of his foreman (now the curator), Mr. John Smith. Throughout the country an opinion existed, which soon began to be loudly expressed, that either the Gardens should be entirely abolished or placed upon a very different footing, and rendered available, as a great popular yet scientific establishment, for the advantage of the public.

Government was, happily, ready to respond to this latter feeling; and in 1838, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury appointed a committee to inquire into the management, condition, &c. of the Royal Botanic Gardens. The result was, that in May 1840, a return was made to the House of Commons, in the shape of a report by Dr. Lindley, who, at the desire of the committee, had surveyed the Gardens, in conjunction with two well-known practical gardeners.

The present Director received instructions from the Board to enter upon his important duties in the spring of the year 1841, and to prepare, as speedily as possible, a Report of those alterations which were deemed essential for rendering the Gardens useful to the public at home and to our colonies abroad. Many useful suggestions on these heads were offered by Dr. Lindley in the before-mentioned document, especially the following:—A national garden ought to be the centre, round which all minor establishments of the same nature should be arranged: they should be all under the control of the chief of that garden, acting in concert with him, and through him with one another, reporting constantly their proceedings, explaining their wants, receiving their supplies, and aiding the mother-country in everything that is useful in the vegetable kingdom. Medicine, commerce, agriculture, horticulture, and many valuable branches of manufacture, would derive much benefit from the adoption of such a system. From a garden of this kind, Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies: it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance.”

One of the first changes effected by the present Director was to open the Botanic Gardens for the admittance of the public daily. Not only the Grounds, but the Plant-houses and Museum are open to visitors; the number of whom, it is needless to say, is very considerable; * yet, what is peculiarly gratifying, and contrary to the anticipation of many persons, this privilege has been rarely abused. In the few cases of an opposite line of conduct, the consequent detection (which must be expected where trustworthy men are necessarily dispersed through the Gardens at their various occupations) has proved its own punishment.

Next to the facility and consequent pleasure and instruction to the public, the enlargement of the ground was an important object. The limit of the Garden was not, indeed, exactly defined where it met the precincts of the residence of His Majesty the King of Han-

* In 1841 the number amounted to 9174; and in 1854, to the end of September, 367,067.

over; but permission was soon obtained to include within the Botanic Garden all the ground immediately about the Conservatory and Orangery, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the view, and added between three and four acres. This augmentation to the limits, however, was, from its small extent, rather to be considered ornamental than useful. Application was made by the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests to the Queen, for a grant of land from the contiguous Pleasure-Ground, which might afford the means of forming a Pinetum (or a collection of plants of the Pine-tribe) suited to such an establishment, and also of erecting a Palm-Stove, or tropical house, equally worthy of the place and the nation. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to assent to this request; and a portion of the Pleasure-Ground, comprising about 47 acres, and including a piece of water, was surveyed and permitted to be enclosed within a light wire fence, which still gives to view the rest of the Pleasure-Ground, and adds to the beauty of the Botanic Gardens, which, thus augmented, contained 60 acres.

Again, in the winter of 1846-7, orders were received for abolishing the Royal Kitchen and Forcing Gardens of Kew, as such, and incorporating them with the Botanic Grounds, which has already been done, thus adding 15 more acres to the scientific portion of the grounds (75 acres in all).

But changes now come to be noticed that have been effected within the above-mentioned Botanic Garden Grounds; for, in the same ratio that hardy plants required more space, so did the tender plants need increased accommodation; and plans were accordingly given in for those improvements, by which such a transformation is effected in the aspect of the place, that persons who have not visited Kew Gardens for a few years can scarcely recognise the localities.

No description of ours will convey to the mind of the reader a just idea of the contents of these Gardens: they must be seen to be appreciated. We will, however, direct him to a few of the principal sights.

The New Victoria House, with its circular tank, 36 ft. in diameter, for the cultivation of the splendid plant which bears the name of our most gracious Queen, *Victoria regia*. It is an inhabitant of the still waters or Igaripés of tropical America, especially in Guiana, and the tributaries of the Amazon. Our gardens are indebted for the possession of it to Dr. Rodie and to Mr. Luckie, who sent fresh seeds in phials of water. "It was on the 1st of Jan. 1837," writes Sir Robt. H. Schomburgk, the eminent traveller and recent discoverer of this extraordinary vegetable production, "while ascending the river Berbice, that some object attracted my attention which I could not comprehend; but animating my crew to increase the rate of paddling, we soon came opposite a truly

vegetable wonder. All calamities were forgotten. I was a botanist, and felt myself rewarded. Here were gigantic orbicular leaves, floating on the water, five and six feet in diameter, with a broad rim, light-green above and purple-crimson below; while, in character with this wonderful foliage, I saw flowers a foot and a quarter (15 inches) across, fragrant, white, with a pink, at length deep rose-coloured, centre." It was not till 1849, though many attempts had been made previously, that we succeeded in rearing plants from the seeds, which we gladly distributed among our most distinguished horticultural friends. In 1850 our plants came to perfection, and have ripened seed abundantly, so that we shall rarely be without flowering specimens in the summer. In the winter the plant lies nearly dormant. Other water-plants occupy the margins of the tank, and in lesser tanks at the corner may be seen the scarcely less beautiful "Sacred Bean" of India, *κνamos* of the ancients, the *Euryale ferox*, and the classical Papyrus. This is easily recognisable here by its tall, reed-like, triangular stem. It is crowned with the copious clustered flower-stalks. The stoutest individuals were selected by the ancients, and from the white pith which fills the interior their paper was prepared. On this, it is said, most of the old manuscripts are inscribed, especially those which have been brought to light by the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Specimens of ancient and modern paper made from this material are in the Museum.

Among the numerous kinds of Figs there will be found here, near the north entrance, a young plant of the Banyan (*Ficus Indica*), one of the most celebrated trees in tropical India, for the immense stretch of its limbs and the singular mode provided by nature for their support. These roots or props occupy such a space of ground in their native soil that one, growing on the banks of the Nerbuddah, covers an almost incredible area, of which the circumference now remaining (for much has been swept away by the floods of that river) is nearly 2000 feet. The overhanging branches, which have not yet thrown down their props or supports, stretch over a much larger space: 320 main trunks may be counted, while the smaller ones exceed 3000, and each of them is continually sending forth branches and pendant roots to form other trunks, and become the parents of future progeny. The whole has been known to shelter 7000 men beneath its wide-spread shade. Our young plant, though it has already sent down many stout roots or props from its spreading branches, can of course give no idea of this famous tree; indeed, it is evident that a well-grown one would alone fill the entire Palm-Stove of the Garden.

The *Agave Americana* is familiar to most frequenters of gardens. It blossoms, not, as the story goes, once in a hundred years, but,

in reality, more frequently than other kinds, and throws up a flower-stem 20 to 24 feet high. The Plant-house we are now surveying contains one very large unknown species of *Agave* (marked "*Agave, Mexico*") with huge, sword-shaped, thick, and fleshy leaves: each of these leaves averages 12 pounds in weight. Two ancient specimens of another and not smaller sort, but which, we regret to say, can now only be seen in a young state, blossomed here in 1844, and attracted much attention: we mean the *Agave vivipara* of Linnæus (*Fourcroya gigantea* of modern authors, a name in compliment to the French chemist, *Fourcroy*). The two plants in question had been in the Royal Gardens, first of Hampton Court and then of Kew, probably from the earliest introduction of the species into Europe, upwards of a century ago (in 1731). On one and the same day, in the summer of 1844, each was seen to produce a flowering-stem, which resembled a gigantic head of asparagus, and grew at first at the astonishing rate of two feet in the twenty-four hours. So precisely did the twin plants keep pace with each other, that at the very time it was found necessary to make an aperture in the glass roof of the house for the emission of one panicle of flowers (26 feet from the ground), a similar release was needed by the other. The rate of growth then most sensibly diminished; still, in two months, the flower-stalks had attained a height of 36 feet! The flowers were innumerable on the great panicles: they produced no seed, but were succeeded by thousands of young plants, springing from the topmost branches (whence the Linnæan name of *vivipara*); and these continued growing while attached to the stem for a long while after the death of the parent-plants, both of which perished, apparently from exhaustion. Our collection now, therefore, contains young individuals chiefly of this particularly *Agave*. All of this family yield fibre for cordage, cloth, &c., and the pulp is fermented and becomes an intoxicating drink.

No one can enter the various houses without being struck with the variety of rare and singular plants. The American fly-trap, which has at the end of each leaf a veritable living trap for the capture of insects, is a wonderful work of the Almighty. No sooner does the captured insect cease to struggle—pressed to death by the lobes—than the trap again opens and presents its aperture ready for fresh victims.

These are only a few of the principal plants of the Kew Gardens, but sufficient has been quoted, not only to show the importance of this national establishment, but to introduce us to the Museum, which will be found described in the following pages.

THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC BOTANY, KEW GARDENS.

THE Museum of the Royal Gardens is destined to receive specimens of Fruits and Seeds (dried or preserved in pyroligneous acid, or alcohol), Gums, Resins, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Sections of Woods; in short, all interesting vegetable products, particularly those that are useful to mankind, in the Arts, in Medicine, and in Domestic Economy; substances which neither the living plants nor the Hortus Siccus can exhibit.

In the year 1847, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to command that those grounds at Kew which had been devoted to the Kitchen and Forcing Department, should be added to the Royal Botanic Garden, together with the Stoves and other buildings. The foundation of the Museum consisted of the Director's private collection (presented by himself), some few objects already belonging to the Garden, chiefly fruits and seeds, and some given Mr. John Smith, whose son, Mr. Alexander Smith, received the appointment of Curator. Scarcely were the doors opened to the public, when specimens of various kinds were received from all quarters, so that it soon became necessary to enlarge our accommodation, till, in the present year (1855), all the ten rooms of the building and all the passages are completely filled, and a very large quantity of articles are put aside for want of space to exhibit them. Application has been made to the Crown for an entirely new structure, suited to the increased and continually increasing collection, and worthy alike of the noble gardens of which it is a part, and of the nation. One has but to see the crowds frequenting in summer the existing Museum (so great that the Director finds it frequently impossible to enter at public hours with distinguished visitors, who desire to have objects explained to them), to be satisfied of the deep interest the public take in such a collection,—a collection that at once appeals to the faculties and understandings, showing the practical uses of the study and application of Botany, and the services thus rendered to mankind. It has done more to recommend and to popularise the science that communicates a knowledge of the vegetable creation, than all the princely Palms, the gorgeous Water-Lilies, the elegant Ferns, etc., etc., which grace the tropical houses of the noble Gardens. Here (in these Gardens) it is true the public

are privileged to see growing Plants of, 1. the Cocoa-nut; 2. the Vegetable-Ivory Palm; 3. the Wax-bearing Palms of Brazil and of the Andes; 4. the Piaçaba Palm; 5. the Coco de Mer; 6. the Doum Palm; 7. the African Oil-Palm; 8. the Chocolate, Tea, Coffee, and Sugar-bearing plants; 9. the *Papaver somniferum*; 10. the Bermudian Juniper; 11. the *Isonandra Gutta*; 12. the Chinese-grass Plant (so called); 13. the *Siphonia elastica*; 14. Rice-paper Plant (so called) of China, and a hundred others of equal interest; but the visitor receives twofold gratification and twofold instruction, if, with these several vegetable forms in his mind, he can enter an adjacent building, and there contemplate their products, and see, as it were, the uses which the ingenuity of man has derived from them:—1. the food and raiment, the milk, the oil, the wine (toddy), the cups and bowls, cordage, brushes, mats, in short, the 365 articles (“as many,” the Hindoos say, “as there are days in the year”) afforded by the Cocoa-nut alone; 2. the ivory-like articles made from the seeds of the Vegetable-Ivory Palm; 3. the excellent and now commercial wax, yielded by certain American Palms, and deposited by nature on their trunks and leaves; 4. the useful nuts (for turnery), and still more useful fibre (for the best brooms and brushes) of the Piaçaba, as the streets of our great city can testify; 5. the curious double nuts (with their flowers) of the Coco de Mer of the Seychelles Islands, once, while ignorantly supposed to be the product of a submarine tree and only known from having been found floating in the Indian Ocean, valued at the price of a freighted ship, being an antidote to all poisons; 6. the singularly forked stems (other Palms have unbranched stems), and the large gingerbread-tasted fruits of the Doum-Palm of Upper Egypt; 7. the fruits and nuts of *Elias Guineensis*, which yield the Palm-oil of Western tropical Africa, now largely imported and consumed by Messrs. Price and Co.; and not those only, but the oil itself, and the several preparations it undergoes in its progress towards the perfect candle, in a series of samples presented by that truly philanthropic company; 8. the various and generally well-known preparations of Chocolate, Tea, Coffee, and Sugar, the latter extracted from an American Maple and from Beet-root, as well as from the Cane; 9. Opium in its various stages, from the “poppy-head,” to the pernicious ball prepared for commerce; 10. the progress of pencil-making of the wood of a Juniper, improperly called Cedar; 11. the various interesting products derived from the *Gutta-Percha* plant; 12. the fibre or raw material and cloth, made from the Chinese “Grass plant,” in reality a Nettle; 13. cases filled with the various preparations of the best Caoutchouc or India-rubber tree of Pará (*Siphonia elastica*), presented by Messrs. Mackintosh; 14. the beautiful substance called Chinese Rice-paper, long supposed

to be a preparation of rice, but here shown to be the exquisite pith of a new plant (*Aralia papyrifera*), only found in Formosa, for the knowledge and for living plants of which we are mainly indebted to Sir John Bowring. The last-mentioned discovery is only one of many instances of the origin and history of commercial and vegetable products, of which we should yet have remained in utter ignorance, but for the formation of this Garden and this Museum. Information of this kind cannot fail to be acknowledged and appreciated in a great mercantile country by every intelligent mind, and even by persons not specially interested in trade or commerce.

The utility of this Museum to mankind at large, and of that arrangement of the collection which we have been discussing, is testified by the remark of not a few visitors, "Now we see, for the first time in our lives, and on a large scale, a practical application of the science of Botany."

The Museum contains an elaborate series of Chinese drawings, which there is at present no room to exhibit, explaining the origin and cultivation and manufacturing of tea, of which the first represents a monkey upon a rock gathering the plant and showering down specimens upon the gaping Chinese below.

THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART,
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

Officers of the Department having charge of the Museum.
Henry Cole, Esq. C.B. | R. Redgrave, Esq. R.A.
Curator of the Museum.—J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A.

The occupation of MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, by the gracious permission of Her Majesty THE QUEEN, for the Offices, Museum, Lecture Room, &c. of the Department of Science and Art, is but temporary, until more suitable Premises are provided.

The following provisional regulations have been sanctioned by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade :—

1. The Museum will be OPEN from March 1 to October 31, from 10 to 5, and during the rest of the year from 10 to 4, except the appointed vacations.
 2. On *Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays*, and during Easter and Christmas weeks, the public are admitted free; but on these days examples cannot be removed from their cases for study.
 3. On *Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays*, the public are admitted on payment of 6d. each person; and any single example, on payment of an additional 6d., or any number of examples in one portfolio, on payment of 1s. additional, may be removed and copied.
 4. All registered students of the Department have free admittance daily, upon production of their fee receipts, and have, in addition, the privilege of examining and copying any examples, without payment of any additional fee.
 5. No person is allowed to have the use of any article, except in the presence of an officer of the Department.
 6. Except the fees above mentioned, no fee or gratuity is to be received by any officer of the establishment from any person.
 7. Whilst every care is taken of articles lent to the Museum for exhibition, it is necessary to state that the Department, as in similar cases (the Exhibition of 1851, the Royal Academy, &c.), cannot be responsible for loss or damage.
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THIS Collection was commenced by the Board of Trade during the year 1851, when the expenditure of a sum of 5000*l.* was authorised by the Treasury for the purchase of such examples of manufacture, shown in the Exhibition, as it might seem desirable to acquire for purposes of study. It has since been greatly increased by current purchases, and by liberal contributions, both permanent and temporary, from the collections of Her Majesty the Queen, and of many persons whose names are attached to the articles they have contributed. The object of the Museum is to illustrate the history,

theory, and practical application of decorative art, and the collection embraces works of all periods, from the earliest epochs to the present time, the relative merit of any work or class of productions, in the point of view of art, alone determining the greater or less prominence accorded to it. Thus, whilst correct ideas of the history and intrinsic importance of the various classes of objects are sought to be imparted, special development is given only to those which are calculated to exercise an influence in refining and informing the public taste.

The collection fills several small rooms. Her Majesty has not only lent many valuable objects to it, but has been a donor to a considerable extent. Among the donations may be mentioned three unusually large and important specimens of Indian Damascene work, in oxidised white metal inlaid with silver; and among the loans from the royal collections is a further selection of the magnificent pieces of old Sèvres decorative porcelain, which Her Majesty graciously allowed to be removed from Buckingham Palace. The Royal Armoury in Windsor Castle, supposed to be the richest in the world in Oriental decorative arms, yielded during the past year all its rarest pieces, comprising 20 guns and matchlocks, 5 pikes, halberds, &c., 56 swords, 20 daggers, 29 pairs of pistols, 3 battleaxes, 4 maces, 4 shields, 2 suits of Oriental body-armour, 2 helmets, 2 powder-flasks, and 1 sword-hilt. This latter selection was arranged in one large central case, and not only afforded employment for the numerous students, but an opportunity also for the cultivation of the photographic art. Photographs have also been taken of several other articles; and the electrotype process, gelatine moulding, &c. have been carried out to some extent: insomuch that copies of numerous important articles, among which we may mention an electro-typed repetition of a shield, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, the property of Her Majesty the Queen; a repetition of an iron shield, by A. Vecché, purchased from the Exhibition of 1851 for the Central Museum at Marlborough House; a Renaissance salver, silver gilt, purchased for the Museum at Marlborough House; and a portion of the architrave of the gates of the Madeleine, by Triqueti, bear witness to the skill of the Messrs. Elkington in this department of art.

That this course of proceeding will be of essential benefit to Schools of Art and the public there can be little doubt; but it will be considerably enhanced if the attempts made to increase the utility of the collection by procuring casts and photographs from noted works in other public collections, especially of foreign countries, meet with success.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are desirous that Local Schools of Art should derive all possible advan-

tages from the Central Museum of Ornamental Art, and are prepared to afford assistance in enabling them to do so. Their Lordships are of opinion, that if articles belonging to the Central Museum were circulated among the Schools of Art, and publicly exhibited, the instruction given in the schools would be aided; the formation of Local Museums encouraged; the funds of the Local Schools assisted; and the public knowledge of taste generally improved.

With these views their Lordships have directed that collections should be made of articles from each of the divisions of the Central Museum, namely, glass, lace, metals, ivory carvings, &c., pottery, paper-hangings, and woven fabrics; and that they should be sent in rotation to Local Schools, making due application and expressing their willingness to conform to certain conditions.

Schools of Art connected with the Department are thus enabled to obtain accurate reproductions of such objects, at half the cost paid by the Department, the tendency of which will be to facilitate the establishment of Local Museums of Industrial Art, while the public will be enabled to obtain the various works through the usual trade channels, from Messrs. Elkington, of Regent Street and Birmingham.

With the desire, also, of enabling manufacturers and students who may be prevented from consulting the collection to participate in the advantages of it, the Board of Trade has authorized the preparation of coloured lithographs of some of the examples to illustrate the catalogue; and this decision has led to the formation of a class of female students for practising the art of Chromolithography; who, whilst thus aiding the production of a useful work, are practically acquiring the knowledge of an art peculiarly suitable to them, and for which there is an increasing public demand.

A portion of this illustrated catalogue has been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, of Piccadilly, and by means of the woodcuts some idea may be formed of the most remarkable specimens in Sculpture, Painting, Glyptic and Numismatic Art, Mosaics, Furniture and General Upholstery, Basket-work, Leather-work, Japanned or Lacquered-work, and Glass Painting. It will be of essential service to those who cannot afford much time for study in the Museum.

The student or the connoisseur, however, in visiting this Museum, must not expect to find the articles as methodically arranged as he could wish. Every attention is paid to public convenience in this respect, but the constant displacing of specimens in order to find room for loans, fresh acquisitions, &c., and the withdrawal of some hundreds of articles for circulation in the country, render it an impossible task.

During the year ending July, 1854, the amount of fees received for admission amounted to 235*l.* 16*s*; and the total receipts from the sale of catalogues, and articles removed to be copied, were 302*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The Museum was opened 212 days, and the total number of visitors was 142,896; of which 9432 paid; 1802 were admitted by cards; and 131,662 were free.

Between the 1st of April and 31st December, 1854, there was received,

For admissions to Museum and Library ..	£149	9	0
Sale of Catalogues and printed Papers ..	46	6	4
Sale of Examples at reduced cost	1196	7	10½
Total	£1392	3	2½

The estimate for the year ending March 31, 1856, amounts to 19,656*l.*, which includes 12,000*l.* to provide for purchases from the Bernal Collection, to complete the Central Museum, and to be circulated among Local Schools of Art.

THE LIBRARY OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ART,
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

Clerk to the Library.—Mr. R. Laskey.

THIS Library was opened in Marlborough House, for the use of students of the Department, and the public, in October 1852, but in the mornings only; and, owing to the very small number of books then possessed (1500 volumes) compared with the number necessary for it to fulfil its objects, it was not advertised, and the attendance was small, averaging for the year 1852 only five per day.

In 1853, although for the first half year it was impossible to open the library in the evenings, the attendance gradually improved, much in the ratio in which the library itself became more efficient; it depending still for its publicity on the reports of visitors. And we find, for the first half year of 1853, the daily average increased from five to eight per day. In the end of June, however, the library having outgrown its accommodation in the main building of Marlborough House, three larger rooms were provided in the west wing, and as the difficulty of lighting with gas was now obviated, the library was opened from ten in the morning until nine at night, daily, except Saturday nights.

It must be borne in mind that all visitors to the library pay,*—the students, as well as the public; and though the fee may be small, it is a guarantee of the earnest nature of the studies carried on. When this circumstance is considered, the assumption of a signal success for the library is not without just cause.

The library now contains nearly 5000 volumes and pamphlets of printed books, and about 100 portfolios, containing about the same number of prints, lithographs, drawings, and photographs. Of these books and prints, &c. nearly 800 volumes, and upwards of 1000 prints, &c. belonging chiefly to large illustrated works issued in portfolios, have been added during the past year: many volumes are unimportant, but some of the most valuable European publications are also included in these acquisitions. The books are classified in the library under the three great headings of Architecture, General Decoration and Ornament, Manufactures and Costume; and the catalogue, which will make a considerable volume, is now in the hands of the printer.

The portfolios comprise 1975 engravings, 1322 lithographs, 1413 drawings, and 283 photographs.

* See page 165 for fees.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

(Formerly the Museum of Economic Geology.)

THE courses of instruction at the School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts in Jermyn Street are conducted by the following officers:—

Director.—Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S., &c.

CHEMISTRY, with special reference to its applications in the Arts and Manufactures	A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D. F.R.S.
GENERAL NATURAL HISTORY	T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
PHYSICS	George G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.
APPLIED MECHANICS	Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
METALLURGY	John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
GEOLOGY	A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
MINING	Warrington W. Smyth, M.A.
MINERALOGY	

Registrar.—Trenham Reeks.

From the Prospectus published by the Institution we learn, that the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, now called THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS, was founded in 1851, in consequence of numerous memorials addressed to Government by the mining districts of the United Kingdom. In these memorials it was urged that the mineral produce of this country far exceeds that of any other European State, that it is equal to four-ninths of the produce of the whole of Europe, and represents an annual value of 28,000,000*l.* It was shown that States far lower in the scale of production had established Schools for the instruction of persons engaged in mining pursuits, and the effect had been increased economy, efficiency, and safety in mining operations. The memorialists pointed out that the want of Mining Schools, similar to those which exist in France, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Spain, and Sweden, has long been felt in the mining districts of this kingdom. The Government School, established in connexion with the Museum of Practical Geology, in consequence of these memorials, was opened in 1851.

The chief object and distinctive character of this Institution (to which everything else is made subsidiary) is to give a practical direction to the course of scientific study. Although the education provided in it will not of itself qualify the student to undertake the direction of mining and other technical operations, yet the

knowledge which he may acquire of the principles of the Sciences on which the Arts are respectively based, will, in combination with future training, render him in the highest degree competent, not only to engage in any special branch of industry, but to promote its further development.

The mode of instruction is by Lectures, by written and oral Examinations, by practical teaching in the Laboratories and Drawing Office, and also by Field Surveying and Excursions, under certain conditions.

THE MUSEUM.—The Geological Survey of the United Kingdom being carried on in connexion with the Museum, extensive collections are formed, illustrating the structure of the British islands and the applications of Geology to the useful purposes of life. These collections include several series of igneous rocks arranged lithologically; of stratified rocks, arranged partly in order of superposition and partly with reference to their mode of accumulation, and their subsequent modifications; of fossils, classed in the order of geological time; of specimens illustrative of the ores of the useful metals, of their mode of occurrence, and of the methods of preparing them for smelting; of mineral substances used in the construction of public works and buildings, and of those employed for ornamental purposes, or for chemical or metallurgical manufactures. The processes of converting these raw materials into industrial products are illustrated, and examples of the results are displayed. The various arts connected with the mineral resources of the country are illustrated by specimens showing varieties or peculiarities of manufacture.

Models of mines, mining tools, and working models of mining machinery, are collected, with the view of exhibiting the various modes of mining in different districts. To these will be added, from time to time, models and specimens of machinery and tools for general purposes.

The Museum is and has been open to the Public for the first three days of the week; and, at the beginning of next year, when the catalogues now in progress shall have been prepared, it is intended to extend this time to five days in the week of gratuitous admission, with the exception of one month of vacation, from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

The GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS of the United Kingdom are under the general direction of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, and their central office is at the Museum. In this office the maps and sections are prepared and deposited, and may be purchased by the public here, or at Messrs. Longman and Co's.

THE MINING RECORD OFFICE.—Considerable loss of capital has frequently resulted from attempts to mine in localities, where a

little knowledge of what had been previously done would have shown there was small prospect of success. Through ignorance of old and deserted mine workings, great danger to the miner is not uncommonly incurred, and human life has been frequently sacrificed. The preservation of Mining Records has for its object the prevention of such loss of life and of property.

A large collection of plans and sections of mines, and important statistical details, are deposited in this Office, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Hunt. They are made available for the instruction of students, and may at all times, under certain regulations, be consulted by those who are interested in the mineral productions of the United Kingdom.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—The general Laboratory for instruction in chemical manipulation, in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and in the method of performing chemical researches, is under the direction of Dr. Hofmann. The ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY having become the property of the Government, its spacious and well-furnished Laboratories are used for the instruction of the pupils of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

The Laboratory instruction, which is divided into a *qualitative* and *quantitative* course, is necessarily adapted to the previous knowledge of the student, such as he may have acquired by attending the chemical lectures delivered at the Institution. The course commences with experimental exercises, calculated to make the pupil *practically* acquainted with the *general* properties of the simple substances. The next subjects of his study are the *analytical* properties of the elements, and of their most important compounds. The knowledge thus acquired is subsequently put into practice in the performance of a series of analyses, so arranged as to lead the student, step by step, from the simplest to the most complicated cases, both of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Particular attention is paid to the use of the blow-pipe, and the various methods of commercial testing, alkalimetry, chlorimetry, &c.

The fundamental studies in Practical Chemistry are the same for all pupils, however different the future pursuit may be to which the knowledge obtained will be applied. It is only after the most important methods of distinguishing, separating, and estimating substances, have been mastered, and after sufficient practice and skill in experiment have been acquired, that the course of each student diverges into some special line. This will of necessity vary with his abilities and his ultimate objects.

Each laboratory student works independently; there are no classes. All operations are superintended by the Professor and his assistants. A table with drawers, cupboard, and shelves, is

appropriated to every pupil. The Institution supplies gas, fuel, and re-agents. Larger and more expensive instruments, such as air-pumps, thermometers, barometers, condensers, large evaporating dishes, &c. may be had on loan from the Laboratory. The student has to provide himself only with the apparatus specified in the Laboratory Regulations.

METALLURGICAL LABORATORY.—This Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Percy, and is devoted to practical instruction in Metallurgy. The nature of this instruction will be adapted to the special requirements of the student. It comprises,—Assaying in all its branches, especially of the more important metals, such as iron, copper, lead, tin, alloys of silver and gold, &c.; and the examination of ores and metallurgical products.

NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.—As the relative age and sequence of Geological formations are to a great extent determined by the evidence of Fossils, it has been found necessary in the prosecution of the Geological Survey to establish a department of Natural History. This science, which treats of the Forms, Functions, and Habits of Living Beings, presents itself to the Geological Student under two aspects. In the first place, he must be practically acquainted with those fossils which characterise the various sedimentary rocks; but it is no less essential, secondly, that he thoroughly comprehend the general laws of Life and the physical conditions of the existence of Living Beings. The former of these objects will be obtained by a series of Demonstrations of the chief fossil forms, the latter by lectures upon the General Doctrines of Natural History.

LECTURES.—The course upon **CHEMISTRY** is both theoretical and practical. The general laws of chemical affinity and combination will be fully explained, both with reference to the abstract discoveries of the science, and to their practical applications. The first part of the lectures embraces Inorganic Chemistry, and will treat of the chemical history of the more important mineral substances and their uses in the arts and manufactures. Among the technical subjects specially considered, and which will be introduced systematically in the course, may be mentioned,—the conditions of water-supply for domestic purposes; purification of water; artificial mineral waters; phosphorus, and the manufacture of lucifer and other matches; the manufacture of sulphuric acid; potash and its salts; nitrate of potash, nitric acid, gunpowder, chlorate of potash, soda salts; technology of common salt, hydrochloric acid, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, &c.; borax and boracic acid; lime-salts; bleaching powder; mortars and cements; glass and pottery; manufacture of alum; salts of the metals, sulphates of iron, copper, &c.; fuel; gas, and products of distillation of coal, &c.

Organic Chemistry, which forms the second part of the course, will be treated in the same manner. Among the technical subjects introduced under this head may be mentioned,—wood, peat; starch, sugar, and gums; fermented liquors; organic colouring matters; bleaching, dyeing, and printing of textile materials; leather; oils, vegetable and animal, and their products, as candles, soap, &c.; ammoniacal salts; prussiates of potash and Prussian blue; gelatine, &c.; animal black, &c.

The lectures upon METALLURGY embrace the following subjects:—

1. General considerations on the nature of metallurgical processes.—2. On fuel. Estimation and comparison of the calorific power of various kinds of fuel.—3. On the materials used in the construction of furnaces and metallurgical apparatus. Fire-clay, &c. Manufacture of fire-bricks, crucibles, &c.—4. Special metallurgical processes; such as, Copper-smelting; causes of the varieties of copper. Extraction of zinc from its ores. Brass and preparation of calamine brass. Various alloys of copper and zinc used in the arts; dipping, lacquering, and bronzing. Lead-smelting. Refining and de-silverising. Treatment of argentiferous copper. Smelting of silver ores. Amalgamation by the American and Freiberg processes; other methods of extracting silver from its ores. Treatment of gold ores. Methods of parting gold and silver on the large scale. Alloys of gold and silver for monetary and other purposes. Modes of assaying, with special reference to standards of common occurrence. Extraction of mercury by various methods. Extraction of antimony from its ores. Alloys of antimony; type metal, &c. Extraction of bismuth from its ores. Extraction of nickel from its ores. Production of German silver. Treatment of cobalt ores. Manufacture of zaffre, and cobalt colours. Analysis of ores containing nickel and cobalt. Preparation of metallic arsenic and its compounds used in the arts, as arsenious acid, &c. Preparation and smelting of tin ores. Smelting and manufacture of iron. Steel. Preparation of the metals of rarer application in the arts, as cadmium, uranium, platinum, palladium, iridium.—The object of the lectures is the communication of such instruction as the student may be able to apply to the greatest practical advantage, when he may be subsequently engaged in conducting any metallurgical process.

GEOLOGY includes, first, a detailed account of all known geological processes now in action on the surface and in the interior of the earth. It embraces the proofs of the origin of stratified rocks, resulting from degradation of the land, produced by the action of rain, rivers, frost, glaciers, icebergs, &c. The nature of aqueous denudation, including the destruction of land

by the sea, is explained. In connexion with these subjects, the transport of matter by rivers, both mechanically and in solution, the formation of deltas, &c., and the general accumulation of great deposits of marine and fresh-water strata are examined. The theory of the origin of salt lakes is considered; also, the proofs that large areas of the earth's surface are now being slowly elevated above, or depressed beneath, the sea. The relations of coral reefs and of earthquake and volcanic phenomena to this branch of the subject are fully discussed, and the analogies between existing volcanic phenomena and those of past geological periods are traced. The mode of occurrence of organic remains in the rocks, and the consolidation of strata, form other branches of this division of the course. An account of the more important mineral substances entering into the composition of rocks is also given, together with an explanation of geological terms, &c.

The second part of the course includes a description of the whole series of geological formations, showing their stratigraphical order, manner of deposition, the general nature of their organic remains, and of the igneous rocks with which they are occasionally associated; the origin and distribution of coal and of the useful metals, of rock-salt, &c. The laws by which questions connected with these and other important subjects are determinable are explained, as well as the connexion of Geology with Physical geography.

An account is also given of the use of instruments and of the mode of conducting geological surveys, and of the economic bearings of the subject.

GENERAL NATURAL HISTORY includes two principal branches:—1. The structure, functions and leading varieties of form of living beings: Biology, including Physiology and Zoology. 2. The relations of life to physical conditions: Geographical and Palæontological Distribution. These branches will be treated of in a course of fifty lectures.

MINERALOGY will be illustrated by specimens intended for close inspection, and comprise:—1. Crystallography. 2. The physical properties of minerals. 3. The elements of the chemistry of Mineralogy, with the use of the blow-pipe, and of such tests as are calculated to be serviceable to the miner, the geologist, the scientific traveller, or the general observer when in the field. 4. The physiography or systematic description of minerals.

MINING.—1. Detailed discussion of known facts connected with the deposits of the useful minerals; beds, strata, or seams; stream-works; lodes or mineral veins; flats; pipe-veins; stock-works; irregular masses; dislocations, and rules for searching for the dislocated and lost portion of a deposit. 2. Preliminary re-

search, shoothing, trenching, costeaning. 3. Boring, as practised with different apparatus, with rods or rope, with various cutting and clearing implements. 4. Tools employed in mining, in hard and in soft ground; in collieries and in metallic mines; blasting by various methods. 5. Principles of employment of mining labour. 6. Modes of gaining access to, and lighting subterraneous cavities, including a comparison of the various safety lamps. 7. Levels and shafts, or the main openings to underground works; driving and sinking. 8. Means of securing excavations by timbering, masonry, and tubbing; construction of dams. 9. Exploitation, or the working away of veins and of strata. 10. Carriage or transport of minerals through the underground roads. 11. Winding or raising in the shafts, with the machinery and apparatus required. 12. Pumps and pumping engines. 13. Ventilation, its principles and practice; natural ventilation; artificial introduction of a moving power; distribution of air through the workings. 14. The mechanical preparation or dressing of ores.

PHYSICS.—The principles of statics and dynamics, balances, projectiles, pendulums, &c.; hydrostatics and pneumatics; hydrostatic press, diving bell, barometers, &c.; optics; decomposition of light; optical instruments; absorption; polarisation; undulatory theory; chemical, &c. effects of rays of different refrangibility; conduction and radiation of heat; specific and latent heat; frictional electricity; Leyden jar, lightning conductors; Voltaic electricity; magnetism; terrestrial magnetism; electro-magnetism, electric telegraph, &c.

APPLIED MECHANICS.—Principles of mechanism and mechanics, with their practical applications; friction; elasticity; strength of materials, &c.; regulators of velocity and dynamometers; steam engines, and other moving powers; general construction, arrangement, and framing of machines, and forms of their individual parts. Machines considered with respect to their purposes; as, for direct use; or for the manufacture of spun, woven, or other similar fabrics; of metals, including mining machinery; of various vegetable and animal substances, &c. &c. Fixed structures, as arches, roofs, &c.

Instruction will be given in **MECHANICAL DRAWING**, to enable the student to make correct drawings from apparatus and machinery, and to prepare the working drawings requisite for the guidance of the founder, smith, carpenter, and others in the construction of engines, engine-houses, machinery, and apparatus in general.

At suitable periods of the year, **LECTURES TO WORKING MEN** are given in the evening. They are systematic, and arranged so as illustrate, within the period of two years, the principal subjects

taught at the Institution. Those for the ensuing Session include Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, Mineralogy.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.—1. Mining Division, for students who intend to pursue Mining. 2. Metallurgical Division, for students who intend to pursue Metallurgy. 3. Technical Division, for those who propose to engage in other arts or manufactures depending either chiefly on Chemical, or chiefly on Mechanical Principles.

There are various EXHIBITIONS attached to the School, some of them being general,—open to all pupils; the others being special, and connected with particular Provincial Schools.

I.—*H.R.H. The Duke of Cornwall's Exhibition.*

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has granted two Exhibitions of thirty pounds each. One becomes vacant every year, and will be competed for by Matriculated Students only, at the end of the first Session. It is held by the successful competitor for two years.

II.—*Board of Trade Exhibitions.*

An Exhibition of twenty-five pounds per annum will be given by the Board of Trade to the Matriculated Student who shall stand second on the list of those who have passed their examinations for the first year, and two Exhibitions for those pupils who pass the best examinations after the end of the second year. The latter Exhibitions entitle the students holding them to receive back *fifteen pounds* of the payments they have made for the Second Course of Lectures.

III.—*Provincial Exhibitions.*

The Department of Science and Art provides Scholarships to certain of the Provincial Schools in connexion with the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

IV.—*The Edward Forbes Medal.*

The Trustees appointed by the Committee of the Edward Forbes Memorial Fund have presented to the Institution a bronze medal, to be competed for annually by Students of the second year, and to be awarded to the one who shall be found most competent to apply the knowledge he has acquired in Natural History to Palæontology and Geology.

Regulations as to Admission.—Persons desirous of entering as Matriculated Students, with a view of passing through the two years' course of study and eventually obtaining the Certificate of the Institution, must be at least sixteen years of age, and will be required to furnish certificates, or other evidence, of their having received a sufficient preliminary education. The study of the

elements of algebra and geometry, as well as the practice of drawing, are particularly recommended to those who propose to enter the School.

The Fee for Matriculated Students is *thirty pounds* in one sum on entrance, or two annual payments of *twenty pounds* each, for admission to all the Courses of Lectures. The Matriculated Students have the privilege of competing for the Duke of Cornwall's and other Exhibitions, and of obtaining the Certificate of the Institution; they have also constant access to the Library and Museum.

The charge for instruction in the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories (which is not included in the above) is *ten pounds* for the Term of three months. The Laboratories are open to Occasional as well as Matriculated Students.

Occasional Students will be admitted to the Lectures on payment of *four pounds* for each Course of forty or more Lectures, of *three pounds* for the Course of thirty and under forty, and *two pounds* for the Course under thirty.

Pupil Teachers from Training Schools recommended by the Committee of Privy Council for Education, by the Board of Trade, or producing certificates satisfactory to the Director, may attend the Lectures gratuitously, provided that they be examined for at least one Course, paying a fee for such examination at the rate of from *one pound* to *two pounds* per Course, according to regulations.

Perpetual Tickets are issued, which entitle the holder to attend all the Courses of Lectures, upon payment of *forty pounds*.

Acting Mine Agents and Managers of Mines are admitted to the Lectures at half the above charges.

Officers of the Army and Navy, in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's Service, are admitted on similar terms.

The Session commenced, and the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories opened for Students, on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1855.

Particulars respecting the times of Lectures, and other information, may be obtained by application to Mr. Trenham Reeks, Registrar, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London.

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LIST OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

BATTERSEA.

National Society's Training College.
The object of this institution is to produce a superior class of Schoolmasters, for National and other Church of England Schools, by training carefully selected young men, with a direct view to the work which they will have to perform.

Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Treasurer, H. Thornton, Esq.
Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. G. Lonsdale.
Principal, Rev. Samuel Clark, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Rev. R. Graves, M.A.
Normal Master, Mr. Rowbottom.
Assistant Master, Mr. James Hewett.
Clerk and Second Assistant, Mr. John Richardson.
Third Assistant, Mr. W. J. D. Bryant.
Teachers of Music, Mr. Hullah and Mr. May.
Drawing Master, Mr. Denby.
Lecturer on Chemistry, Mr. Denman.
Age of Admission, 18 to 30.
Time of ditto, January.
Time of Probation, One month.
Time of Training, Two Years.
Cost of ditto, £25 per annum.
Queen's Scholarships. Queen's Scholars are received into the College free of charge. There are a limited number of Exhibitions available annually for the Pupil-Teachers who fail to obtain Queen's Scholarships, and other meritorious Candidates.
Number of Students, 100.

BIRMINGHAM.

1852.

Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley, near Birmingham.
Principal, Rev. Wm. Gover, M.A.
Vice-Principal, E. Dowland, M.A.
Assistant-Master, Mr. Joseph Draper.
Master of Model School, Mr. J. T. Haworth.
Drawing Master, Mr. Walker,
Age of Admission, 18 to 30.
Time of ditto, January.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £23 per annum.
Number of Students, 23.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

Diocesan Train. School. Estab. 1852.
Chaplain, Rev. John Menet, M.A.
Superintendent, Mrs. Bush.
Governesses, Miss Nash, Miss Barton.
Mistresses of Practising Schools, Miss Wiggins, Miss Hurren.
Music, Mr. G. W. Martin.
Drawing, Mr. Offord.
Age of Admission, 16 to 23.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £18 per annum.
Number of Students, 44.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER, AND OXFORD. 1853.

Diocesan Training Coll. for Schoolmistresses, Fishponds, Bristol.
Principal, Rev. W. Smith, M.A.
Matron & Hd. Governess, Miss Manly.
Assist. Governess, Miss Frost.
Mistress of Girls' School, Miss Daffen.
Ditto of Infants', Miss Glanville.
Age of Admission, 17.
Time of ditto, January and July.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £18 per annum.
Number of Students, 21.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Borough Road, London.
For promoting the Scriptural Education of the Poor of all Religious Denominations.

Established 18c8.

President, The Duke of Bedford.
Treasurer, Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Secretary, Henry Dunn, Esq.
NORMAL COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN.
Principal, Dr. Cornwell.
Vice-Principal, Joshua Fitch, M.A.
Age of Admission, 18 to 30.
Times of Admission, January.
Term of Residence, One and two years.
Cost of Training, £30 a-year, but ordinarily reduced by the Committee to £15.
Number of Students, 75.

Both these institutions are under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education.

CHELSEA.

1841.

St. Mark's College, Stanley Grove.

Principal, Rev. D. Coleridge, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Rev. T. Williams, M.A.
Precentor, Rev. T. Helmore, M.A.
Mathematical Tutor, Rev. Charles F. Eastburn, M.A.
Normal Master, Rev. C. Daymond.
Assist. Tutor, Mr. Joseph Merriman.
Secretary, Mr. Alfred Chas. King.
Teacher of Music, Mr. John Hullah.
Drawing Master, Mr. T. J. Rawlins.
Drill Master, Mr. Wm. Cousins.
Age of Admission, 16 to 21.
Time of ditto, Third week in January.
Term of Residence, Two or three years.
Cost of Training, £25 per annum.
Number of Students, 70.

CHELSEA.

1842.

Whiteland's Institution, King's Road, for Parochial Schoolmistresses.

Chaplain and Sec., Rev. Harry Baber.
Superintendent, Mrs. Harries.
Lecturer, &c. Mr. Knight, Ph.D.
Governesses, Miss Gillott, Miss Thear, and Miss Burr.
Do. of Practising Schools, Miss Milington, Miss Skryme, and Miss Allen.
Music, Mr. May.
Drawing, Miss Mill.
Age of Admission, 17 to 25.
Time of ditto, January.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £20 a-year. Queen's Scholars free.
Number of Students, 100.

CHELTENHAM.

Church of England Normal Training College.

Principal, Rev. C. H. Bromby, M.A.
Age of Admission, 18 to 30.
Time of ditto, Christmas preferred.
Term of Residence, Generally two years.
Cost of Training, £25 and £20; £20 and £16 for Females.
Number of Students, 100 males, 80 females.

CHESTER.

1839.

Chester and Manchester Training College.

Principal, Rev. Arthur Rigg, M.A.
Vice-Prin. Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, B.A.
Age of Admission, 15.
Time of ditto, January and July.
Term of Residence, Two or three years.
Cost of Training, £23 or £25; Queen's Scholars free.
Number of Students, Room provided for 70.

DERBY.

1851.

Diocesan Institution for Schoolmistresses.

Chaplain & Sec., Rev. J. Latham.
Age of Admission, 17 and 19.
Term of Probation, Six weeks.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £18 per annum; Queen's Scholars free.
Number of Students, 37.

DURHAM.

1842.

Diocesan Training School for the Education of Schoolmasters.

Principal, Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A.
Vice-Princip., Rev. R. D. Dingle, B.A.
Secretary, Rev. John D. Eade, M.A.
Master of Practising School, Mr. John Fish.
Singing-Master, Mr. Ashton.
Drawing, Mr. W. Newton.
Age of Admission, 16 years.
Time of ditto, January, May, and September.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, £20. Queen's Scholars free.
Number of Students, 30.

EDINBURGH.

1845.

General Assembly's Normal Institution, Castle Terrace.

Principal, Rev. James Currie, M.A.
Head Master, Robert Anderson.
Age of Admission, Not under 17.
Time of ditto, 4th Sept. each year.
Term of Residence, One or two years.
Fee for Education, £2 per session.
Number of Students, 103.

EDINBURGH.

Free Church Training School,
Moray House, Canongate.
Rector, James Sime, M.A.
Head Master, Gilbert Graham, Esq.
English Lecturer, &c., Rev. P. Steele.
Drawing, D. F. Surenne.
Writing, John B. Robertson.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Cormick.
Infant School Teacher, Miss Smith.
Age of Admission, 19.
Time of ditto, 1st October.
Term of Residence, 10 months at least.
No. of Students, 70 males, 50 females.

EXETER.

1840.

Diocesan Training College,
Heavitree Road.
Principal, Rev. William David.
Vice-Principal, Mr. A. Haworth.
Assistant Master, Mr. W. Quance.
Drill Master, Mr. Cox.
Drawing Master, Mr. Wigzell.
Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Hist., The
Rev. Chancellor Harington.
Age of Admission, 16.
Time of ditto, The Quarter-days.
Term of Residence, Two or three years.
Cost of Training, £23 per annum.
Number of Students, 44.

GLASGOW.

1826.

Established Church Training School,
Dundas Vale.
Principal, Joseph Douglas.
Drawing Master, C. H. Wilson.
Matron, Isabella Walker.
Age of Admission, 17 years.
Time of ditto, September.
Term of Residence, September to July.
Entrance Fee, One guinea.
No. of Students, 35 males, 47 females.

GLASGOW.

1826.

Free Church Training School.
Connected with Free Church in 1845.
Principal, Thomas Morrison, M.A.
Lect. on Physics, Peter M'Kay, M.A.
Lect. on Eng. Lit., Rev. D. Smith, M.A.
French & German Master, Dr. Book.
Music Master, H. Lambeth.
Age of Admission, 17.
Time of ditto, 1st August.
Term of Residence, Two years.
Cost of Training, 3 guineas.
Number of Students, 98.

HAMMERSMITH.

1851.

St. Mary's, Brook Green.
Principal, Rev. J. M. Glenie, M.A.
Age of Admission, 18.
Time of ditto, December.
Term of Residence, Two or three years.
Number of Students, 20.

HIGHBURY.

1850.

Church of England Metropolitan
Training College.
Principal, Rev. C. R. Alford, M.A.
Vice-Principal, T. Bodley, Esq. M.A.
Assist. Lect., J. J. Christie, Esq. B.A.
Lect. on Geography, Mr. W. Hughes,
F.R.G.S.
Ditto on Music, Mr. G. W. Martin.
Ditto on School Management, Mr. E.
C. Daintree.
Age of Admission, 18 to 30.
Time of ditto, Any quarter.
Term of Residence, Not less than 1 year.
Cost of Training, £25.
Number of Students, 72.

HOME AND COLONIAL
SCHOOL SOCIETY. 1836.

Gray's Inn Road, near King's Cross.
Hon. Sec., John S. Reynolds, Esq.
Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Evans.
Assist. Sec., Mr. Albert O. Charles.
Senior Clerk, Mr. Wm. West.
Age of Admission, Under 18.
Time of ditto, January and July.
Term of Residence, Not less than six
nor more than twelve months, unless
nominated to schools.
Cost of Training, from £10 to £34.
Number of Students, 183.

NORWICH.

1840.

Diocesan Training Institution.
Principal, Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A.
Matron, Mrs. Boswell.
Governess, Miss Schofield.
Age of Admission, 18.
Time of ditto, Christmas.
Term of Residence, One year.
Cost of Training, £18 first year;
£16 the second.
Accommodation for 40 students.

OXFORD, GLOUCESTER,
AND BRISTOL. 1852.

Diocesan Training College for School-
masters, Culham, Abingdon.

Principal, Rev. A. Rawson Ashwell,
M.A., F.C.P.S.

Vice-Principal, Rev. Thomas Izod.

Tutors, Mr. H. S. May and Mr. W.
T. Dixon.

Age of Admission, 16 years & upwards.

Time of ditto, Christmas preferred.

Term of Residence, One to three years.

Cost of Training, £20 per annum for
board, &c.; £2 per ann. for washing.
No other charges.

Number of Students, 55.

SALISBURY. 1841.

Diocesan Training School for School-
mistresses, in the Close.

Superintendent, Mrs. Duncan.

Second Mistress, Miss Barrett.

Third Mistress, Miss Goddard.

Mistress of Model School, Miss Ford.

Lecturer, Rev. E. C. Collard.

Drawing Master, Mr. F. W. Tiffin.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. P. Heathcote.

Age of Admission, 16.

Time of do., Midsummer & Christmas.

Term of Residence, Two years.

Cost of Training, £16 per annum.

Number of Students, 61.

WARRINGTON. 1844.

Training Institution for School-
mistresses, St. Elpheus.

Principal, Rev. H. C. Stubbs.

Head Mistress, Miss Wilson.

Assistant Master, Mr. Baker.

Assistant Governesses, Miss Radcliffe,
Miss Milner.

Age of Admission, 16 to 25.

Time of ditto, January and August.

Term of Residence, One, two, or three
years.

Cost of Training, £15 yearly, and £1
admission.

Number of Students, 74.

WESTMINSTER. 1851.

Wesleyan Normal Institution,
Horseferry Road.

Principal, Rev. John Scott.

Secretary, Rev. M. C. Taylor.

Head Master, W. Sugden, Esq. B.A.

Resident Lecturer, Mr. J. L. Kinton.

Tutors, Messrs. Langler, Cox, B.A.,
and Mansford.

Drawing Master, Mr. Smetham.

Music Master, Mr. West.

Industrial Mistress, Mrs. Osborn.

Age of Admission, 18 and upwards.

Time of ditto, January.

Term of Residence, One year and up-
wards.

Cost of Training, £20 males; £17
females.

Number of Students, 60 Males, 40
Females.

Four Practising Schools and one Model
School attached; each having a distinct
Teacher, and containing together 800
children.

WINCHESTER. 1840.

Diocesan Training School, Wolvesey
Palace, Winchester.

Principal, John Smith, M.A.

Vice-Principal, John Blain.

Lect. on Geography, Edw. Sheppard.

Music, Dr. Wesley.

Architect. Drawing, &c., J. Colson.

Age of Admission, 16 to 25 usually.

Time of do., Christmas & Midsummer.

Term of Residence, Uncertain.

Cost of Training, £23 per annum, and
£1 entrance.

Number of Students, 19.

YORK AND RIPON.

Diocesan Training Institution for
Schoolmasters, Monk Gate,
York.

Principal, Rev. H. G. Robinson, M.A.

Vice Principal, Rev George Rowe.

Music Master, Mr. Buncombe.

Drawing Master, Mr. Burchell.

Assistant Master, Mr. Charlton.

Normal Master, Mr. Beddeck.

Age of Admission, 18.

Time of ditto, First Saturday in each
quarter.

Term of Residence, One, two, or three
years.

Fee of Pupils, £25 a-year.

Number of Students, 54.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

President.—Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Vice-President.—Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.

Secretary.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. *Registrar.*—Norman Macleod, Esq.
Senior Clerks.—R. G. Wylde, E. Stanley Poole, and J. V. Doyle, Esqrs.
Junior Clerks.—W. Deverell, Philip Owen, and H. Williams, Esqrs.
Inspector-General.—Henry Cole, Esq. C.B.
Art-Superintendent.—Richard Redgrave, Esq. R.A.
Assistant-Inspector.—H. A. Bowler, Esq. *Curator of Museum.*—J. C. Robinson, Esq.
Librarian.— *Head-Master.*—Richard Burchett, Esq.
Free-hand Drawing of Ornament, &c., and Deputy Head Master.—Mr. R. W. Herman.
Geometry and Perspective, and Assistant Master for District Schools.—Mr. T. F. Collier.
Assistant Master for Parochial Schools.—Mr. C. Swinstead.
Mechanical Drawing.—Mr. W. Binns.
Architectural Drawing.—Mr. H. Hagreen.
Painting—The Figure and Anatomy.—Mr. Burchett, Mr. W. Denby, and Mr. ———.
Modelling—Ornament.—Mr. W. Wills. *Modelling—Figure.*—Mr. H. Hancock.
Moulding and Casting.—Mr. D. Brucciani.
Ornamental Design.—Mr. Burchett and Mr. C. P. Slocombe.
Painting in Enamel and China.—Mr. W. Simpson.
Drawing and Engraving on Wood.—Mr. J. Thompson and Miss A. Waterhouse.
Lithography.—Mr. V. Brooks and Miss Channon.
Lecturer on Ornament.—Octavius Hudson, Esq.
Lecturer on Anatomy.—J. C. Marshall, Esq. M.R.C.S. &c.

THE Second Report of the Department of Science and Art was presented to Parliament during the last session, and as it contains a most valuable mass of statistical and other information, we have extracted as much as will be found generally useful; referring those who are further interested in the Art Education of the people to the Report itself.

The School of Design was established in 1837, for the purpose of improving ornamental art in this country, and though in later years it could boast of having some of the best men of the age at the head of its affairs, yet there was a general feeling abroad, which at length reached the Government, that it did not satisfy the public requirements, and before it had arrived at its twentieth year a change took place in its organization, and the Department of Practical Art was successfully constituted.

In Her Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament in the year

1853 it was suggested, that the advancement of the fine arts and of practical science would be readily acknowledged by our senators, as worthy the attention of a great and enlightened nation, and it was announced that Her Majesty had directed a comprehensive scheme to be laid before them, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which she invited their aid and co-operation. A correspondence accordingly ensued between the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and the Lords of the Treasury, which resulted in the New Department of Practical Art being so enlarged as to embrace both Science and Art, and in the month of March, 1853, "The Department of Science and Art" was fully constituted.

The grounds which induced Her Majesty's Government to establish the Department of Science and Art, and place it in connexion with the Board of Trade, together with the principles of its action, were, "to extend a system of encouragement to local institutions for Practical Science, similar to that in the Department of Practical Art; to combine the systems on an enlarged scale, and to furnish, through the instrumentality of one Department in connexion with the Executive Government, having the support, and being subject to the control of Parliament, the means for mutual co-operation and correspondence to every district of the kingdom, where the local intelligence and energy of the inhabitants should create schools of Industrial Science and Art." Accordingly the Government School of Mines and Science applied to the Arts, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Geological Survey, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal Dublin Society, and the Department of Practical Art, including the provincial Schools of Design, were brought into mutual action and co-operation for the benefit of the whole of the United Kingdom. It was designed that the motive power of the united Department should be local and voluntary, and the system self-supporting as far as practicable. The object of a Metropolitan Establishment was to create, exhibit, and distribute the most improved illustrations, models, and diagrams, both in Science and Art, which should be readily accessible to the public at large, but especially to all persons throughout the country interested in education, to managers and schoolmasters of training and national and other schools, and to masters in training, and students. A school of the highest class in Science and Art was to be connected with the Metropolitan Establishment, capable of affording the best instruction and the most perfect training of students, which could alone be hoped for from an institution which had the command of the most eminent and distinguished talent. The advantages it offered would be experienced by minor institutions throughout the kingdom, not only as providing a central source of information, but as a means of furnishing competent and well-qualified teachers for local institutions, and of completing the education of pupils who desired higher accomplishments than could reasonably be

expected from minor schools. All improvements suggested by experience would be adopted by the Central School and made generally known, and thus the most useful information might at all times be communicated to the provincial bodies in connexion with it."

It will thus be seen, that from its very commencement it was intended in a great measure to be a self-supporting Institution; but the principal teachers, upon whose efficiency the whole working of the national system must, in a great degree depend, were to receive from the State some moderate payment, and be directly responsible to the executive Government. It was considered, that if the metropolitan school was to be wholly sustained by a parliamentary vote, it would be regarded as an attempt on the part of the State to impose its own views on Science and Art, rather than as a healthy and perpetually progressive exhibition of the state of advancing knowledge.

For the administration of this new Department it was originally proposed that there should be two persons, each filling the office of Secretary and Inspector combined; one for the Department of Science, the other for that of Art; with such clerks as should be requisite for conducting the correspondence: but it was not intended that the business should be conducted in separate divisions. In addition to the duties connected with these offices, the gentlemen holding them also discharged the office of Inspectors of Schools, visiting and reporting on the institutions in connexion with the Department in various parts of the kingdom; but it was very shortly discovered that the union of the duties of inspector and secretary in one person was very inconvenient in practice, as continuity of action was thereby interrupted, and both of the Secretaries were occasionally absent from London. It became desirable, therefore, to introduce some important modification into the organisation of the staff, and accordingly, at the commencement of 1855, the offices were divided, Mr. Henry Cole assuming that of Inspector-general, and Dr. Lyon Playfair that of sole Secretary. In the duties of the former office is included the inspection of the museums and exhibitions of the Department, as well as of the Schools; the Museum of Art at Marlborough House being placed especially under his charge. The Director of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street continues, however, to be directly responsible to the Board for the management of that museum and its attached school.

The action of the Department being chiefly to stimulate and encourage the efforts made by localities for obtaining instruction in Science and Art, its operations are directed to the creation of such means as will sustain, while they continue to render necessary, active local co-operation in the promotion of the general objects entrusted to it. With this view the Department enables schools to furnish themselves with examples and illustrations for study; it aids in the extension

of elementary instruction in Science and Art to primary schools, while it promotes local efforts to establish schools of a higher class; it provides a course of training for teachers who afterwards go to the provinces for the purpose of giving instruction in such schools; and it endeavours to make as publicly useful as possible the central schools, museums, and libraries of the Department, as well as of those public institutions and services which are officially connected with it. For a proper comprehension of these different objects, it will be convenient to divide the Report into the following heads:—

I.—EXAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

When correct and suitable examples are found in the trade, on being approved of by the Art-superintendent or scientific referee, they are at once added to the list of the Department. When, on the other hand, it is requisite to obtain means of study which have not been produced through the usual channels of trade, the Department causes an original set of examples to be prepared under careful supervision, and after they have been approved by the Art-superintendent, or by an eminent man of science selected as a referee for the particular case, publishers are invited to inspect them, and to offer terms for their production. By this means they are produced in the usual manner by the trade, and the Department has no further responsibility in their publication beyond agreeing to take a certain number of copies to encourage publication, and obtain favourable terms for the supply of schools.

The actual distribution of the examples approved of has hitherto been effected from stores kept at Marlborough House, upon schools complying with certain prescribed conditions,* and furnishing one-half the cost price. This arrangement, which was always viewed as temporary, had been fully sanctioned by the Treasury, and approved of by the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the latter to examine into the working of the Department. The advantages of the plan consisted in rendering, in the first instance, the supply of examples to schools as easy and cheap as possible. But when the public became more fully aware of the value of the examples, and the mode of obtaining them, the distribution could fairly be left to private enterprise, and it was right that the Government should be relieved from the unusual business of keeping stores of articles, and selling them to the public.

According to the arrangements entered into with the agents, the price at which schools, both public and private, are to be furnished with them is, in every case, to be 15 per cent under the retail price, while to all National and other public schools and institutions in which the instruction given is not an object of private gain, a further reduction of 50 per cent is to be allowed. This allowance, however, is only to be given for three months. After the 1st of April, 1855, the reduc-

* See p. 186.

tion will amount to 40 per cent, and the aid hitherto afforded will be to that extent lessened; while on the other hand, it has been considered desirable that the supplies of examples should no longer be restricted to a sample of each article, but be extended to such number of examples as the school may reasonably require, the master coming under an engagement to keep and use in the school the articles obtained.

In the alterations thus described it will be observed that the principles adopted in the formation of the Department with respect to this, one of the most important of its duties, have been carefully kept in view. Under the system of charging schools with a portion of the cost of the examples, instead of, as formerly, presenting them gratuitously, the circulation has been found to increase in each succeeding year; and the examples recommended by the Department, and published in their lists, are becoming better known and appreciated, as the action of the secondary schools extends. This forms the justification for the course pursued in making a small reduction on the amount of aid hitherto afforded. At the same time it will probably not be considered expedient to proceed further in this direction for some time to come. State assistance is still required in many poor districts throughout the country, and the progress would be rapid indeed to justify the withdrawal of such aid as will place within reach of parochial schoolmasters, at such a price as their schools can afford to pay, the means of communicating their knowledge through the agency of good models and examples.

II.—AID TO INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS UNCONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT.—PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The aid given to institutions and schools, with the view of diffusing elementary knowledge in Art, is of three kinds:—

1. *Examples for Study.*

During the last year (1854) 294 schools have availed themselves of the facilities explained in the previous part of this report for obtaining examples and apparatus, and have paid above 1860*l.* or an average of about six guineas each. This, it will be perceived, is considerably larger than the return made for the year 1853, where it is stated that in the fifteen months ending the 31st December 1853, 218 schools had been furnished with examples, paying 1200*l.* or an average cost of 5*l.* per school.

2. *Instruction to Masters and Pupil-teachers.*

In the second mode of aiding schools for primary instruction, viz. by enabling schoolmasters and those destined to become so to acquire a knowledge of drawing, the action of the Department is combined with that of the Committee of Council on Education.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools under the Committee of

Council have been instructed to afford to every pupil-teacher, who should have learnt drawing at a School of Art, an opportunity at their annual examination of performing certain exercises in drawing, previously prepared for the purpose by this Department. These exercises, when completed, are returned to it for examination, and if considered satisfactory a prize of 1*l.* in value is awarded to each successful candidate.

Pupil-teachers under the regulations of the Committee of Council are apprenticed for five years, and after their apprenticeship, if meritorious, they pass two years in a training college.

It is therefore arranged, that as apprentices they may be examined five times in drawing, and again twice as masters in training. The last examination, if passed successfully, entitles the candidates to receive certificates of competency to give instruction in drawing as a part of the studies in their schools.

The reward given by the Department to pupil-teachers for the first year's proficiency in drawing has been a box of mathematical instruments, which costs 20*s.* The prizes for the other four years are arranged so as suitably to aid them in the progress of their studies.

The inducement held out by the Committee of Council to masters in training to acquire a knowledge of drawing is, that the certificate for it will be taken into account in fixing their salaries as schoolmasters, and that an annual addition of 1*l.* will be allowed to their usual augmentation of salary up to a maximum of 3*l.* for so many of their apprentices as produce satisfactory exercises.

In accordance with the arrangements thus agreed upon between the Committee of Council and the Department, all the Schools of Art throughout the country receive schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers, in order to instruct them in drawing. The former pay full fees, at the rate charged to the artizan classes, the latter pay only half fees, as explained in last year's report; but the masters of Schools of Art have a claim on the Department for the other half of the fees on account of the pupil-teachers who show their proficiency by obtaining prizes.

With respect to the attendance in connexion with the provincial Schools of Art, the result can only be stated for the school year ending the 30th of June, 1854, the annual returns being made up to that period. From the reports of the schools then received, it appears that 540 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and 80 pupil-teachers, received instruction in drawing. The report of the Head-master of the Central School in London is made up to the 1st of October, 1854, and gives for the preceding year an attendance of 289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and 135 students taught in the Training Colleges of Kneller Hall and Whitelands.

Of the pupil-teachers who have been taught drawing it appears, so far as has been yet ascertained of the result of the last Christmas ex-

amination, that 190 have competed and 82 have received prizes; while of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, out of the 127c candidates who sent upwards of 6300 papers for examination, 10 have passed in all the subjects of examination, and have received certificates of qualification enabling them to teach drawing in their own schools, and obtain the advantages placed within their reach by the Committee of Council. 181 also have been registered as having passed in one or more of the subjects of examination, and are at liberty to come up for re-examination in the remaining subjects, in order to complete the course required to obtain a certificate at any ensuing Christmas examination.

3. *Action by Schools of Art on Public and Private Schools.*

Each locality desiring to have a School of Art is required to show before it can be established that at least three public schools have agreed to receive instruction in drawing through its agency; the boys and girls of these public schools must receive not less than one lesson of an hour per week in drawing, the children paying for such instruction either 1d. per week, or the school compounding for it at the sum of 5l. per annum. Private schools obtaining similar instruction are required to pay at least 10l. per annum for one lesson per week. In consequence of these arrangements, which have been carried out as far as possible in connexion with the old schools, as well as those more recently established, the Provincial Schools of Art have afforded, during the last school year, instruction in drawing to 6228 children in 80 primary public schools; and to 1209 in 35 private schools; while as a result of the arrangements for instructing schoolmasters, already explained, 33 schools have received instruction in art, through their own teachers, and represent 1288 children taught in this way. In addition to these numbers, 1776 children have been taught in 29 parochial schools in connexion with the Central Training School in London. Under the system, therefore, of making the Schools of Art useful to existing primary schools, with a view of diffusing a knowledge of elementary drawing, and creating a taste for art, 10,500 children have been taught during the last year, which is an increase of 60 per cent on the number taught in the previous year. In order to give still further encouragement to progress in the schools, it has been determined to give annually a small prize, consisting of a pair of compasses, pen, and pencil, among every 25 scholars taught drawing by a master of a School of Art, the prizes to be competed for at the Midsummer vacation, and awarded by the masters.

III.—PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

The Schools of Art in the provinces may be classed in two divisions.

1. *Schools of Art receiving direct Aid from Parliamentary Grants.*

When these schools were first established, special grants were voted by Parliament, and the salaries were paid direct to the masters.

In 1848, however, it was considered advisable to place the control and expenditure of the entire grants in the hands of the local committees.

This arrangement remained undisturbed for several years, but on the formation of the Department of Science and Art in 1853 it was judged expedient, that, while the local expenses of the schools should be entirely regulated by the committees, which were best able to control them, the Parliamentary grants should be devoted to the promotion of instruction, either in fixed salaries paid direct to the masters, in an increase of masters, especially where necessary for public school teaching, in affording aid by means of examples, and in lectures and scholarships. It was also proposed as an equitable arrangement with the Government, and as an inducement to exertion on the part of the masters, that a proportion of the students' fees should be in future paid to them as part of their income, their fixed salaries being at the same time reduced. Accordingly, throughout the year 1853, the grant schools were conducted under the new arrangements, and the result, as described in last year's report, showed a marked improvement in the attendance of students as well as in the amount of fees.

Although the progress in the improvement of the schools was thus considerable, the establishment of elementary local Schools of Art, which to the number of sixteen were opened in different towns in the course of the year, indicated the possibility of extending to the public increased advantages from the subsidised schools. Being in operation together, the new schools were found, upon comparison, to possess many advantages over the old, as they were not only conducted at less cost to the State, but also enlisted a greater amount of local interest in their success, and extended the facilities for instruction to all classes of the community, while they were founded on a system which stimulated the exertions of the masters by identifying their interests with the extension of the instruction afforded by their schools. A further readjustment of the grants to the Schools of Design thus became absolutely necessary. It was felt that the expenditure of 7750*l.* in maintaining nineteen schools could not be justified to Parliament, when sixteen schools were established and carried on, the greater part in a very satisfactory manner, at an aggregate fixed cost of only 160*l.* per annum, and a further liability of 960*l.* in the shape of guarantees of salary to masters, which liability a year's experience has shown to be rarely called into operation.

It was determined, therefore, no longer to ask Parliament to vote specific sums for each locality, but rather to extend the advantages

afforded by Parliamentary aid wherever it might be found to be most required and appreciated.

A circular, dated March 1854, was issued, in which the old schools were invited to extend elementary instruction to parish schools, and to assist in the promotion of art knowledge among the operative classes. It was pointed out to the committees that a better guarantee of efficiency as respects the teachers could not be afforded than by the certificates of the Department obtained under the new system after long study and severe training, and that it was desirable to stimulate the teachers to energy and perseverance, when appointed, by the hope of augmenting their income by a commensurate increase of fees. It was also observed, that instead of the appointment of the masters remaining with the Government, and their control partly with the Government and partly with the Committees, as must necessarily be the case on the plan hitherto pursued, the appointment and control of the masters ought rather to be entirely in the hands of the local committees, so as to avoid a divided authority; and it was at the same time explained, that although it was not intended to supersede the master of any subsidised school receiving a salary from the Department, the new system would be extended to all, either on the application of committees or as favourable opportunities arising out of the retirement of the old masters might occur.

It was not to be expected that this proposition, which appeared to contemplate the adoption at some future time of a more self-supporting system, should be at first received with universal favour by the schools. Some of the Committees expressed alarm that the Board of Trade might proceed at once to withhold the fixed salaries at present paid to masters, and stated their conviction that the withdrawal of direct Government support would destroy the schools.

The Council of the school at Manchester objected to the proposed arrangements, on the ground that Schools of Art could not be maintained except by Government grants, and that it was unfair to withdraw aid from provincial schools while a large public expenditure was devoted to the support of the Metropolitan school.

From Macclesfield, Sheffield, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, similar communications and remonstrances were received.

In reply to these objections, it was pointed out that Schools of Art have been established and successfully maintained without grants in many towns far less wealthy and important than those referred to, and that the supposed support of a general School of Art at Marlborough House out of public funds, was a misconception, the masters, as far as regarded the ordinary students of the general school, being paid by the fees, the expenditure on the training class of masters and the technical classes alone being supported by the State.

Eventually the Manchester Committee, after a lengthened discus-

sion and consideration of the whole subject, agreed to afford the Department its co-operation, and give the new arrangements for the promotion of elementary teaching a full and fair trial for a year. In nearly all the other schools, which were at first opposed to the contemplated changes, a like feeling has manifested itself.

In Cork, the committee, at a meeting held to consider their position and prospects, came to a resolution, that "the state of the school was unsatisfactory, and that it had become desirable to place it altogether upon a new basis, which should enable the inhabitants to obtain increased facilities of art instruction." It was agreed that the master should be withdrawn and another recommended, and that elementary teaching should be extended to several public schools in the city.

At Macclesfield four public schools are now receiving lessons from the master; at Norwich, six; and at Worcester, three.

The report of the Head-master at Birmingham is especially satisfactory. Seven parochial schools in that town obtain instruction in drawing, while the number of students and receipts from fees in the Central School have been also increased. Mr. Wallis says, "The influence of the school has been largely extended, and nearly three times more persons are under a systematic course of instruction in drawing at the present time than in 1851; the cost to the public fund is less, whilst the masters are better paid. The local funds too are in a favourable condition, notwithstanding a special expenditure to a considerable amount, resulting from constant improvements in and additions to the material appliances of the institution." Thus Birmingham signally illustrates the success which has attended the adoption of an improved system in the old Schools of Design.

In order to meet the increased demand for elementary teaching at these grant schools, it was necessary to find competent persons for the task, whose qualifications should be approved by the committees; and in some instances it became impossible to avoid delay in supplying the wants of all those schools which pressed for aid. In the course of the year, however, the training class was found equal to the demands of several of the old schools, in addition to the newly established schools, and it is satisfactory to report that the Department has been able to recommend certificated masters to act as assistant-teachers at Birmingham, Dublin, Limerick, Norwich, Nottingham, the Potteries, and Worcester, all schools founded on the old system.

Heretofore candidates for appointments in Schools of Art were accustomed merely to submit their works for the inspection of the Board, together with such recommendations and certificates of competency, from artists and others, as they were able to procure; but since the formation of the training class for masters, the masters are not only required to go through a strict course, analogous to that they are

hereafter to teach, but also to give instruction in the primary schools, and eventually in the local schools of the metropolis, to test their power of teaching. Prior, moreover, to their being recommended to appointments in local Schools of Art, each candidate passes a stringent examination, and is certificated according to the extent of his acquirements. The numbers obtained by each candidate, in each section of study, are registered for inspection, and the drawings submitted by him are retained in the Department. This course is beginning to be productive of the best results; the masters who obtain their certificates find no difficulty in getting immediate engagements as teachers, and being thoroughly imbued with the course of teaching which the Department, from experience, has found most efficient, are able to infuse a vigorous and united action into all the schools connected with it.

With a view of enabling the masters of local Schools of Art to extend their instruction to the primary schools of the district, it has been determined to adopt partially the system of pupil-teacherships which prevails in the schools under the Committee of Council for Education; and in the present year such appointments, varying from one to four, have been made in the provincial schools. By the terms on which these are granted, the pupil receives 10*l.* a-year, for one or two years, to enable him to remain under instruction, and to aid the master in the teaching of the elementary classes; while a sum of 5*l.* per annum is paid by the Department towards the fee fund of the school, for the instruction afforded to the pupil-teacher. It has also been considered desirable to found, in the various local schools, one or two free studentships, to enable deserving pupils to continue their studies; and on whose account, when so appointed, the Department pays 5*l.* annually to the fee fund. These small appointments, while they are beneficial to the master, and lighten his labours, will, it is expected, prove a means of retaining advanced students under instruction—a most desirable result towards the eventual progress of all the students.

It was stated in last year's report that "an experiment had been tried at Leeds, where it became necessary at once to improve the system, the annual cost in 1851 having been as high as 10*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per student." The change then made consisted in the reduction of the master's fixed salary, and in giving him a share of the students' fees; and the result was favourable, as shown in the extension of elementary teaching, and the increased attendance at the Central School. After the lapse of some months, however, the committee of the school considered that the time had arrived when a still further change might be carried out. At their request the master was withdrawn, and another, selected from the training-class was recommended. A gratifying result has attended this arrangement. The school was inspected early in December, and found to be in a most efficient state. Leeds is, there-

fore, no longer a grant school, supported by State assistance, as the master now receives only his certificate allowance, and depends for his remuneration chiefly on the students' fees.

Coventry is another of the old Schools of Design which has undergone a change in the same direction. A vacancy having occurred at Nottingham, the master was removed from Coventry, and appointed to Nottingham by the Committee. Thus an opportunity arose for recommending a certificated master to the committee at Coventry, and these changes have been attended with success. The master transferred to Nottingham has also taken a certificate, and the arrangements made with the committee are such as afford every reason to hope that in a short time the master's proportion of the students' fees will entirely relieve the Department from any liability arising out of a guarantee of salary.

At Stourbridge and York the masters tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and these schools are now conducted by certificated teachers. In the latter school the discipline and instruction had been far from satisfactory. In the adoption, however, of the new arrangements, the committee has afforded the most cordial and active co-operation, and favourable results may therefore be expected.

In the case of the above-named schools—Leeds, York, Stourbridge, and Coventry—the suggestions and recommendations offered by the Board of Trade for re-organization and improvement were adopted with ready acquiescence by the respective committees. In Belfast, unfortunately, an opposite view has been taken; for on the head-master being transferred to Norwich, the committee, under an impression that a master could not be efficient who received a small fixed salary, declined to accept any one unless he had been previously in charge of some considerable School of Art. The opinion was expressed, "that no competent master can be obtained for so small a rate of remuneration; and that if the school were re-opened with a master recommended by the Department, such an arrangement would be anything but likely to secure a person fit to take in charge such a school as Belfast."

This decision was adopted by the committee in July last, and the school has not been re-opened since; and thus Belfast has been deprived of the advantage it had hitherto enjoyed. The committee seems not fully to have understood the principles upon which certificated masters are appointed. The fixed salary denoted by the class of certificates obtained is, indeed, small, and insufficient to obtain a master of adequate qualifications, but his remuneration is chiefly derived from fees, and not from the former source, and the money derived from them is only limited by the amount of success which attends his labours.

It will be observed from the following table that the number of students has increased considerably during the last year, and that the

amount of fees is also greater. This return, however, only brings the schools to the month of June 1854, since which period considerable additional progress has been made:—

	1853.		1854.	
	No. of Persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.	No. of Persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Belfast	364	174 17 9	303	N. R.
Birmingham ..	782	484 18 6	1357	558 4 3
Cork	210	106 0 4	492	187 14 0
Coventry	327	116 13 4	316	123 6 0
Dublin	524	105 5 2	472	132 3 0
Glasgow	804	409 14 0	572	362 0 0
Leeds	123	35 10 0	1120	130 14 0
Limerick	280	135 14 10	393	143 0 0
Macclesfield ..	130	51 6 0	400	53 8 0
Manchester ..	896	338 0 0	606	226 7 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	263	123 19 1½	634	148 12 0
Norwich	239	130 12 0	929	163 19 0
Nottingham ..	284	168 0 0	235	196 11 0
Paisley	262	90 13 0	270	104 6 0
Potteries :				
Stoke	582	178 10 10½	969	225 8 0
Hanley				
Burslem				
Newcastle-under-Lyme				
Sheffield	264	234 12 6	297	231 16 0
Stourbridge ..	150	148 7 0	302	161 8 9
Worcester	269	129 16 10	756	118 2 0
York	277	98 11 6	350	90 12 0
	7,030	3,261 2 9	10,773	3,357 11 0

2. Local Schools of Art.

It is now necessary to report on the state of the schools which have been established on the new system of the Department. This consists in providing a small augmentation allowance, varying, according to the qualifications of the teacher, from 10*l.* to 50*l.*; and in guaranteeing that, for a limited period, the emoluments derived from fees shall reach a certain amount, generally not exceeding 70*l.*, including the fixed annual payment on the certificate. The locality in which the school is situated must enter into an engagement on its part to meet all local expenses, such as rent for the school-rooms, their heating, lighting, and cleaning; a certain proportion of the fees being reserved

by the committee, under an arrangement with the Department, to meet these expenses. As before stated, it is indispensable, as a condition of obtaining Government co-operation, that at least three public schools in the neighbourhood should each consent to receive one lesson of an hour's duration per week.

During last year eight new schools of art have been opened on this plan, in the following towns, viz. Bath, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Dunfermline, Exeter, Tavistock, Truro, and Yarmouth, making, with those previously existing, twenty-six schools upon the self-supporting system. The financial returns of the working of the schools is only made up to the end of the school year in June, but up to that time only one school upon the new system had come upon the Guarantee Fund, and that to the extent of less than 16*l*.

Shortly after, however, two of the schools established in July 1853, namely Llanelly and Merthyr, both in connexion with the School of Art at Swansea, were found unable to support a master; and after the year's trial they were discontinued.

The total number of persons under instruction in the fourteen self-supporting schools which have been in operation sufficiently long to make returns amounts to 6336, being an increase upon the 4994 returned in last year's Report of above 26 per cent. The population of the towns in which the schools are situated amounts to 570,960; so that 1·1 per cent are under instruction.

In the nineteen provincial schools which were formerly supported by Parliamentary subsidies, 10,773 persons have been under instruction, being an increase of 34 per cent on the numbers taught in the same schools last year, and indicating that out of the population of 1,771,909 which these towns represent, 60, or upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, are under instruction in art.

The amount of fees received from students by the local Schools of Art amounted to 4288*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.

Applications have been received from the following places for the establishment of self-supporting Schools of Art,—Birkenhead, Bradford, Devonport, Flint, Doncaster, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Shrewsbury, Southampton, and Plymouth.

In summing up the results of the system of the Department as compared with the old subsidy system, it appears that the total amount paid by Government as salaries to masters in the fourteen self-supporting schools during the school year ending 30th June, 1854, was 140*l*., and that only one school had, up to that date, drawn on the Guarantee Fund to the small amount of 15*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*.; while in the nineteen subsidized schools the salaries paid by Government amounted, in the same period, to 4683*l*. 16*s*. 7*d*., and the balances of the annual grants to 741*l*. 8*s*. 8½*d*.; of the guarantees which the Department granted to these schools in aid of an advance to self-support, the sum of 416*l*. 12*s*.

10½*d.* has also been drawn. It appears, therefore, that the fourteen self-supporting schools instructed, during last year, an aggregate of 6536 persons in a population of 570,960, or 1½ per cent, at a cost to the State of only 155*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* (exclusive of aid by examples); and that the eighteen schools established on the old system, which were in operation during the same period, gave instruction to 10,773 persons, or a little above ½ per cent of the population of the localities, at the cost of 584*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The following Table shows the progress made by the self-supporting schools which have been established two years and upwards:—

	1853.		1854.	
	No. of Persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.	No. of persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aberdeen	287	39 3 0	548	65 12 10
Bristol	458	32 12 0	876	133 10 0
Carnarvon	270	49 1 0	575	72 15 0
Chester	1054	179 1 0	1132	204 0 0
Dudley	665	71 0 6	604	118 9 0
Durham	165	112 4 6	198	128 11 0
Hereford	235	117 12 6	274	91 0 0
Penzance	288	54 12 6	425	83 11 0
Leamington	170	58 1 0	443	83 14 0
Wolverhampton ..	147	No return.	264	102 15 0
	3,739	713 8 0	5,339	1,083 17 10

3. Local Schools of Science.

The Birmingham and Midland Institute opened only last autumn, and the number of pupils for the winter quarter was as follows:—Physics, 44; Chemistry, 71; Physiology, 30: making a total of 145.

Those who attend these classes are generally men of the higher order of workmen, some being foremen, and some having workshops of their own. The ordinary average of working men do not yet appear to have taken advantage of the instruction offered to them. The pupils attending the classes have in many instances shown a remarkable intelligence in applying the scientific knowledge obtained by them to technical processes in their respective trades.

Besides the regular classes for artisans, schools for boys and for females have been opened with considerable success, and will be more particularly referred to in the next year's Report.

The fees of the pupils have been sufficient to meet the salary of the master and the expenses of the school, and it is understood that none of the sum guaranteed by the Department will be required.

In the course of the year a school of science has been established in connexion with the Mechanics' Institute at Aberdeen, where a school of art had been already commenced in 1853. The classes are designed chiefly for the working population, and comprise instruction in natural philosophy, chemistry, and mathematics, and the numbers attending them were 36, 46, and 29 respectively, or 111 in all. From the circumstance that Aberdeen enjoys an important University, properly qualified teachers for the school were readily obtained, and the possible guaranteed liability of the Department cannot exceed 100/. The financial position of the school has, however, not yet been ascertained. At the close of the year the artisans of Aberdeen held a meeting, in which they expressed their sense of the value of the instruction placed within their reach, and a considerable augmentation in the number of pupils is expected in the ensuing year.

The Navigation Schools continue to be conducted by this Department, with the advice and co-operation of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

IV.—CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

While the "Metropolitan School of Practical Art" was at Somerset House it differed very slightly from the general Schools of Art throughout the country, such as those established in Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. Its chief aim was directed to the instruction of general students; and although a class for the training of teachers was attached to it, it formed only a subordinate part of the general scheme of instruction. When the school was transferred to Marlborough House, the training of teachers became the first consideration, to which the main efforts of the masters were directed, and the General School of Art became a secondary object. Although it was found expedient to admit general students in art, at a high rate of fees, to a participation in the extensive means of instruction provided for teachers in training, the school was virtually converted into a normal training institution for teachers intended to become masters of provincial Schools of Art. The teachers in training receive art instruction in Marlborough House, and at the same time are initiated into the practice of teaching, by themselves having to give instruction in thirty-three parochial schools, and nine district schools in the metropolis, under the immediate superintendence of the head-master. These affiliated schools, while they are important as a part of the training system, give a considerable impulse to the diffusion of elementary knowledge in art, as has already been explained in a previous section. Twenty-five masters have passed or are passing through the course of study especially provided to fit them for their future duties as masters in provincial schools; and forty-four masters who have passed through the course have already been appointed to schools in the provinces.

It is impossible that this part of the school at Marlborough House can be rendered self-supporting. The candidates for entrance into the training classes are generally persons of limited means, and cannot without aid take advantage of the training, so as to receive a thorough course of instruction, and become serviceable as masters of local schools. In order to enable the teacher to remain sufficiently long under the training system, gratuitous instruction is afforded to him on his showing satisfactory proofs of ability. As he advances in proficiency, a personal allowance of 10s. a-week is allowed to him, and then 20s. a week, if he be found competent to give instruction in some of the associated parish schools; and when he arrives at a sufficient degree of attainment to teach in one of the metropolitan district schools, his allowance may be raised to 30s. a-week, and is continued for a limited period, with a view of enabling him to qualify himself for a high class certificate of the Department. The total cost of instruction for the Central School at Marlborough House, including three essentially distinct divisions—

- a.* Training class for masters;
- b.* Classes for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses;
- c.* General Course or School of Art;—

may be stated to be 1850*l.* About half of this cost may be fairly attributed to the training class. But the fees received by the Department for the other divisions of the school amounted last year to 933*l.*, so that the proportion of the expense which can be made fairly chargeable to the school as a general School of Art, corresponding to schools of a like character in Manchester and other large towns, is fully met by the amount of the fees paid by the students attending it, and it is, therefore, essentially self-supporting in its character.

The following summary of the action of the Central School of Art at Marlborough House, from October 1853 to October 1854, may be given:

At the Central School 448 students have attended the training classes and general art course.

289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have received instruction in the courses specially adapted for them; and 135 students of a similar class have been taught in training colleges by masters sent from the Central School.

9 district schools in the metropolis, taught by teachers in training, have had an average monthly attendance of about 650.

33 parochial schools have been taught from the Central School, and 1776 pupils have thus received instruction.

V.—TECHNICAL CLASSES AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

In the previous consideration of the Central School at Marlborough House, the special classes for technical instruction were not included. These consist of classes on practical construction, the details of architec-

ture and building, and the various processes of plastic decoration, furniture, and metal working; mechanical and engineering drawing; surface decoration as applied to woven fabrics of all kinds, lace, paperhangings, &c.; engraving on wood and metals; lithography; and porcelain painting. The last three subjects are specially technical in their application, the previous courses forming a part of the instruction required for the training of teachers.

The total number of students (not including teachers in training) who have attended the technical classes during the last year, amounts to 188. The progress of the works has been satisfactory. The purely technical classes for engraving, lithography, and porcelain painting, are still attended by limited numbers, a result which is partly owing to the limited accommodation provided for them; and although the fees are considerable, they can only be looked upon at present in the light of a benevolence on the part of the State to provide means, hitherto unattainable in this country, for instruction in artistic branches of industry, and by this means to procure an elevating occupation for females.

The following return shows the state of the technical classes, exclusive of the attendance of teachers in training:—

	1853.	1854.
Practical Construction	25	35
Textile Classes	22	63
Mechanical Drawing	25	79
Porcelain Painting	8	5
Wood Engraving	15	15
Lithography	8	8

VI.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART FOR FEMALE STUDENTS, AT 37 GOWER STREET.

In this school there has been a small diminution in the number of pupils in the present year, the attendance being 203, as contrasted with 236 in the past year. Nevertheless, when it is considered that the results of the improved system adopted in regard to this school raised the attendance to its present state from the average of 51 students in 1851, the diminution must be viewed as inconsiderable. Mrs. McLan reports, that the pupils continue to receive offers of employment from manufacturers, who are willing to engage them in industrial occupations suited to females. The amount of fees received during the last year was 192*l*.

VII.—MUSEUM OF ART AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

This Museum has made much progress during the last year, both in the acquisition of new objects and the registration and arrangement of those formerly in its possession.

In addition to the collections which are the property of the public, many objects of art have been deposited in the Museum by their pro-

prietors, with a view of enabling the public to derive advantage from their study, Her Majesty as on previous years having been the principal contributor. The permanent collections of the Museum have also been enriched by some valuable donations from the Queen. It is open two days in the week free of charge, and on three days of the week on payment of 6*d*. The daily average of visitors on pay days during the last year was 68, and on free days 1014, the aggregate number of visitors being 104,823.

VIII.—MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

The Museum is open, with few exceptions, every day to the public, and during the daytime has been attended by 16,344 persons, very nearly the same number as at the Museum of Practical Geology, the corresponding institution in London. But in addition to the day admissions, a remarkable result has attended the opening of the Museum during the evenings on which lectures have been given, or 24 in number. On these 24 evenings, although the weather was on many occasions remarkably inclement, 31,200 persons visited the Museum. This is an instructive fact, as it seems to indicate that the working classes, for whose benefit such museums are particularly adapted, would willingly take advantage of them if they were opened at the hours in which alone, from the nature of their avocations, they are enabled to take benefit from them.

During the last year an introductory series of lectures was given, chiefly with the view of explaining the collections in the Museum of Irish Industry to the public, and the average attendance at each lecture was as follows:—Geology, 410; Chemistry, 380; Mechanics, 370; Botany, 140.

IX.—SCOTTISH MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

A vote to the extent of 7000*l*. was taken in the estimates of the last year for the purchase of a site, and for other objects connected with the proposed Museum.

The Town Council and University of Edinburgh have transferred to the Crown all right which they may possess in the collections now kept in the Museum of the University. The only conditions attached to this gift are that the Museum shall be open to the public without charge on certain days of the week, and that the Professor of Natural History shall continue to be ex-officio curator of the Natural History collections, with a view to their efficient preservation, and to their use for the purposes of instruction in the University.

The Highland Society have already given to the Government their valuable collections of models and ores, which will form an important commencement for the technical part of the Museum. The fact of the

natural history collections forming part of the new Museum will give an advantage to the new institution which few places possess. A scientific museum, showing the mode of occurrence of the objects which are afterwards applied in industry, forms a most important step to the efficient study of technical collections. In London, collections of this kind are much dispersed, and can only be studied in their necessary connexions with great inconvenience. In Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society possesses an excellent museum of objects of natural history, and fortunately at no great distance from the technical Museum of Irish Industry, but the management is different. Until lately, no means were provided for preventing public money being expended in duplicate collections; and even yet the arrangements in this respect are defective. In the new museum in Edinburgh the scientific and technical collections will be under the same roof and one management, and may be made materially to support each other.

With a view of extending to the public the advantages of the industrial collections, an assistant chemist will also be appointed to analyze the specimens furnished to the museum, and to undertake similar investigations to those carried on in London and Dublin.

X.—LIBRARIES.

There is an excellent scientific library in the Museum in Jermyn Street, the limited accommodation for which causes it to be chiefly devoted to the use of the students and professors, and to such men of science as may express a desire to consult it. A complete manuscript catalogue of it has now been made.

The Library of Art at Marlborough House has been thrown open to the public since October 1852, but only in the day-time until the latter half of 1853, when it was also opened for five days in the week in the evening. The registered students of the Department have a right of free admission to the Library at all times, and the general public may acquire that right by a payment of *6d.* a week, *1s. 6d.* a month, and *10s. 6d.* a year. The following numbers have attended for the last three years:—

			Actual Numbers.	Average Daily Attendance.		
1852	..	..	284	..	..	5
1853	..	..	4425	..	..	15
1854	..	..	7942	..	.	32

The subscribers to the Library amounted in the twelve months of 1853 to 170, and in the *ten* months during which it was opened in 1854 to 235.

XI.—THE COLLECTION OF CASTS OF ORNAMENTAL ART.

No great increase has been made in the collection of casts during

the last year, but a complete illustrated catalogue of the renaissance casts has been published since the date of the last Report. A more systematic examination of the casts supplied to the provinces has been established. In conformity with the recommendation of the examiners of the works sent from various schools, the moulds of the contractor when unsatisfactory have been replaced by new ones, and 882 casts, carefully examined and sealed as an evidence of approval, have been furnished in excellent condition to provincial schools.*

XII.—EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

There have been, as usual, two exhibitions of students' works sent up from the various schools throughout the country, with the view of showing by comparison the state of instruction in each school, and of producing a healthy stimulus to progress. The spring exhibition was devoted to the advanced studies of the schools. The examiners of the works were Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr. Maclise, R.A., and Mr. Redgrave, R.A. As a general statement of the result of this exhibition, Mr. Redgrave reports:—

“The result of the inspection of the works as a whole is satisfactory; 1st, from the evidence it affords of improved system and method in the mode of imparting instruction, both as to the examples to be used, and the general course to be followed; 2d, that ancient ornament is seen to be systematically studied, and progress is making towards a long-desired end, the thorough dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of art; and, 3d, Nature is at the same time more earnestly examined and studied with a view to new art products. Finally, these results are being attained through systematic and methodic arrangements common in all schools, and therefore seem especially calculated to be permanent in their influence upon the industrial art of the country.”

The Autumn Exhibition was devoted to works in the elementary stages; and in conformity with the recommendation of the examiners of last year, Mr. Young Mitchell, the head-master of the Sheffield school, was associated with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hudson in awarding the medals. In the year 1853, 33 schools exhibited, and received 125 medals, being an average of nearly 5 per school. In the year 1854, 45 schools sent up works, and received 413 medals, or rather above an average of 9 per school. The general results of the Exhibition gave decided proofs of general progress and improvement throughout the schools, and showed a largely increased diffusion of art-teaching.

XIII.—LOCAL EXHIBITION OF PRIZE DRAWINGS.

In order still further to stimulate the schools to exertion, and to afford them, by means of comparison, the opportunity of ascertaining the conditions under which a sufficient degree of excellence has been

* For List, see page 197.

attained to merit reward, the works from the various Schools of Art which have obtained medals during the past year have been forwarded to those towns which make a requisition to have them, and comply with certain prescribed rules. This exhibition has been sent to the following towns:—Nottingham, Coventry, Sheffield, Warrington, York, Chester, Manchester, Birmingham, Norwich, Newcastle, Durham, Dunfermline, Paisley, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Cheltenham, Hereford, Swansea,—and has been visited by 66,308 persons.

In reviewing the state of the Department for the past year, it may be observed generally that it has made a marked advance in extending instruction in Art to elementary schools, 10,500 children having received such instruction through its agency. In concert with the Committee of Council on Education, it has enabled 1044 teachers of public schools to learn drawing at the local Schools of Art, with a view to introducing it into their own schools; and 1270 masters, who are at various training colleges throughout the kingdom, have been examined for certificates in elementary drawing. Means of illustrating the courses of instruction have been widely spread, and in addition to the usual trade supply 294 schools have obtained examples through the Department at an average cost of six guineas from each school.

The local schools throughout the provinces have been attended by nearly 20,000 persons, chiefly artisans.

The Museums of the Department have been visited by above 204,000 persons, and the Art Library at Marlborough House by nearly 8000. The exhibition of students' prize-drawings in the provinces has been inspected by above 66,000 persons. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens in Dublin have had above 135,000 visitors.

The Central Schools in London continue to be made as useful as possible to the schools throughout the kingdom, and have been the means of providing well-trained masters for the provincial schools.

The public services connected with the Department continue in an active state, and, in the case of the Mining Record Office and Office for the Discussion of Meteorological Observations, have had a largely increased development during the last year.

In regard to the financial expenditure of the Department, every effort to economy has been made; and of the aggregate sum of 79,846*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* voted last year, it is expected that upwards of 17,000*l.* will be paid back to the Exchequer at the close of the financial year.

The Appendix is worthy of a careful perusal, and tends to prove that the business of the entire Department is properly conducted; the professors, masters, and mistresses, all seemingly well qualified for their duties.

With respect to the female students, we can only afford room for the following, as evidencing their progress in wood-engraving, lithography, and painting :—

I. IN WOOD-ENGRAVING.

“ There is a decided improvement in the works of the students, and they are now competent to undertake works of higher character than those mentioned in the last Report.

“ The works that the students have been engaged on during the last year are as follows :—

“ Fourteen landscapes for a private work, under the direction of Sir James Clark, illustrating the scenery in the vicinity of Her Majesty's Palace at Balmoral.

“ Twenty-six engravings of Greek and Roman bas-relief ornaments from casts, in the collection at Marlborough House, drawn and engraved by the students for the catalogue preparing by Mr. Wornum.

“ The class has just commenced a series of engravings of the most rare and valuable objects contained in the Museum of the Department.

“ Forty-seven diagrams for Mr. Burchett's work on geometry, for Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

“ Seventeen diagrams of elementary drawing, for Messrs. De la Rue.

“ Eighteen diagrams, illustrating the process of metal casting, &c., for Mr. Aitken.

“ Miss Waterhouse has engraved for the Admiralty thirty-six diagrams of the method of lighting vessels while at sea.

“ Two subjects for John Sheepshanks, Esq., from drawings by Mr. Hudson.

“ Twelve subjects have been executed by the students for engravers, and drawings have been done for the purpose of initiatory practice.”

II. IN LITHOGRAPHY.

“ A coloured lithograph, consisting of nine stones, from a design for a carpet.

“ One copy of the Greek honeysuckle, and two of the pomegranates from the Ghiberti gates.

“ A copy from the antique, panel and rosette.

“ Two lithographs from some elementary designs for surface decoration.

“ A coloured lithograph, from a design for chintz, comprising five stones.

“ A study from a porphyry bowl, lithographed in chalk, with a tint stone, and another of vases, from the museum, also with tint stone.

“ Three studies in chromo-lithography, of Indian arms, requiring fifteen stones, taken from drawings made in the Great Exhibition.

“ A study from nature of the caristhegia, with a tint stone.

“ A coloured lithograph, from the passion-flower, consisting of nine stones.

“ Two large zinc plates for botanical illustrations.

“ Two sheets of snow-flakes, and one from types of clouds.

“ Two outlines in ink, one of the acanthus leaves from Albertoli, the other being a figure from Bouillon's Musée des Antiques.”

III. IN PAINTING.

“ There are at present five ladies employed by Mr. Walton, of Wolverhampton, and he reports to me thus—“ Your pupils (or rather your late pupils) are progressing every day, and I have been surprised to see the readiness with which they have taken to what I may call the technicalities of the trade. I should like to know at your convenience if you have any more advanced pupils who could come to my works—shortly,

and how many they would be, as I do not see any difficulty in employing them, so satisfied am I, that female labour is more suited to ornamental trades than that of the 'ruder sex.'

"The geometrical and perspective classes, under Mr. Bowler, have advanced most satisfactorily, and his instruction has been of the greatest advantage to the pupils.

"The class for modelling, more recently established, is at present small, but from the interest it is calculated to excite under so eminent a sculptor as Mr. Hancock, will, I expect, shortly be increased."

The expenditure of the Department of Science and Art for the financial year, ending 31st March, 1855, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	4,947	19	4
Travelling and incidental expenses	596	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Department of Science and Art	19,477	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schools throughout the kingdom in connexion with the } Department	20,721	15	3
Geological Survey (Great Britain and Ireland)	4,044	10	3
Meteorological Observations	932	16	7
Royal Dublin Society	6,190	0	0
Total	£56,911	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

INSTRUCTION IN ART

AS AFFORDED AT THE

TRAINING SCHOOL, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.*Inspector-General, HENRY COLE, Esq. C.B.**Art-Superintendent, RICHARD REDGRAVE, Esq. R.A.*

THE Courses of Instruction pursued in the School have for their object the systematic training of Teachers, male and female, in the practice of Art and in the knowledge of its scientific principles, with the view of qualifying them to impart to others a careful Art-education, to develop its relation to the requirements of Trade and Manufacture, and its application to the common uses of life. Special courses are arranged in order to qualify Schoolmasters of Parochial and other Schools to teach Elementary Drawing as a part of General Education concurrently with Writing.

The Instruction comprehends the following subjects:—Freehand, Architectural, and Mechanical Drawing, Practical Geometry and Perspective, Painting in Oil, Tempera and Water Colours, Modelling, Moulding, and Casting. The Classes for Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, include Architectural and other Ornament, Flowers, objects of Still-life, etc., the Figure from the Antique and the Life, and the study of Anatomy as applicable to Art. Also, Classes for instruction in the technical processes of China and Enamel Painting, Drawing and Engraving on Wood, and Lithography in Chalk and Colour.—The two last classes are for Female Students only.

The Annual Sessions, each lasting five months, commence on the 1st March and the 1st October, and end respectively on the last days of February and July.—The months of August and September, one week at Christmas and one week at Easter being vacations. Hours of Study—Morning, 10 to 3; Evening, 7 to 9, daily, except Saturdays. Fees, 4*l.* per Session or part of the Session. For Evening Classes only, 2*l.* per Session.

The Class for Practical Geometry and Perspective, or that for Moulding and Casting, may be attended separately on payment of a fee of 1*l.* per Session.

Students have full access to the valuable collections of the Museum and Library, either for consultation or copying, as well as to all the Public Lectures of the Department. The Public also are admitted to the same privileges on payment of small admission fees; for which see the Prospectuses of the Museum and Library.

A Register of the Students' Attendance is kept, which may be consulted by Parents and Guardians.

Head Master, Richard Burchett, Esq.

*Free-hand Drawing of Ornament, etc., and
Deputy Head Master, Mr. R. W.
Herman.*

*Geometry and Perspective, and Assistant
Master for District Schools, Mr. T.
F. Collier.*

*Assistant Master for Parochial Schools,
Mr. C. Swinstead.*

Mechanical Drawing, Mr. W. Binns.

Architectural Drawing, Mr. H. Hagreen.

*Painting—The Figure and Anatomy, Mr.
Burchett, Mr. W. Denby, & Mr. —.*

Modelling—Ornament, Mr. W. Wills.

Modelling—Figure, Mr. H. Hancock.

Moulding and Casting, Mr. D. Brucciani.

*Ornamental Design, Mr. Burchett and
Mr. C. P. Slocombe.*

*Painting in Enamel and on China, Mr.
W. Simpson.*

*Drawing and Engraving on Wood, Mr.
J. Thompson and Miss A. Waterhouse.*

*Lithography, Mr. V. Brooks and Miss
Channon.*

the development of Lines upon Plane and Curved surfaces, and the projection of Screws.

The subjects of the SECOND COURSE embrace the projection of Well, Spiral, and Geometrical Staircases; the delineation of Worm, Bevil, Mitre, and Spur Wheels; the formation of the teeth of wheels by means of templets and the "ODONTOGRAPH." Isometrical Drawing. The projection of shadows, and the practice of making, to scale, drawings from actual machinery.

The Courses will extend over a period of ten months, in which time the intelligent operative may acquire a sound knowledge of the principles of Orthographic Projection and the application of those principles to the delineation of Tools, Steam Engines, Machinery, and other Engineering works, complete and in detail.

Although it cannot be expected that all Students attending this course will acquire by that means alone, and without further practice, such a proficiency in this art as to become competent draughtsmen, yet it may be expected that those who attend the course of two sessions, will not only thoroughly understand a Drawing when laid before them to work from, but will be able to get out Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Machinery, lay down in a methodic and systematic manner any ideas of improvements which may occur to them, and generally to ascertain whether such improvements can be carried out in practice.

Each Student is requested to provide himself with the following articles:—namely, a Note-book; Drawing-board 20 in. by 15 in.; T Square 20 in.; 7-inch Set Square 45 degrees; 7-inch Set Square 30 and 60 degrees; Pair of Compasses; Half-a-dozen Drawing Pins; Pencil and Paper.

The Fees, which are to be paid in advance, are as follow:—Morning Class, 4*l.* the Session of five months; Evening Class, 2*l.* the Session of five months.

SCHOOLS IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

Preliminary Steps for obtaining the Assistance of the Department in the Establishment of Local Schools of Science and Art.

THE Department has been authorised to co-operate with local bodies in any part of the United Kingdom for the establishment of Local Schools of Science and Art. The arrangements for Art instruction are those which have been longest under consideration, and are therefore the most matured. Art instruction is, therefore, principally alluded to in the following regulations, though it is intended that a similar or analogous course of action should be followed with respect to various branches of Science.

The following are the measures which the Department is empowered to take for the accomplishment of the above objects:—

1. To prepare, train, and certify masters, as duly qualified to give instruction in drawing, including practical geometry and perspective, elementary, colour, and other branches of Art; to guarantee them certain incomes for a limited time in case the allotted portion of the fees of the students is not at first sufficient to reach the required amount; and in addition to make fixed annual payments, varying according to their acquirements.
2. To assist in furnishing suitable examples, copies, books, models, casts, and other apparatus, at a reduced cost.
3. To aid in furnishing in like manner drawing materials, such as drawing-boards, paper, slates, chalk, pencils, &c., and to collect and diffuse information that may enable the managers of schools to procure such articles at the lowest cost.
4. To encourage deserving students by prizes, beneficial scholarships, and other similar means, both at the various local schools and in the metropolis.
5. To hold annual exhibitions in London of the selected works of the students

from all schools, to award medals to the most deserving, and thus to show the comparative progress of the schools.

6. To collect and circulate information of all kinds that may be attainable by a central institution, and to give at all times such counsel and advice as the experience or knowledge of the Officers of the Department may enable them to afford.
7. From time to time to cause the schools to be inspected, in order to see that the instructions given in the various classes correspond with the course sanctioned by the Department, and that the whole management of the school is satisfactory, so that the Board of Trade may judge if the payments to the masters, pupil-teachers, &c. ought to be continued.

This assistance or co-operation is offered to those local bodies or committees who will comply with the following conditions :—

1. That a competent committee of management be formed, either by corporate or parochial authorities, or persons engaged in conducting Schools of any description, or by any others interested in the subject.
2. That this committee give the names of not fewer than three Public Schools for boys or girls in the locality willing to receive at least one lesson per week in drawing. The children of these schools should pay at the rate of 1*d.* each per week, or an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* weekly on the usual school fee should be required from the upper classes (the elder children), and all these taught drawing as regularly as any other study, the managers of each school undertaking to pay a sum of 5*l.* at least a-year for one lesson per week.
3. That the committee provide, keep clean, warm, and light, a suitable room, approved by the Department, as a Central School, at their own liability, such Central School, when fitted up, to be capable of accommodating for the purposes of study not less than fifty students at one time; the committee also being able to assume, from their knowledge of the locality, that the master's share of the fees received at the Central School will amount to not less than 5*ol.* a-year. The committee should give the names of male or female scholars who will attend the school, if opened, for a period of not less than six months.
4. That they collect, and account for, the fees paid by the several schools, and by the students in the Central School; conduct and manage the school, provide for stated and periodical visits of inspection by members of the committee; be responsible for the attendance of the master; pay at least half of the fees received in the Central School, and the whole of the fees in the other schools, to the master towards his salary; dismiss him for misconduct (if necessary), reporting the same to this Department; engage to follow the course of instruction prescribed, and to make an annual report of the proceedings of the school on or before the 1st of September, for the year ending 30th June.
5. That the hours of attendance and the amount of fees to be paid by the scholars be regulated by the committee, in conjunction with the master, subject to the approval of this Department, according to local circumstances, but that the fees shall not exceed 2*s.* a-month for the evening, three evenings per week, of two hours each, and be not less than 4*s.* per month for the morning classes, two lessons per week, of two hours each in the elementary instruction.
6. That the pupil-teachers of schools to which State assistance is tendered be admitted at half fees.
7. That the committee admit the Officers of the Department to inspect and report upon the school, and transmit works of the students for examination when required.

Any committee desirous of availing itself of the assistance of the Department, and willing to comply with the conditions laid down, is requested, in the first instance, to address a requisition to the Department, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department.

Masterships in Schools of Art.

1. WITH a view to prepare students for masterships in local Schools of Art connected with the Department, a training school has been formed at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, in which instruction is afforded in general and ornamental Art and methods of teaching, together with courses of lectures on various subjects.

2. Candidates who show a sufficient degree of competency are admitted to the training school without payment of fees.

3. If the candidate has been educated in one of the Schools of Art connected with the Department, is in some degree acquainted with the system of instruction adopted therein—and proves himself competent to teach a parish school—he will be appointed, as vacancies occur in the class, to receive a personal allowance of 10s. or 1l. per week during the period of his training.

4. A limited number of the candidates who are capable of conducting a School of Art, and desirous of qualifying for a high-class certificate, may remain in the training class for a period not exceeding two years, with an allowance of 1l. 10s. per week each, a portion of their time being devoted to giving instruction in the metropolitan district schools.

5. Candidates seeking admission in the normal school are required to fill up the accompanying form—and to forward it, together with the works specified below—addressed to the Secretaries at Marlborough House.

6. As each course of instruction is arranged to commence with the session, candidates can only be admitted in March and October.

7. The form of application, properly filled up, must be forwarded on or before the second week in February and the second week in September in each year, together with the works which are to accompany it, unless the works are included among those of the students of the various Schools of Art sent up for inspection and exhibition in the spring or autumn, in which case the candidate may send his application separately from his works, and refer to those exhibited as proofs of his competency.

8. The following works will be required from each candidate, to which may be added any others considered by himself as evincing his further proficiency.

No. 1. A sheet containing not less than ten plane geometrical figures drawn by means of instruments, and a written description of the methods used in their construction.

2. Two sheets of diagrams of linear perspective, one of superficial forms lying on the ground plane, and one of solid forms.

3. One example of outline from the cast.

4. " " of shading from the cast.

5. " " of drawing from solid models, being some objects shaded.

6. " " of the figure in outline from a copy.

7. " " of foliage outlined from nature.

8. A coloured copy of the diagram illustrating the harmonious relations of colour, published by Chapman and Hall, 193 Piccadilly, for 9d.

Advantages offered by the Department to Students.

It has been thought desirable to encourage students in the Local Schools to continue their studies a sufficient time to acquire a sound knowledge of the principles and practice of Art, with a view to applying it to the instruction of others, or to those professions or trades on which it specially bears; and the Department has been authorized to offer certain advantages to those students who will attend the school one or two

years without interruption, or who desire to attend the central establishment in the Metropolis for similar periods.

As these advantages will be granted to a student only upon his showing satisfactory proofs of his attainments, it is expected they will tend to raise the general standard of instruction in all the schools.

With these views, the Department offers to all students in Local Schools of Art—

- I. *Prize-studentships*, giving the student *free* admission to all classes in his own school, *5l.* a-year being paid by the Department to the school in lieu of fees.
- II. *Art Pupil-teacherships*, giving, in addition to the advantages offered to prize-students, a personal payment of *10l.* a-year to the student.
- III. *Prize-scholarships*, giving free admission to the special classes, lectures, museum, library, and all other means of instruction offered at the central establishment in London, the fees of the professors being paid by the Department.
- IV. *Central scholarships*, giving, in addition to the advantages offered to prize-scholars, a personal allowance varying from *20l.* to *30l.* a year.
- V. The *Teachers' Training* class.
- VI. *Medals* and *books* at the Annual Exhibitions: when also the works of the students may be purchased by the Department, should they be required for the public service.

The entire number of these appointments will depend upon the funds which Parliament may place at the disposal of the Department for this purpose.

The number of prize-studentships and Art pupil-teacherships allotted to each school, will depend upon the general character of the instruction in the school, as indicated by the results of the exhibitions and awards of medals; due regard being had to the length of time the school has been established and the number of students attending it.

Should there not be a sufficient number of students in a school competent for the studentships or Art pupil-teacherships allotted to it, those unfilled may be allotted to another school.

The Metropolitan scholarships will be open to competition among the students of all the local schools.

AID TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

Elementary Drawing as Part of General Education.

THE following Regulations have been made by the Department of Science and Art, for the purpose of enabling pupil-teachers under apprenticeship, and masters and mistresses of schools under the inspection of the Committee of Council, to qualify themselves for teaching elementary drawing in schools, concurrently with writing.

Regulations.—Pupil-teachers will be admitted to study and practise at any school in connexion with the Department, at a cost to themselves of only half the ordinary fees payable for instruction.

Upon producing the receipts for the payment of the fees, and specimens of their drawings to Her Majesty's Inspector, when he inspects the school to which such

pupil-teachers are attached, they will have an opportunity afforded them (as part of each annual examination) to exhibit their proficiency by the performance of an exercise in drawing. The exercises thus performed will be forwarded by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, with the rest of the papers, to the Council Office, whence they will be transmitted to this Department; and if passed as satisfactory, the person executing them will receive, from this Department, prizes of books or materials not exceeding 20s. in value. An examination can be passed in only one of these stages in each year, and therefore at least four years are thus allowed to a pupil-teacher to acquire the course.

Students at Training Colleges, and candidates for certificates of merit, will be examined annually at the usual period, viz. Christmas. The examinations will imply two years of study, and will be graduated for the first and second years according to a scale set forth. The exercises worked by the candidates will be marked according to their merit; the marks so awarded will affect the general certificate, and a special list will be made out of those candidates who, having passed the examination for the second year, are held by the Department to be competent as schoolmasters, to give instruction in drawing as part of the general teaching. The Committee of Council for Education will place a value on the certificates of competency. Every teacher who obtains a full second-year's certificate for drawing will be allowed to receive an addition of 1*l.* a-year to his annual allowance from the Committee of Council on Education for every pupil-teacher (up to a maximum of 3*l.*), who is instructed by him in drawing, and who satisfies the Department of his annual progress, according to the foregoing provisions.

Masters and mistresses already in charge of schools under the inspection of the Committee of Council, may study at any School of Art on payment of the full fees, and may obtain the emoluments annexed to certificates of competency in teaching drawing, by passing suitable examinations at the provincial Training Schools, or at the Department of Science and Art in the metropolis.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

ABERDEEN.

1853.

(Population, 71,973.)

Chairman, Alexander Kilgour.

Secretary, Alexander Yeats.

Master, Peter Cleland.

Students for the year ending June, including the schools in connexion with the Central School, 1853, 287; 1854, 348; 1855, 540.

Average number of Male Students, Morning, 8; Evening, 45.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 10; Evening, 30.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes, Males, 15s. per qr.; Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes, Males, 2s. 6d. per month. Females, ditto.

BATH.

1854.

(Population, 54,240.)

Chairman, Rev. E. D. Tinling.

Secretary, Dr. R. W. Falconer.

Master, Anthony Stannus.

Students for the year ending June, 1855, 256.

Average number of Male Students, Morning, 14; Evening, 70.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 26; Evening, 30.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes, Males, 21s. per qr.; Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes, Males, 2s. per month; Females, do.

Drawing Lessons are given in five other schools, and the total number under instruction is 688.

BIRMINGHAM.

1842.

Central School, Society of Arts, New Street, with Elementary Branch at St. Peter's, DALE END.

(Population, 232,841.)

Chairman, Hon. & Rev. G. Yorke, M.A.

Hon. Secretary, J. W. Unett.

Acting Secretary, C. H. Jagger.

Head Master and District Superintendent, G. Wallis.

Deputy Head Master, D. Wood.

Modelling Master, (Vacant).

Assistant Masters, W. Wallis, J. W. Walker, H. T. Anderson.

Students passed through during years ending June, 1854, 965; 1855, 922.

Number of Male Students on the books, June 1855, 567.

Female Students, do. do. 130.

Number of Pupils attending 13 classes in Public and Parochial Schools, under superintendence and instructed by the Assistant Masters, Males, 369; Females, 143 = 512. Total number under instruction in the Birmingham district, 1209.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, Spring Sess. 11.; Winter, 15s.

Females, (1st class), Spring Session, 11. 10s.; Winter Session, 11. 2s. 6d.

Ditto (2d class), Spring Session, 1cs.; Winter Session, 7s. 6d.

For Evening Classes,

Males, Central School, Spring Sess. 1cs.; Winter Session, 7s. 6d.

Ditto, Elementary School, Spring Session, 6s.; Winter Sess. 4s. 6d.

BELFAST.

1850.

(Population, 99,660.)

Chairman, The Lord Dufferin.

Secretary, Samuel Vance.

Master, (Vacant).

Students for the year ending June, 1853, 445; 1854, 303.

Fees:—Public Classes, Evening,

Males, 2s. per month; entrance, 1s.

Females, 1s. 6d. ditto ditto.

Intermediate Classes, Day,

Males, 1cs. per qr.; entrance, 3s.

Females, ditto ditto.

Private Classes, 21s. per qr; entr. 5s.

The School has been closed for some time, but is to be reopened shortly.

BRISTOL.

1853.

(Population, 137,328.)

Chairman, P. W. S. Miles.

Secretary, Rev. John Eagles.

Master, R. E. Ferrier.

Students for the year ending June,

1853, 458; 1854, 876; 1855, 869.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 15; Evening, 68.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 50.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 4s. per month.

Females, 4s. and 7s. do.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

CARLISLE.

1854.

(Population, 26,310.)

Chairman, Robert Ferguson, Mayor.*Secretary*, Daniel M'Alpine.*Master*, Alfred N. Brooke.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, 127.

Average number of Male Students, Evening, 44.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 6; Evening, 11.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 4s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females: Schoolmistresses, 2s. per month; Pupil Teachers, 1s. ditto.

CARNARVON.

1853.

(Population, 8674.)

Chairman, Rev. T. Thomas.*Secretary*, H. W. Carter.*Master*, J. C. Rowland.*Students* for the year ending June, 1853, 270; 1854, 575; 1855, 599.

Average number of Male Students, Evening, 13.

Ditto of Females, Evening, 8.

And 21 Pupil Teachers.

Rate of *Fees* for Evening Classes,

Males, 10s. and 6s. per quarter.

Females, 10s. ditto.

Branch School at BANGOR.

Average number of Males, Evening, 10.

Fees, 10s. per quarter.

CARMARTHEN.

1854.

(Population, 10,524.)

Chairman, W. Morris.*Secretary*, Dr. S. C. Davison.*Master*, James Arthur Davis.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, 54.

Average number of Male Students, Morning, 3; Evening, 30.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 15; Evening, 4.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 4s. per month.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females, ditto.

CHELTENHAM.

1853.

(Population, 35,051.)

Chairman, Rev. H. W. Bellairs.*Secretary*, J. W. Hugall.*Master*, J. P. Knight.*Students* for the year ending June, 1854, 208; 1855, 292.Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 10s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 5s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

The number of Students in Colleges and Schools in connexion, in which drawing is taught, exceeds 1000.

CHESTER.

1853.

(Population, 27,766.)

Chairman, W. Wardell.*Secretary*, Rev. Arthur Rigg.*Master*, Ellis A. Davidson.*Students* for the year ending June, 1853, 1054; 1854, 1132; 1855, 1184, including Parochial and Private Schools.

Average number of Male Students in Central School, Evening, 26.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 10.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 3s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Class,

Males, 2s. per month.

CLONMEL.

1854.

(Population, 17,720.)

Chairman, The Mayor.*Secretary*, Thomas Dorney.*Master*, James Healy.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, 112.

Average number of Male Students, Morning, 16; Evening, 24.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 8; Evening, 18.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 10s. per term.

Females, 21s. ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 5s. per term.

Females, ditto.

R. B. Osborne, Esq. M.P., gave the sum of 20l. to this school for premiums to the students.

CORK.

1849.

(Population, 86,485.)

Chairman, F. B. Beamish, M.P.*Secretary*, T. S. Dunscombe.*Master*, David Raimbach.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 210; 1854, 492; — 1855.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 70; Evening, —.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 7; Evening, —.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 10s. and 5s. per quarter.

Females, 21s. ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 5s. per quarter.

Females, —

No return.

COVENTRY.

1844.

(Population, 36,812.)

President, The Lord Leigh.*Hon. Secretary*, R. Caldicott, jun.*Master*, Henry Rafter.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 302; 1854, 316; 1855, 340.

Average number of Male Students,

Morn. 30; After. 140; Even. 55.

Ditto of Females,

Afternoon, 25; Evening, 6.

Rate of *Fees*,

Males, 10s. per session of 5 months.

Females (Day Class), 20s. ditto.

Ditto (Evening), 10s.

DUBLIN.

1849.

(Population, 258,361.)

Chairman, Royal Dublin Society.*Secretary*, W. E. Steele, M.B.*Masters*, H. Macmanus, T. Holmes.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 524; 1853, 472; 1855, 293.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 50; Evening, 96.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 100.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 3s. per month.

Females, ditto

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 1s. per month.

DUDLEY.

1853.

(Population, 37,962.)

Chairman, Rev. Dr. Browne, D.C.L.*Secretary*, S. H. Blackwell.*Master*, Robert Cochrane.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 665; 1854, 604; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, —; Evening, 54.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 12; Evening, .

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, —

Females, 11. and 5s. 6d. per quarter.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females, —

No return.

DUNFERMLINE.

1854.

(Population, 13,836.)

Chairman, Erskine Beveridge.*Secretary*, Alexander Kilgour.*Master*, Leonard Baker.*Students* for the year ending June,

1854, 486; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 52.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 16.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 4s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

DURHAM.

1853.

(Population, 13,188.)

Chairman, J. Bramwell.*Secretary*, Rev. T. C. Durham.*Treasurer*, J. Howison.*Master*, George Newton.*Students*, including the Subscribing

Schools, for the year ending June,

1853, 165; 1854, 198; 1855, 200.

Average number of Female Students at

Central School, Morn. 20; After. 6.

Ditto of Males, Evening, 30.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

21s. and 12s. per quarter.

Ditto for Even. Classes, 2s. per month.

Subscribing Schools.

Grammar School.

Training College.

Mechanics' Institute.

St. Oswald's School.

EXETER.

1854.

(Population, 40,688.)

Chairman, Sir S. H. Northcote, M.P.*Secretaries*, W. Miles and C. Wescomb.*Master*, M. Wigzell.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 4; Evening, 101.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 14; Evening, 35.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 2 *s.* per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2 *s.* per month.

Females, ditto.

GLASGOW.

1845.

(Population, 329,097.)

Chairman, Sir Arch. Alison, Bart.*Hon. Secretary*, Archibald Galbraith.*Head Master*, C. H. Wilson, A.R.S.A.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 930; 1854, 572; 1855, 742.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 75; Evening, 153.

Ditto of Females, 49.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 3 *s.* per month.Females, 4 *s.* ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 3 *s.* per month.

HEREFORD.

1853.

With Branch at LUDLOW.

(Population, 12,108.)

Chairman, The Dean of Hereford.*Secretary*, J. T. O. Fowler.*Master*, R. B. Bustin.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 235; 1854, 274; 1855, 200.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 10; Evening, 35.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 5; Evening, 10.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 8 *s.* per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2 *s.* per month.

Females, ditto.

LEEDS.

1846.

(Population, 172,270.)

Chairman, Thomas Wilson.*Secretary*, A. M'Ivor.*Master*, J. C. Swallow.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 1153; 1854, 1120; 1855, 926.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 1; Evening, 22½.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 6½.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 10 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2 *s.* per month; ElementaryClass, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.

LIMERICK.

1852.

(Population, 55,268.)

Chairman, The Earl of Dunraven.*Secretary*, Robert Anglim.*Masters*, (Vacant).*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 280; 1854, 393.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning 10; Evening, 44.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 22; Evening, 20.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 5 *s.* per month.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2 *s.* per month.

Females, ditto.

School closed since 29th March, 1855.

MACCLESFIELD.

1850.

(Population, 39,048.)

Chairman, J. Woodward.*Secretary*, Thomas Kelly.*Master*, George Stewart.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 255; 1854, 400; 1855, 469.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per month.Females, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per month.Females, 8 *d.* ditto.

MANCHESTER.

1842.

(Population, 316,213.)

Chairman, E. Potter.*Secretary*, Richard Aspden.*Masters*, J. A. Hammersley, F.S.A.,
J. Evans.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 896; 1854, 1706; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 166; Evening, 209.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 41.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Special; Life Class:

12s. per quarter; entrance fee, 3s.

Advanced: 1cs. 6d. per qr.; entr. 3s.

Special; including Class for Colour
and Drawing from Casts: 42s. for
20 Lessons; entrance, 1cs. 6d.Elementary Special; Study from
Flat Examples and without Col-
our: 21s. for 20 Lessons; entr. 5s.

Elementary: 9s. per qr.; entr. 3s.

Fees for Evening Classes,Advanced; Drawing from the An-
tique, Shading from Flat Ex-
amples, and Colour Class: 9s. per
quarter; entrance, 3s.Special; Technical Classes: 9s. per
quarter; entrance, 3s.Ditto; Perspective and Geometry:
6s. per quarter; entrance, 2s. 6d.

Ditto; Anatomy: 9s. per qr.; entr. 3s.

Elementary: 6s. per qr.; entr. 2s. 6d.

Female Class: 1cs. 6d. per qr.; en. 3s.

Advanced; Outline of Ornament and
Figure: 9s. per qr.; entrance, 3s.

Pupil Teachers: 3s. per qr.; entr. 1s.

Special; Modelling Class: 9s. per
quarter; entrance, 3s.

NORWICH.

1845.

(Population, 68,195.)

Chairman, Sir S. Bignol¹, M.P.*Hon. Sec. and Head Master*, Claude
L. Nursey.*Assistant Master*, Samuel Elton.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 239; 1854, 929; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students, 118.

Morning, 42; Evening, 118.

Ditto of Females, 36.

Morning, 16; Evening, 20.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 21s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month; Females, do.

Intermediate Class, Evening,

Males, 1cs. 6d. per qr.; Females, do.

NOTTINGHAM.

1844.

(Population, 57,407.)

Chairman, William Hannay.*Secretary*, William Richards.*Master*, F. R. Fussell.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 524; 1854, 255; 1855, 294.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 9; Evening, 84.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 13; Evening, 29.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 5s. per month.

Females, 2s. ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females, ditto.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

(Population, 87,784.) 1844.

Chairman, Capt. J. D. Weatherby.*Secretary*, H. C. Armstrong.*Head Master*, W. B. Scott.*Assist. Mast. for Mechan. Drawing*,
W. Harrison.*Students* for the year ending June,
1855, 257.

Average number of Male Students,

Morn. 3; Even. 82; Mech. Dra. 22.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 29.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 5s. per month; Fem. 7s. do.

Ditto for Ev. Classes, Males, 2s. 6d. do.

PAISLEY.

1848.

(Population, 47,952.)

Chairman, Daniel Murray.*Secretaries*, Messrs. Martin & Hodge.*Master*, William Stewart.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 262; 1854, 270; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 6; Evening, 108.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 17.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 4s. per month.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. and 3s. 6d. per month.

POTTERIES.

(Population, 84,027.)

Chairman, Francis Wedgewood.*Secretary*, Charles Baines.*Master*, Silas Rice.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 950; 1854, 969; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 2; Evening, 40.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 5; Evening, 6.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 10s. and 4s. per month.

Females, ditto.

Ditto Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. 6d. per month.

Females, 2s. ditto.

ELEMENTARY BRANCHES AT

STOKE.

1847.

Master, G. Ryles.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 40.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 56; Evening, 6.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 1s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 1s. 6d. per month.

Females, 1s. ditto.

HANLEY.

1847.

Master, (Vacant.)

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 40.

Ditto of Females,

Afternoon, 20.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 1s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 1s. 9d. per month.

BURSLEM.

1833.

Master, W. J. Muckley.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 40.

Ditto of Females,

Evening, 5.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 1cs. 6d. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 6d. per week.

Females, ditto.

Potteries (continued.)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

1853.

Master, G. Ryles.Average number of Male Students,
Evening, 25.Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,
Males, 2s. per month.Ditto for Evening Classes,
Males, 1s. 9d. per month.

PENZANCE.

1853.

(Population, 9214.)

Chairman, The Mayor.*Secretary*, W. H. Rodd.*Master*, Henry Geoffroi.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 288; 1854, 425; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,
Morning, 3; Evening, 30.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 18; Evening, 20.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,
Males, 4s. per month.Ditto for Evening Classes,
Males, 2s. per month.
Females, ditto.

SWANSEA.

1853.

With Branches at LLANELLY and
MERTHYR TYDVIL.

(Population, 31,461.)

Chairman, Matthew Moggridge.*Secretary*, J. N. Smart.*Master*, R. J. Hamerton.*Students* for the year ending June,

1853, 697; 1854, 278; 1855, 340.

Average number of Male Students,
Evening, 40.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 12; Evening, 10.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,
Females, 4s. per month.Ditto for Evening Classes,
Males, 2s. per month.
Females, ditto.

SHEFFIELD.

1843.

(Population, 135,310.)

Chairman, Dr. F. Branson.*Secretary*, Benjamin Wightman.*Masters*, Y. Mitchell, J. P. Peppercorn, H. D. Lomas.*Students* for the year ending June, 1853, 264; 1854, 297; 1855, 295.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 5; Evening, 79.

Ditto of Females, Morning, 40.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 21s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 5s. per quarter.

TRURO.

1854.

(Population, 10,733.)

Chairman, W. M. Tweedy, Esq.*Secretary*, John Brewer.*Master*, G. R. Gill.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 13; Evening, 70.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 33; Evening, 20.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 4s. per month.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females, ditto.

STOURBRIDGE.

1851.

(Population, 7828.)

Chairman, The Lord Ward.*Secretary*, —*Master*, G. P. Yeats.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, 150; 1854, 302; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 58.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 10; Evening, 10.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 10s. 6d. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 6s. per quarter.

WARRINGTON.

1853.

(Population, 23,363.)

Chairman, J. W. Patten, M.P.*Secretary*, Edward Brewtnall.*Master*, Robert Collinson.*Students* for the year ending June, 1853, 170; 1854, 443; 1855, 689.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 24; Evening, 20.

Ditto of Females, 35.

Morning, 13.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 2s. per month, 21s. per qr.

Females, ditto ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

TAVISTOCK.

1854.

(Population, 8086.)

Chairman, William Honey.*Secretary*, William Robjohns.*Master*, R. Tucker.*Students* for the year ending June, 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 25.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 20; Evening, 4.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 4s. per month.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

Females, 4s. ditto.

WOLVERHAMPTON. 1853.

(Population, 60,000.)

Chairman, The Lord Hatherton.*Secretary*, C. B. Mander.*Master*, Thomas Chittenden.*Students* for the year ending June, 1854, 84; 1855, 150.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 14; Evening, 80.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 12; Evening, 14.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 15s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 5s. per quarter.

Females, ditto.

WATERFORD.

1852.

With Branch at TRAMORE.

(Population, 29,288.)

Chairman, Very Rev. the Dean.*Secretary*, George Gibson.*Master*, Samuel M'Cloy.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 160; 1854, 125; 1855, 104.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 24; Evening, 18.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 51; Evening, 11.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,Males, 10s. 6d. per Session; two or
more of a family, 9s. each per sess.

Females, ditto ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month, and nomi-

nated Pupils, 3s. 9d. per quarter.

Females, ditto ditto.

WORCESTER.

1851.

(Population, 27,828.)

Chairman, The Lord Ward.*Secretary*, Henry Aldrich.*Masters*, James Kyd, W. P. Bowen.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 209; 1854, 756; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 24; Evening, 91.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 37; Evening, 21.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 12s. and 4s. per quarter.

Females, ditto ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 4s. and 5s. per quarter.

Females, 4s. ditto.

YARMOUTH, GREAT. 1854.

(Population, 30,879.)

Chairman, The Mayor.*Secretary*, Rev. J. B. Bampton, B.A.*Master*, W. T. Griffiths.*Students* for the year ending June,
1855, including the National Schools,
210.

Average number of Male Students,

Evening, 20.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 4; Evening, 17; After-
noon, Mixed Class, 10.Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Females, 15s. per qr.; entrance, 5s.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month; entrance, 2s.

Females, ditto ditto.

Ditto for General Class,

10s. per quarter; entrance, 3s.

YORK.

1843.

(Population, 40,359.)

Chairman, Rev. I. Spencer.*Secretary*, W. H. Dykes.*Master*, C. J. Sturtevant.*Students* for the year ending June,
1853, 277; 1854, 350; 1855, —.

Average number of Male Students,

Morning, 8; Evening, 68.

Ditto of Females,

Morning, 37.

Rate of *Fees* for Day Classes,

Males, 4s. per month.

Females, 4s. and 2s. ditto.

Ditto for Evening Classes,

Males, 2s. per month.

RETURN of the PAYMENT made direct to LOCAL SCHOOLS during the period between the 1st July, 1853, and 30th June, 1854, exclusive of Payments on behalf of Masters in Training, Scholarships, Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, Masters, &c. which amount to £3353*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, but which cannot be apportioned to particular Schools.

Name of School.	Salaries or Allowances to Masters.	Guarantees paid to Schools.	Balance of direct Parliamentary Grants paid to Schools.	Aid in Purchase of Examples.	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	10 0 0	...	...	27 13 10	37 13 10
Belfast	340 0 0	...	...	13 14 3	353 14 3
Birmingham	476 4 5	...	...	2 19 6	479 3 11
Bristol	10 0 0	...	...	1 13 11	11 13 11
Carnarvon	10 0 0	...	...	9 12 11½	19 12 11½
Cheltenham	10 0 0	...	...	1 13 6	11 13 6
Chester	10 0 0	...	...	3 5 9½	13 5 9½
Cork	330 0 0	...	...	6 3 4½	336 3 4½
Coventry	122 10 0	...	...	0 8 9	122 18 9
Dublin	...	...	482 14 5	8 10 10½	491 5 3½
Dudley	10 0 0	...	...	31 15 7½	41 15 7½
Dunfermline	10 0 0	...	...	15 14 2	25 14 2
Durham	10 0 0	...	...	26 10 0	36 10 0
Glasgow	587 6 8	105 10 8½	80 15 10½	1 1 9	774 15 0
Hereford	10 0 0	...	...	0 16 8	10 16 8
Leeds	150 0 0	...	...	0 8 9	150 8 9
Limerick	132 10 0	...	...	8 10 9½	141 0 9½
Macclesfield	175 0 0	...	...	2 7 3	177 7 3
Manchester	342 10 0	...	177 18 5	0 19 9	521 8 2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	120 0 0	...	...	3 19 3	123 19 3
Norwich	110 0 0	...	...	12 19 6	122 19 6
Nottingham	172 15 6	50 8 6	...	12 12 0½	235 16 0½
Paisley	225 0 0	40 13 2	...	4 7 0	270 0 2
Penzance	10 0 0	...	...	22 8 4½	32 8 4½
Potteries	557 10 0	120 0 6	...	37 9 3½	714 19 9½
Sheffield	460 0 0	100 0 0	...	12 3 4	572 3 4
Stourbridge	110 0 0	...	...	4 2 4	114 2 4
Swansea	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0
Warrington	10 0 0	...	...	9 5 8	19 5 8
Waterford	10 0 0	15 19 2	...	16 7 0½	42 6 2½
Wolverhampton	10 0 0	...	...	16 19 2	26 19 2
Worcester	140 0 0	...	...	13 16 10½	153 16 10½
York	132 10 0	...	...	21 3 5	153 13 5
	£4,823 16 7	432 12 0½	741 8 8½	351 14 9½	6,349 13 3½

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE ON PROVINCIAL TEACHING, exclusive of Central Expenses for Inspection, Loan of Examples, &c.

	£
Direct payments to Schools	6,349
Payments for Masters in training, &c.	3,353
Aid to public Schools, estimated at	1,500

£11,202

Conditions under which EXAMPLES and MODELS may be obtained from the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, by National and other Public Schools, Mechanics' Institutions, &c.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration several applications from the managers and masters of National and other Public Schools, for grants to be made to them of Drawing Copies and Examples, used by the Department of Science and Art in teaching Elementary Drawing, think it necessary to adopt some general principle which shall regulate the decisions of the Board in reference to such applications.

Their Lordships have already fully recognized the great importance of Elementary Drawing to all classes of the community, in all relations of life, and have expressed their opinion that the first step to be taken to elevate public taste in the appreciation of correctness of form, is to cause Drawing to become a part of National Education. Their Lordships are therefore desirous that the Department of Science and Art should assist, as far as possible, in promoting the distribution of Examples as the means of accomplishing this object; but as the indiscriminate gift of Examples to all applicants might lead to abuse, it is necessary to require some guarantee that the Examples will be duly appreciated, which the mere request to have them does not imply.

The principle which governs the whole proceedings of the Department, in all its branches, is to afford partial aid; and to encourage, but not supersede, public exertions, in promoting Education in Art. Thus the means of study in the Museum of Ornamental Manufactures are afforded, Lectures are given, and Students are enabled to obtain the best instruction in all the Schools by payment of moderate fees in aid of the expenses; and their Lordships consider that the same principle should be observed in the distribution of Examples. They have therefore resolved that the Department shall have the power to assist Schools in purchasing Copies, Models, and Examples, for Teaching Drawing at a reduction on the net cost.

A list of the Drawing Copies, Models, and Materials, recommended by the Department, may be obtained of the Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, London. It should be distinctly understood, that the aid of the Department in purchasing these articles at a reduced price, can be granted only to Public Schools and Institutions, but *Private Schools* will be supplied at a reduction of 15 per cent from the prices on the list, if recommended by the Department.

2. Payments, including charge for packing, must be made in *advance* to the Agents, on receipt of the Invoice.

The Collections in the accompanying list have been for the most part prepared under the authority of the Department, but there are some of the articles which have been recommended solely as the most suitable to be had in the Market at the time. It is, therefore, to be expected always that the list will be an imperfect one, including some things which have fallen into disuse, others which have been greatly improved, and omitting some which have been produced since the list was prepared. As respects works not suggested, but merely recommended by the Department, all will be found to afford some useful information, but the Department must not be held responsible for their execution or their whole contents.

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

The following REQUISITION FOR AID in purchasing Examples, &c. *after being filled up as required*, is to be transmitted to "The Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London." (Postage to be pre-paid.)

[No. 1, Application to be filled in by the Requisitionist, with full particulars.]

1. REQUISITION for AID in purchasing Examples and Models.

For the use of _____ School or Institution (*)
In the City or Town of (*) _____
In the County of _____

	Male	Female		
Having			(*) Scholars or Members	} Paying each at the rate of £ _____ per annum.
(*) Erase the words that do not apply.				
and			(*) Scholars or Members	} Free.
			Total.	

I request the aid of the Department in obtaining from M _____
Agent, the Examples marked in the accompanying List, and I undertake that the same shall
be kept and used in the above-mentioned (*) School or Institution for which they have been
demanded.

The address to which the Parcel is to be sent is as follows:—

To be forwarded to _____
per _____
At _____

Signature of Requisitionist.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 185 .

[No. 2, to be filled in at Marlborough House.]

2. Requisition sent to M _____, Agent,

this _____ day of _____ 185 .

and authority given for the supply of Examples to the extent of £ _____

Deduct 15 per Cent allowed by Agent

Net Sum

of which £ _____ will be paid by the Department, and £ _____, together
with the cost of packing, by the School or Institution, previous to the goods being
supplied.

Registrar.

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

[No. 3, to be filled in by Agent on transmission of the Invoice.]

3. Invoice of articles sent to Requisitionist as under, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

Examples (Retail Price)	£			
Deduct as above,—				
Allowance by Agent	£			
Aid by Department				
	£			
Add, for packing				
Total to be paid by Requisitionist	£			

[Nos. 4 and 5, to be filled in by Agent.]

4. Amount £ _____ received from Schools this _____ day of _____ 185 .
_____ Agent.5. Examples forwarded as directed above, together with Requisition, this _____ day of _____ 185 .
_____ Agent.

[No. 6, to be filled in by Requisitionist.]

6. Examples as per invoice received, and * Requisition returned to Agent, this _____ day of _____ 185 .
_____ Requisitionist.

LIST OF EXAMPLES, &c., approved by the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, and supplied to National and other Public Schools, Institutions, &c.

A COLLECTION recommended by the DEPARTMENT for beginning in Parochial Schools.

	£	s.	d.
Large Compasses	..	0	3
White Chalk (one gross)	..	0	1
Slip, Two Set Squares, and T square	..	0	5
Cronmire's Drawing Instrument	..	0	1
Letters A O S	..	0	3
One Set of Twelve Outlines, on Black and White Grounds	..	0	3
Twelve Plates of Outlines on Canvas	..	0	7
The same reduced for Pencil Drawing	..	0	1
Bishop of St. Asaph's Outlines	..	0	2
Familiar Objects	..	0	0
Box of Models	..	1	2
One Set of a Selection from Dyce's Drawing Book, Fifteen Plates, mounted back and front	..	0	5
Diagram of Colour (No. 285)	..	0	0
Total	£2	16	0

* It is requested this paper may be returned to the Agents in an entire state, after the Examples have been received.

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

The following COLLECTIONS have been for the most part prepared under the Authority of the DEPARTMENT, and are recommended for more extended Instruction.

CLASS I.—*Copies for Outline Drawing.*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected, and Amount.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18-20	One set of the letters A O S, mounted ..	14 in. × 21 in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 9	
21-32	One set of 12 outlines on black and white grounds, mounted on mill-board, back and front	10 in. × 16 in. } 8 in. × 10½ in. }	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 1 3	
33-45	A set of 12 plates of outlines for the black-board, with preface, mounted on canvas	20 in. × 25 in.	0 7 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 3 6	
46-75	The same, cut up and mounted back and front	..	0 7 0	
598-614	The same, reduced for pencil drawing ..	..	0 1 6	
76	A set of two sheets of outlines, suggested by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in cover	12½ in. × 9 in.	0 0 6	
77-90	Ditto, cut up and mounted back and front, on boards	various	0 2 3	
93-94	Outlines of familiar objects, two sheets ..	11½ in. × 8½ in.	0 0 3	
95-98	Ditto, cut up and mounted on two boards	9 in. × 6 in.	0 0 9	
101-121	One set of 21 plates of Elementary Practical Geometry, mounted back and front	various	out of print	
122-147	One set of 26 plates of Practical Perspective, mounted back and front ..	various	0 18 0	
148-222	Dyce's Elementary Outlines of Ornament, 50 selected plates, one set, mounted back and front	various	0 16 0	
	The same, unmounted, sewed	..	0 5 0	
	A selection from the same, 15 plates, one set, back and front, mounted	..	0 5 0	
223-234	Weitbricht's Outlines of Ornament, reproduced by Herman, one set, 12 plates, mounted back and front ..	various	0 5 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 0	
235-254	Morphen's Outlines of the Human Figure, reproduced by Herman, one set, 20 plates, mounted back and front	various	0 10 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 3 4	
255-258	One set of 4 plates, outlines of Tarsia, from Gruner, mounted	17½ in. × 22 in. } 8 in. × 18½ in. }	0 3 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 7	
259-262	Albertolli's Foliage, one set of 4 plates, mounted	20 in. × 8 in.	0 3 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 5	
1271	Outline of Trajan Frieze, mounted ..	..	0 1 0	
1272-1298	Wallis's Drawing-book, mounted ..	..	0 7 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 3 6	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

CLASS II.—Copies for Shaded Drawing.

Rotation No.	Description of Articles.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected, and Amount.
	Seven plates of ornament shaded, &c.:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
288	Antique Scroll, mounted	11½ in. × 12½ in.	0 0 9	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 3	
289	Greek Honeysuckle, mounted	11 in. × 14½ in.	0 0 8	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 3	
290	Frieze from Ghiberti Gates, mounted	12½ in. × 19 in.	0 1 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 4	
291	Renaissance Rosette, mounted	10 in. × 14 in.	0 0 9	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 3	
292	Portion of an antique panel, mounted	11½ in. × 11½ in.	0 0 10	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 6	
293	Gothic Finial, mounted	12½ in. × 19 in.	0 0 10	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 4	
619	Husk, mounted	13½ in. × 11 in.	0 0 10	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 0 6	
294	Gruner's shaded examples of Biga, or Ancient Car, mounted, &c.	17 in. × 22½ in.	0 4 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 3 0	
1501	McCallum's studies of trees, Ash, mounted	24 in. × 18½ in.	0 2 8	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 1 6	
1502	McCallum's studies of trees, Horse Chestnut, mounted	24 in. × 18½ in.	0 2 8	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 1 6	

CLASS III.—Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, &c.

	MACHINE DRAWING.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
969-1071	Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book, 71 plates published, mounted back and front on millboard	15 in. × 12 in.	3 0 0	
	The same, 16 numbers sewed, at 2s. per No. .. ..	.. ..	1 12 0	
402-451	Tripou — "Etudes Elémentaires de Lavis," being 50 shaded copies of Machine Drawing, mounted on millboard	20 in. × 14 in.	3 15 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	2 10 0	
	PRACTICAL ARCHITECTURE.			
	Plates extracted from the Course adopted at the Royal Eng. Establishment at Chatham, by permission of the Master-General of the Ordnance, in Sheets, viz.:			
263-265	Brickwork, 3 plates, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 9 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 4 6	
266-267	Mason's works, 2 plates, mounted	{ 20 in. × 14 in. } 28 in. × 20½ in. }	0 5 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 2 6	
268	Carpenters' Work, 1 plate, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 2	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 1 8	
269	Joiners' Work, 1 plate, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 1 6	
270	Staircases, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted .. ..	.. ..	0 1 6	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

CLASS III.—*Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, &c. (continued).*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
271	Boarded Floors, mounted	20 in. × 14 in.	£ s. d. 0 2 0	£ s. d.
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 10	
272	Common and Trussed Partitions, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 1 6	
273-277	Roofs, mounted	{ 28 in. × 20½ in. }	0 13 0	
	The same, unmounted	{ 20 in. × 14 in. }	0 6 3	
278	Head and Shoe for conveying rain from roofs, mounted	20 in. × 14 in.	0 2 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 9	
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.				
	Five plates extracted from Knowles' Work on Naval Architecture, being the sheer draught, half-breadth and body plans,—			
580	Of a merchant ship, 1257 tons burthen	46 in. × 15 in.		
581	Of a collier brig	31 in. × 13 in.		
582	Of a Virginia-built privateer	31 in. × 11 in.		
583	Of a Bermudian schooner	23 in. × 10 in.	1 0 0	
584-585	Of a man-of-war's launch, pinnace, cutter, and yawl, mounted on mill-board and canvas	{ 22 in. × 12 in. }		
		{ 21 in. × 11 in. }		
	The same, unmounted, the set	..	0 14 0	
	Knowles' entire work, including the letterpress and an Atlas of 39 plates, half bound	..	6 6 0	

CLASS IV.—*Elementary Works for teaching Colour.*

285	A small diagram of colour, mounted	14 in. × 21 in.	£ s. d. 0 1 6	£ s. d.
	The same, unmounted	..	0 0 9	
286	A large diagram of colour, mounted	18 in. × 48 in.	0 6 0	
287	Redgrave's Manual and Catechism on Colour (2d edition)	36 pages.	0 0 9	

CLASS V.—*Coloured Examples.*

	Eight coloured examples of Flowers, mounted, enamelled,—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300	Pelargonium, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 9	
301	Petunia, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 9	
302	Nasturtium, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 9	
303	Camellia, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 9	
304	Wall Flower, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 2 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 1 6	
305	Althæa Frutex, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 2 6	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 1 6	
306	Torrenia Asiatica, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted	..	0 2 9	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

CLASS V.—Coloured Examples, (continued).

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount
1546	Oleander, mounted		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	The same, unmounted	..	0 3 9	
1434-1539	King's flowers in flat tints, six sheets, unmounted	..	0 2 9	
586-597	Robinson's Collection of examples of coloured ornament of various styles to serve as first exercises in Flat Tinting, 12 plates, mounted	17½ in. × 13½ in.	1 1 0	
	The same, unmounted	12 in. × 10 in.	0 13 6	
1649	Group of Camellias, after Robinson ..	..	0 8 0	
618-618A	Two plates of Elementary Design ..	..	0 12 0	
			0 1 0	

CLASS VI.—Solid Models.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
317	A Box of Models for Parochial Schools	..	1 2 0	
318	A stand with a universal joint, to show the solid models, &c.	..	1 8 6	
319-328	One wire quadrangle, with a circle and cross within it, and one straight wire One solid cube. One skeleton wire cube. One sphere. One cone. One cylinder. One hexagonal prism ...	..	2 2 0	
1612	Skeleton cube in wood	..	0 3 6	

CLASS VII.—Miscellaneous Solid Forms.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Three objects of form in Pottery (Minton's).—			
332	Indian Jar	..	0 4 9	
333	Celadon Jar	..	0 3 6	
334	Bottle	..	0 4 9	
335-338 & 1541	Five selected vases in Majolica Ware (Minton's)	..	0 8 0	
			0 8 0	
			0 8 0	
341-343	Three selected vases in Earthenware (Wedgwood's)	..	0 4 6	
	Three large Shells, such as,—	..	0 4 6	
350	Crown Melon	..	0 5 9	
351	Bull-mouth Helmet	..	0 3 6	
352	Green Snail	..	0 1 6	
	Three other selected Shells, such as,—	..	0 1 3	
353	Halotis Virginea	..	0 1 0	
354	Zebra Snail	..	0 0 9	
355	Lightning Voluta	..	0 0 9	
	Three selected stuffed Birds, as example of colours, such as,—	..		
356	Crimson Tanager	..	0 6 6	
357	Orange Oriole	..	0 6 6	
358	Paradise Finch	..	0 6 6	
617	Human Skeleton, with stand, curtain-rods, and curtain	..	11 11 0	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

CLASS VIII.—Books, &c.

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
359	Robinson's Manual for teaching Elementary Drawing ...	...	0 0 8	
360	Burchett's Definitions of Geometry ...	...	0 0 5	
361	Catalogues of the articles in the Museum at Marlborough House, with Appendix, containing a prospectus of the Department ...	...	0 0 6	
362	Addresses of the Superintendents on Elementary Drawing ...	...	0 0 2	
363	Addresses of the Superintendents on the Facilities afforded by the Department for acquiring Art Education ...	...	0 1 6	
364	Redgrave's Report on "Design" of Articles in the Great Exhibition of 1851 ...	...	0 2 8	
365	Redgrave, on the necessity of Principles in teaching Design ...	...	0 0 6	
366	Principles of Decorative Art ...	...	0 1 0	
367-371	Five Placards of the Principles of Decorative Art ...	...	0 0 10	
372	Gruner's Specimens of Ornamental Art ...	...	12 12 0	
373	Owen Jones's Propositions on Decorative Art ...	...	0 0 2	
316	Text to Dyce's Drawing Book ...	...	0 0 6	
91	Lindley's Symmetry of Vegetation ...	...	0 1 0	
92	Robinson's Lectures on the Museum ...	...	0 0 6	
1270	Wornum's Catalogue of Casts, stitched Ditto ditto, bound in cloth ...	...	0 1 0	

THE following MATERIALS, EXAMPLES, and PUBLICATIONS, have not been prepared at the suggestion of the DEPARTMENT, but will be found useful in Schools.

Materials.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Black canvasses strained on frame ...	22 in. × 17 in.	0 1 8	
2	One dozen holders for chalk ...	6 inches.	0 2 4	
3	Cronmire's large compasses, with chalk-holder for black-board use ...	14 ditto.	0 3 0	
4	White chalk, gross boxes ...	...	0 1 6	
6	Slip ...	...	...	
7, 8	Two set squares ...	{ 3 feet	...	
9	T square ...	{ 18 in. & 12 in.	0 5 0	
10	Miller's colour box, containing 10 colours and 3 brushes ...	{ 2 feet 6 inches. }	...	
11	Roger's ditto ditto, containing 8 colours, tube of white, and 3 brushes ...	...	0 1 2	
12	Miller's ditto ditto, polished box, containing 8 colours, a tube of white, and 3 brushes ...	...	0 1 7	
13	Reeve's ditto ditto, superior ditto, containing 8 colours, a tube of white, and 3 brushes ...	8 in. × 2½ in.	0 2 8	
14	Cronmire's case of instruments, containing 12-in. rule, set square, pair of 6-in. compasses, moveable pen and pencil legs ...	6 in. × 2½ in.	0 2 8	
		12½ in. × 4 in.	0 2 8	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

Materials, (continued).

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount
15	Cronmire's case of instruments, of superior make, containing pair of 6-inch compasses, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and pencil, ruling pen and scale	7 in. $\times$ $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	£ s. d. 0 6 9	£ s. d.
16	Elliott's case of superior instruments, containing one pair of 6-in. compasses, with pen and pencil legs	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in.	0 4 8	
17	Elliott's ditto, larger box, containing one pair 6-in. compasses, pencil leg, bow pen and scale	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. $\times$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	0 6 9	
1648	Elliott's prize case of instruments	...	1 7 0	
331	Elementary series (first course) of the "Folding Drawing Models," by Benjamin R. Green and James Fahey, consisting of 4 Models, viz.—1. Cube and Lodge. 2. Cottage. 3. Steps. 4. Bridge. In box complete.	...	0 15 0	
1556	Solomon's small case, containing compass, with pen and pencil leg	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. $\times$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 3 11	
1557	Ditto ditto, and ruling pen	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 2 9	
1558	Ditto ditto, bow compass, pen, with moveable pen and pencil leg	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. $\times$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	0 3 2	
1299	Cronmire's drawing instrument for parochial schools	...	0 1 3	
1555	Park's small compasses	...	0 1 0	
1671	Houghton's Stumps for Chalk Drawing, White Paper, in sets of 4	...	0 1 0	
1672	Ditto ditto, Blotting-paper, ditto	...	0 1 4	
1673	Ditto ditto, Leather, ditto	...	0 1 8	

Examples.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
310	Landscape, Morning, (after Varley)	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 6 0	
311	Ditto Evening, ditto	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 6 0	
314	Ditto Birds' Nest, (after Hunt)	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 10 6	
620	Ditto Village Fisherman	29 in. $\times$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 1 0	
1269	Ditto Como	29 in. $\times$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 15 0	
1547	Ditto Frankfort, (after W. Callow)	29 in. $\times$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 15 0	
1651	Ditto Downe Castle (after J. D. Harding)	...	0 7 6	
1656	Ditto Fowey Castle	...	0 7 6	
1674	Ditto Eton College, from the Thames (by J. D. Harding)	...	1 1 0	
1650	Group of Roses (after Hunt)	...	0 10 6	
329-330	Drawing models for beginners, with a Treatise on Drawing	...	1 16 0	
1554	The Bones, indicated within the outline of the Discobolus of Naucides	...	0 5 0	
735-740	Bougerie's Anatomical Subjects, 6 plates	...	3 12 0	
1559-1608	Ornamental coloured Designs, in 10 parts, Myers & Co.	(at per part)	0 1 6	

Publications.

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
374	Diagrams and Instructions to be used in teaching Elementary Linear Drawing, by the Rev. C. Richson, M.A.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
375-377	Elementary Freehand Copies. Rev. C. Richson, M.A., parts 1 to 5, at 6d. each	0 1 3	
378	Linear Drawing Copies for the earliest Instruction, comprising upwards of 200 subjects, on 24 sheets, mounted on thick pasteboard, in a portfolio	0 0 6	
379	Easy Drawing Copies for Beginners	0 5 6	
380	Drawing for Young Children	0 6 6	
381	Rudimentary Art—Instructions for Artizans and others, and for Schools, prepared at the request of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Outline from Outline, or from the Flat, by John Bell, sculptor. Part 1....	0 3 0	
	Ditto. Part 2	0 4 0	
382	Dicksee's Familiar Freehand	0 2 6	
383	Directions for introducing Elementary Drawing in Schools and among Workmen. Published at the request of the Society of Arts	0 4 6	
384	An Alphabet of Colour, reduced from the Works of Field, Hay, Chevreuil	0 3 0	
385	Grant's Practical Geometry for Schools and Workmen. In paper cover	0 1 0	
386	Grant's ditto ditto. In cloth	0 1 6	
387	Cassell's Edition of Euclid. Stitched	0 1 0	
388	Ditto ditto. Cloth	0 1 6	
389	Byrne's Euclid, printed in colours	1 1 0	
390	Minifie's Text Book of Geometrical Drawing	0 12 6	
391	Clerget's "Collection Portative d'Ornements de la Renaissance." 6 first series, in covers	0 11 0	
392	Dean of Hereford. "Hints on an Improved and Self-paying System of National Education"	0 0 8	
393	Ditto, ditto, on "Schools and other similar Institutions for the Industrious Classes"	0 0 4	
615	Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Italy	5 5 0	
616	Lindley's School Botany	0 5 6	
1548-50	Green and Fahey's Grammar of Form. Parts 1, 2, and 3.	0 7 6	
1551	General Report on New York Exhibition	0 0 2	
1552	Special Report on ditto (Manufactures), by Wallis	0 1 9	
1553	Special Report on ditto (Machinery), by Whitworth	0 0 9	
	Special Report on ditto (Agriculture), by Professor Wilson	0 3 0	
1610	Special Report on ditto (Geology), by Sir Charles Lyell	0 1 0	
1611	Lessons on Art, by J. D. Harding	0 15 0	
	Guide and Companion to the Lessons on Art, by J. D. Harding	0 12 6	
1632	Pease's Geometry	0 2 0	
1633	Jewitt's Perspective	0 1 6	
	Fau's Anatomy, translated by Knox, 28 plates, plain	1 4 0	
	Ditto ditto coloured	2 2 0	
1657	Lund's Geometry and Mensuration. Part 1, Geometry as a Science	0 1 6	
1658	Ditto ditto Part 2, Geometry as an Art	0 2 0	
1659	Manual of Gothic Stone Carving	0 1 6	
1660	Manual of Gothic Mouldings	0 1 6	
1675	Examples of Ornament, by Joseph Cundall	2 2 0	

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

LIST OF EXAMPLES, &c., approved by the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,
and supplied to National and other Public Schools Institutions, &c.

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
1652-1655	Outline Chart of the World, adopted for laying down graphical representations of the results obtained in the various departments of Science, mounted on roller in 4 sheets, unmounted, each ...	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 11 \text{ ft. } 10 \text{ in.} \\ \times \\ 8 \text{ ft. } 4 \text{ in.} \end{array} \right\}$ $35\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 25 \text{ in.}$	£ s. d. 1 7 6 0 12 0	£ s. d.
	MECHANICAL DIAGRAMS.			
1253	Pumps, mounted on roller, varnished ...	$62\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 47 \text{ in.}$	0 16 6	
1255	Hydraulic press do. ...	do.	0 16 6	
1252	Water wheel do. ...	do.	0 16 6	
1254	Turbine do. ...	do.	0 16 6	
1250	Locomotive steam engine do. ...	do.	0 16 6	
1251	Stationary do. do. do. ...	do.	0 16 6	
1509-1514B	Diagrams of plants used for useful purposes, by Thomas C. Archer, 8 plates, coloured, unmounted	$30 \text{ in.} \times 22\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$	1 8 0	
1503-1508	Diagrams illustrating the physiology of plants, by Dr. Henfrey, 6 plates, unmounted	$30\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 22 \text{ in.}$	0 15 0	
1525	Diagrams illustrating the chief ingredients in varieties of food, mounted on cloth	...	0 6 0	
1526	Examples of dietaries, mounted on cloth	...	0 2 0	
	CHEMICAL DIAGRAMS, by Robert Galloway.			
1257	Table of Elements, unmounted ...	...	0 3 6	
1528	List of basic substances, do. ...	...	0 0 8	
1529	List of acid substances, do. ...	...	0 0 8	
1530	General formulæ of the salts, do. ...	...	0 0 8	
	PHYSIOLOGICAL DIAGRAMS, by Mr. Marshall.			
1531	Skeleton, mounted on roller, varnished	...	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted	...	0 12 6	
1532	Muscular system, mounted on roller, varnished	...	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted	...	0 12 6	
1533	Viscera, mounted on roller, varnished... ..	...	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted	...	0 12 6	
	MODELS.			
1267	Sectional model of common pump ...	...	0 12 9	
1266	Ditto do. steam engine ...	...	1 7 6	
1268	Ditto do. gas meter ...	...	0 13 6	
	IN PREPARATION.			
	10 diagrams illustrating the classification of animals, by R. Paterson.			
	Diagrams illustrating the physiology of animals, by T. H. Henfrey, F.R.S.			
	Diagrams of chemical manufactures, by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S.			
	Diagrams illustrating easy methods for teaching botany in schools, by Rev. Prof. Henslow, F.R.S.			
	Mechanical Models, by Rev. Professor Willis, F.R.S.			

Agents for the Department: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

CASTS OF ORNAMENT and the FIGURE, recommended for the Use of a Parochial School.

No.			Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
	ORNAMENT.		£ s. d.	
347	Section of frieze from the Erechtheum, Athens	Greek.	0 6 0	
348	Small Acanthus scroll	Roman.	0 6 0	
344	Rosette, from the Capitol, Rome		0 4 0	
345	Another, ditto		0 4 0	
346	Rosette from the cloisters of Santa Maria del Popolo, Rome		0 3 0	
349	Pomegranate portion of the frieze of the Ghiberti Gates, Florence, 1424-52	Renaissance.	0 6 6	
	THE FIGURE.			
1617	Bust of Diana robing		0 10 6	
458	Bust of the young Augustus		0 6 0	
			£ 2 6 6	

CASTS OF ORNAMENT and the FIGURE, recommended for a District Elementary School.

Including those for a parochial school			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			2 6 6	
ORNAMENT.				
495	Stele top, from the British Museum	Greek.	0 4 0	
474	Florentine panel, with swan	Roman.	1 5 0	
1631	Nest of scroll of pilaster, from Villa Medici		0 15 0	
471	Large scroll, from Trajan Forum		4 0 0	
490	Small acanthus leaf, Temple of Jupiter Stator			
494A	Small rosette, from the tomb of the Scipios	Renaissance.	0 6 0	
494B	Another		0 1 6	
1542E	Pilaster, from tomb of Louis XII.		0 5 0	
1543E	Another		0 5 0	
476A	Another	Modern Renaissance.	0 5 0	
476B	Another		0 5 0	
483	Egg-plant and pomegranate, Ghiberti Gates		0 15 0	
475	Pilaster, from Florence (Cinque-Cento), formerly called from "Santa Maria del Popolo"		1 1 0	
489	Acanthus leaf, from St. Eustache, Paris... ..	Gothic.	0 4 0	
478	Portion of pilaster, from the Madeleine, Paris (from the bronze of Triqueti, c. 1840)			
478	A section of the above		0 3 0	
487	Finial, from Lincoln		0 12 0	
488	Capital, from Temple Church	Gothic.	0 3 6	
1643	Spandril, from Stone Church, Kent ..		0 7 0	
			0 7 6	
THE FIGURE.				
452	Anatomical figure, by Houdon		5 10 0	
	Discobolus of Naucides, Naples		5 0 0	
455	Torso of Venus, British Museum		0 8 0	
459	Bronze Hercules		0 10 0	
457	Bust of Diomedes		0 10 0	
Carried forward			£ 25 10 6	

Agents for the Department : D. BRUCCIANI, 5 Little Russell St. Covent Garden ;
and CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

No.		Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
	Brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
463	Bust of Clytie, British Museum	25 10 0	
498	Dancing girl, with wreath	0 10 0	
497A	Portion of Panathenaic frieze, from the Parthenon	0 14 0	
464C	Hand, with scroll (antique)	0 2 0	
464D	" with stick	0 1 6	
464E	" Female, from Nature	0 1 0	
464F	" Anatomical	0 1 0	
464G	Foot of the Laocoon (right)	0 1 6	
464I	" of the Venus de' Medici (right and left)	0 2 0	
464K	" from the antique (male)	0 1 6	
464L	" Anatomical	0 1 6	
462	Mask, child of Niobe	0 3 0	
462A	Another	0 3 0	
		£ 28 10 6	

COLLECTION of CASTS of ORNAMENT and the FIGURE, for a Central School of Art.

Including the two former collections		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		28 10 6	
ORNAMENT.			
492A	Enriched moulding (Echinus, from the Erechtheium)	Greek	0 5 0
1634	Lysicrates scroll (Athens)	"	0 4 0
495A	Stele top, from British Museum	"	0 4 0
472	Large frieze, Trajan Forum	Roman	4 0 0
1030	Nest of the Florentine scroll, with the swan	"	0 10 0
473	Pilaster, from the Villa Medici, Rome	"	3 10 6
1540	Centre rosette, from Trajan Scroll	"	0 7 6
491	A griffin	"	0 5 0
492C	Leaf moulding, Temple of Mars Ultor	"	0 5 0
1036	Piece of Architrave, from St. Denis, Paris	Byzantine	0 10 0
1635	Panel, from Bonn	"	0 4 0
1637	Iron scroll work, hinge, Notre Dame, Paris	"	0 12 0
1638	Another portion	"	0 3 0
1643	An Alhambra panel	Saracenic	0 3 6
1644	Another	"	0 3 6
485	Moulding boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster	Gothic	0 4 0
1639	Spandrel, from Stone Church, Kent	"	1 0 0
1641	Small carved panel, tracery	"	0 3 0
1642	Another	"	0 3 6
481	A portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti Gates, with eagle	Renaissance	0 15 0
482	Another, with squirrel	"	0 15 0
476C	Pilaster, from Louis XII.'s tomb	"	0 5 0
476D	Another	"	0 5 0
496	Diamond rosette, Brescia	"	0 3 0
1645	Panel, from the Martinengo Tomb, Brescia, with Cinque-cento Arabesque and figures	"	1 10 0
1646	Panel, from Château d'Anet, with cartouche	"	0 4 0
1647	Pilaster, from Notre Dame, Louis XV.	"	0 10 0
478A	Portions of pilaster, from the Madeleine. { Modern Renaissance }	0 3 0	
478B	Another " " " "	0 3 0	
478	Another " " " "	0 3 0	
478D	Another " " " "	0 3 0	
Carried forward		£	46 7 0

Agents for the Department: D. BRUCCIANI, 5 Little Russell St. Covent Garden;
and CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

No.		Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
	Brought forward	£ s. d. 46 7 0	
	THE FIGURE.		
453	Discobolus of Myron, British Museum	5 0 0	
1614	Fighting Gladiator, Louvre	5 0 0	
1613	Venus de' Medici, Florence	4 0 0	
1615	Bust of Apollo	0 15 0	
1616	" Venus of Milo, Louvre	0 15 0	
461	Mask of Moses, by Michelangelo	0 5 0	
464	Foot of Farnese Hercules	0 5 0	
470ABC	Three Anatomical figures of animals	1 1 0	
497	Portion of Panathenaic frieze, from the Parthenon	0 18 0	
1624	Panel, from Ghiberti Gates	2 2 0	
464B	Hand of St. Peter	0 2 6	
463	Mask of a child (Nature)	0 2 6	
463A	Another "	0 2 6	
465	Horse's leg, from Nature	0 4 6	
465A	Another "	0 4 6	
467	Head of a Lion, from Nature	0 10 0	
468	" Lioness	0 7 0	
469	" Goat	0 3 6	
466	Greyhound's leg, from Nature	0 2 6	
466A	Another "	0 2 6	
		£ 68 10 0	

ADDITIONAL CASTS, not included in the above Lists, but useful for Instruction.

	ORNAMENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
492D	Enriched moulding, from the upper cornice of pedestal of Trajan's Pillar ... Roman	0 5 0	
493	A rosette, from the Capitol	0 4 0	
494	A rosette, from the antique	0 4 0	
486	A moulding boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster ... Gothic	0 4 0	
484A	Piece of architrave of Ghiberti Gates, (the pomegranate portion) ... Renaissance	0 5 0	
484B	" " the egg-plant portion	0 5 0	
484C	" " the bird portion	0 5 0	
475A	Lower portion of Florentine pilaster	0 7 0	
475B	Middle " "	0 7 0	
475C	Upper " "	0 7 0	
1625	Panel, with Cinque-cento Arabesque, from the Martinengo Tomb at Brescia	1 10 0	
477	Pilaster, from the Madeleine Gates	0 12 0	
	THE FIGURE.		
454	Statue of Dancing Faun, from Florence	3 10 0	
460	Statuette of Apollo, British Museum	0 12 0	
1618	A horse	0 5 0	
1619	A cow	0 5 0	
1620	A dog	0 3 6	
1621	A stag	0 5 0	
1622	A lion	0 3 6	
1623	A goat	0 5 0	
1626	An anatomical arm	0 3 6	
1627	" leg	0 3 6	
1628	Cast of leg, from Nature	0 5 0	
1629	" of an arm, from Nature	0 4 0	

Agents for the Department: D. BRUCCIANI, 5 Little Russell St. Covent Garden; and CHAPMAN & HALL, 193 Piccadilly.

GORE HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

THERE are two exhibitions held in the year of the advanced works of the Students in the various Schools of Art, one in the spring and the other in the autumn. The latter has not taken place at the time of our going to press; but that for the Spring, held in June last, we bestow a few moments upon, referring the reader to the Report itself for more minute details.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Examiners, some of the drawings of Mr. Mulready had been obtained, with the view of setting before the students the most approved methods of execution in drawing and painting; and it was further suggested that means should be taken, by exact reproduction or otherwise, to render them as widely as possible available to the students of other schools: the effect of which, they anticipated, would be, if good examples of modes of painting, in oil, in water-colours, and in tempera, were also provided, to produce a marked improvement in the advanced sections of preliminary study.

The Lords of the Privy Council for Trade had expressed a wish, that such Masters of Schools of Art as should successfully compete for the same, should have the privilege granted them of visiting the Paris Universal Exhibition. Twenty-nine sent in their works, and were accordingly named for that very pleasant trip. As an encouragement to the students at the same time, forty of them were granted the same favour, from various parts of the kingdom—from the Potteries even to Cork; 14 students received money prizes, varying from 8*l.* to 2*l.*; 153 were awarded medals; and 18 received commendations.

The following is the Special Prize List for Advanced Studies at the spring inspection in 1856:—

I. The exhibition of the works of the students of the several Schools of Art, in competition with each other as a means of ascertaining the annual progress of the schools, and of stimulating the students to increased exertion, will take place in May 1856.

These works will illustrate the more advanced instruction included under stages 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and must be transmitted on or before 20th April, 1856.

II. The nature of the works to be submitted for inspection, in the various stages previous to stage 23, and the examples from which they are to be prepared, are defined in the paper No. 127, and each school is informed of the number of works in each stage which it will be required to send; and it is to be understood, that while it is required that this number must be sent for inspection, the selection

by the Head Master of the best examples executed in the school to this amount renders it unnecessary that *more* should be forwarded.

III. The conditions given in paper No. 127 are to be strictly and literally adhered to, as *regards* size and all other respects. No work will be exhibited which does not conform to them as well as the requirements of this programme.

IV. Particular attention to the regulations as to mode of *mounting*, borders, or other accompaniments of drawings, is requested; extreme simplicity in this respect being recommended; quiet, unobtrusive tints should be selected when coloured mountings are deemed requisite: and, as a general rule in such cases, all primary or secondary tints are to be avoided.

V. In the various stages which constitute the painting course, especially in the studies consisting of arrangements of objects, such as fruit, flowers, shells, &c., although the special qualities of *colour*, light and shade, general pictorial effect, and an agreeable distribution of forms, are primary considerations; still the severe and imitative treatment is not to be sacrificed; the same earnest, truthful rendering of the actual facts of the objects represented, will be looked for in these compositions, as in isolated studies; and all attempts at the acquisition of premature facility of execution should be discouraged.

VI. The masters of the various schools are requested to give their particular attention to an increased development of the studies in stage 22 (Elementary Design).

VII. Original designs for manufactures are required only from those pupils who, having actually received their instruction in the schools, are supposed to carry out their designs upon the principles taught therein. The works of established designers, who may have only been casual students in the schools, and whose general practice has not as yet become sensibly influenced by the teaching of the school, are obviously not required. Neat and precise execution in all original designs should be inculcated. Designs which are obviously inferior to the designs to be found ordinarily used in manufactures, should not be transmitted, as they will be liable to be excluded from the exhibition.

VIII. The works are to be forwarded, at the time before stated, addressed to the Secretary, at Gore House, Kensington, London, arranged under the various stages of instruction in the above list, and numbered by the Head Master according to his opinion of their merits in each stage. To each work must be attached a ticket describing—1. The name of the school from which it is sent. 2. The name and age of the student. 3. His present or prospective occupations. 4. The length of time he has studied in the school. 5. To which of the 23 stages the work belongs. 6. The signature of the Head Master, and the date. 7. Prices may also be attached to works of importance, for the convenience of purchasers. These tickets are supplied by the Department. They are to be neatly filled up. The *white* tickets placed on white paper, and the coloured tickets on paintings, &c.

IX. No student is to contribute more than one work in each stage, unless where works are required in sets, as in stage 22, &c., and also excepting stage 23; and it is desirable, when works are of equal merit, that the works of different students should as far as possible be selected.

X. No student can receive a *second* medal for a work in the same section of any stage, except that of "Applied Designs." For instance—the student who has received a medal in stage 9, section *a*, in 1855, cannot send again another work in stage 9, section *a*, in 1856, but he may send a work in any *other* stage in any group in which he has not been rewarded; it therefore follows, that no work of the same class as that for which a student has already received a medal should be sent, except in stage 23. In this stage of instruction the student may take medals in *three* successive years, and money prizes according to Rule XXV.

XI. A printed list (of which forms will be furnished), properly filled up, is to

be forwarded with the works. and a duplicate of the same to be retained in each school. It may be accompanied by any remarks or observations which are deemed explanatory or useful.

XII. The students producing the best works, *in competition, with all the Schools*, may receive each a bronze medal and some work published by the Department. A book and honourable mention will be awarded to the best work in some one or more stages in each local school, in those cases where a medal is not awarded.

APPLIED DESIGN.

XIII. With regard to the 23d stage, "Applied Design," the Examiners have suggested that all manufactured articles should be accompanied by the original design; or, when that is not possible; that the master should certify that such design has not been materially changed in the process of manufacturing, and that he is satisfied with the mode in which the design is rendered. With respect to more absolute grounds for decision, we conceive that such works only should be rewarded as may be in conformity with the principles of taste taught by the masters and by the professor in the peculiar department.

XIV. Accordingly, it has been determined that the following conditions must be observed, and that medals, with books, and certain sums of money, shall be awarded to designs produced according to the principles hereafter laid down, and for the under-mentioned classes of manufactures. Designs, or works executed in disregard of these principles and conditions, will not be eligible for reward. Prizes will be wholly or partially withheld if the works sent in in competition for them are not considered of sufficient merit to warrant their being awarded. The competitors for the prizes herein offered, must have been students in the school through which the works are sent, during the past year, must state their age, and what length of time they have been students, and *what stages of instruction they have passed through*, and they must be prepared, if required, to submit for inspection their works in any of those earlier stages of instruction. The works sent in for competition must have been executed in the school, or, if in the manufactured state, be accompanied with the required certificate of the Head Master, to the effect that he has approved the design, and that it has not been injured in execution.

XV. Manufacturers should understand that their *FABRICS* cannot be received for exhibition unless the design has been made by a student of the Department, and both the design and fabric are accompanied with the Master's certificate.

XVI. The prizes for *Applied Designs*, for the year 1856, together with the conditions of award, are as follows:—

XVII. In *Calicoes, Cambrics, Chintzes, Muslins, Mousseline de laines*, and other printed garment fabrics.

For the best four designs for any of the			
above fabrics	.	.	A bronze medal and 6l.
For the second	.	.	" " 4l.
For the third	.	.	" " 2l.

The four designs must be mounted together on one sheet, and any studies of nature accompanying them on a separate sheet with lettered references.

The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration of these fabrics.

1. The ornament must be flat, not imitative but conventional, without relief, shadow, or perspective. 2. If the decoration is derived direct from natural objects, the designs must be accompanied by a sheet of imitative studies of the subjects on which they have been founded. 3. The ornament must cover the surface either by a diaper, based on some regular geometrical figure, or arise continuously out of

itself by graceful flowing curves. 4. No pronounced lines should lead in the direction of breadth. 5. The effect produced by the folding of the stuff must be carefully studied. 6. The size of the pattern must be regulated by the material for which the design is intended—small, for close thick fabrics, such as gingham, &c.; larger, for fabrics of more open textures, such as muslins, barèges, &c., largely covering the ground on *de laines*, more dispersed in cotton or linen goods. 7. The colours employed must be such as the manufacturer can produce, and the most careful attention given to arrange them according to their laws of harmonious relation. 8. The pattern must be properly studied as to the necessary repeats, and the means of production either by block or cylinder.

Silks.

XVIII. For the best set of four designs for
woven figured silk hangings . . . A bronze medal and 6*l*.

For the second . . . " " 4*l*.

For the third . . . " " 2*l*.

The four designs must be mounted together on one sheet, and any studies from nature accompanying them on a separate sheet with lettered references.

The rules 1 to 6, as in calicoes, must be observed in the designs for silks, together with the following:—

The size of the pattern must be regulated by the strength of its contrasts either of light and dark or colour; the stronger the contrast the smaller must be the pattern. The processes of weaving must be considered both as to the power of producing the arrangement of colour adopted, and as to the enrichment of the stuff by the interchange of surface, and the laws of harmony of colour must be thoroughly observed.

Carpets.

XIX. For the best design for a carpet to be
woven in one piece in the border and
centre (design to be on $\frac{1}{8}$ scale) will
be awarded . . . A bronze medal and 8*l*.

For the second . . . " " 4*l*.

For the best design for a carpet to be
woven in breadths, the decoration to
be floral . . . " " 4*l*.

For the second . . . " " 3*l*.

The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration of carpets:—

A carpet serves as a "ground" to relieve all objects of furniture upon it, and should be quiet and negative—without strong contrast of either form or colour. The leading forms must be so composed as to distribute the pattern over the whole floor, not pronounced either in the direction of breadth or length; all "up-and-down" treatments being only suitable for passages or staircases. The decorative forms must be flat, without shadow or relief, whether derived from ornament or direct from flowers or foliage. In colour the general ground should be negative, low in tone, and inclining to the tertiary hues—the leading forms of the pattern being expressed by the darker secondaries—and the primary colours or white, if used at all, only in small quantities to enhance the tertiary hues. The laws regulating the harmonies and contrasts of colour must be strictly attended to, as well as the necessary conditions of manufacture. The mode of manufacture must be stated, whether Brussels, tapestry, or printed carpets.

Paper-Hangings.

- XX. For the best design for a paper hanging will be awarded . . . A bronze medal and 6*l*.
 For the second " " 4*l*.
 For the third " " 2*l*.

The following rules must be observed in the designs for paper-hangings :—

Paper-hanging should be treated as a background to display the furniture and other objects in the apartment. Its decoration must be subdued and unobtrusive, not inviting special attention by strongly pronounced contrasts either of form or colour. All the ornament employed must be strictly conventional, flat, and without relief; the forms may be purely ornamental or based upon natural objects; they should cover the surface equally, and where a geometrical basis is used, filled in with smaller forms, care must be taken so to construct these leading lines that the eye may pass continuously over the surface without break or interruption of line. The treatment of colour may consist of gradations of one hue or combinations of different hues or tints, which, however, must be in strict accordance with the laws of harmonious combinations of colour. As the colours should be regulated by the aspect of the room, and the character of the design by the nature of the apartment, whether for the drawing-room, dining-room, library, or bed room, and also by the size of the apartment, it will be necessary that to all designs, the size and nature, and proposed aspect of the apartment for which they are intended should be appended. The design should not exceed 1ft. 9 in. wide, nor 2ft. 7½ in. long.

Pottery.

- XXI. For the best modelled design for a flower-pot with a stand or pan for a green-house, 16 in. diameter at the top, and sufficiently splayed to allow of the plant being repotted. The bronze medal and 10*l*.
 For the second " " 7*l*.
 For the third " " 5*l*.

The following rules must be observed :—

The best form for use and capacity must have the first attention of the designer, and then the most graceful treatment of that form. All projecting parts must have careful consideration to render them as little liable to injury as is consistent with their purpose, and all relief ornament so treated that it is as little injured by the glaze as possible.

Metal-Work.—Jewellery.

XXII. Prizes will be awarded for the best modelled design for any useful article of ornamental metal-work, either in iron, bronze, plate-metal, silver, or gold, produced either by casting and chasing, by hammering, by dies, or by repoussé work and chasing, or in metal combined with inlaying or enamelling.

- For the best design A bronze medal and 10*l*.
 For the second " " 6*l*.
 For the third " " 4*l*.

The following rules must be observed in competing for these prizes :—

Whatever article is chosen as the subject of the design must first be carefully constructed, and its form thoroughly adapted to use, being studied for elegance and beauty of line, as well as for capacity, strength, mobility, &c. The structure of the design must be shown, in outline or otherwise, in this stage, without decoration. In ornamenting this construction, care must be taken to keep the

decoration subordinate, and to preserve the general form, by low relief or otherwise; the ornament must be so arranged as by its lines to enhance the symmetry of the original form and assist its constructive strength. If arabesques or figures in the round are used, they must arise out of the ornamental and constructive forms, and not be merely applied. Variety may be obtained by parcel-gilding, burnishing, tooling, inlaying, or enamelling; but it must ever be remembered that repose is required to give value to ornament which in itself is secondary and not principal. Where parcel-gilding or enamels form part of the design they should be shown by separate drawings.

Wall Decoration.

XXIII. For the best executed design for a piece of decorative painting in oil or encaustic, size $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $21\frac{1}{2}$ in., the subject, the details, and the style of ornament are left to the taste and judgment of the competitor.

For the best design	.	.	.	.	A bronze medal and	6 <i>l</i> .
For the second	.	.	.	.	"	" 4 <i>l</i> .
For the third	.	.	.	.	"	" 2 <i>l</i> .

Manufactures, such as Lace, Linen, Damasks, Japanning, Glass, &c., not included in the preceding divisions.

XXIV. For the best design, either drawn

or modelled	.	.	.	.	The bronze medal and	6 <i>l</i> .
For the second	.	.	.	.	"	" 6 <i>l</i> .
For the third	.	.	.	.	"	" 3 <i>l</i> .
For the fourth	.	.	.	.	"	" 2 <i>l</i> .

The general principles already laid down for the decoration of surfaces and for construction must be observed.

The Copyright.

XXV. The Copyright of all works is the property of the student, but the actual works to which the prizes of the Department are awarded must be preserved in the Department. The authors of them will, however, have every facility in making duplicates of them.

XXVI. A student who has taken any money prize in one section of designs cannot take afterwards a prize of *lower* value in the same section; and having taken the highest prize, cannot take another of the same value in the same section, but is eligible to take a prize in a *different* section, without limit as respects the number of sections.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

OFFICE, 1 WHITEHALL.

Registrar—Clement Johnson, Esq. Chief Clerk—J. H. Bowen.

ORNAMENTAL.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS FOR ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE.

By PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION under the Designs Act, 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 104), a copyright of one year (which may be further extended for six months by order of the Board of Trade) is given to the author or proprietor of original designs for ornamenting any article of manufacture or substance. During such terms, the proprietor of the design may sell the right to apply the same to an article of manufacture, but must not, under the penalty of nullifying the copyright, sell any article with the design applied thereto, until after complete registration, *which must be effected prior to the expiration of the provisional registration.*

By COMPLETE REGISTRATION under the Designs Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 100), a copyright or property is given to the author or proprietor of any new or original design for ornamenting any article of manufacture or substance for the various terms specified in the following Clases, which terms may be extended under special circumstances.

CLASS.	ARTICLE.	Registration Fees. COPYRIGHT. £ s.
1. Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal	3 years	3 0
2. Articles do. do. do. Wood	3 do.	1 0
3. Articles do. do. do. Glass	3 do.	1 0
4. Articles do. do. do. Earthenware, Bone, } Papier Mâché, or other solid substances not comprised in Classes 1, 2, and 3	3 do.	1 0
5. Paper Hangings	3 do.	0 10
6. Carpets, Floor Cloths, and Oil Cloths	3 do.	1 0
7. Shawls (patterns printed, &c. &c.)	9 months	0 1
Do. do. do. extended term of 9 months } (Designs registered after May 10th, 1851)	.. ..	0 6
Do. do. do. for the whole term of 18 months .. ..	.. ..	0 7
8. Shawls (not comprised in Class 7)	3 years	1 0
9. Yarn, thread, or warp (printed. &c. &c.)	9 months	0 1
10. Woven fabrics (patterns printed, &c. &c.) except those in- cluded in Class 11	9 do.	0 1
11. Woven fabrics, technically called furnitures (patterns printed, &c. &c.), the repeat of the pattern exceeding 12 inches by 8 inches	3 years	0 5
12. Woven fabrics (not comprised in any preceding class)	12 months	0 5
Do. do. do. Damask and figured quilts	12 do.	0 5
Do. do. do. do. extended term of	2 years	0 10
Do. do. do. do. whole term of	3 do.	1 0
13. Lace and other articles (not comprised in any preceding Class)	12 months	0 5

TABLE OF FEES.

Provisional Registration :—

Registration in all Classes, one year	1s. each design.
Transfer	5 do.
Certifying former registration (<i>to proprietor of design</i>)	1 do.
Cancellation or substitution (<i>according to decree, or order in Chancery</i>)	5 do.

Complete Registration :—

Registering designs.

Copyright.

Fee.

£ s.

Class 1	..	..	..	..	..	3 years each design	3	0
2	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	1	0
3	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	1	0
4	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	0	10
5	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	1	0
6	..	..	..	..	..	9 months do.	0	1
7	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	0	6
8	extended term of	..	..	..	..	18 months do.	0	7
9	whole term of	..	..	..	..	3 years do.	1	0
10	..	..	..	..	..	9 months do.	0	1
11	..	..	..	..	..	do. do.	0	1
12	..	..	..	..	..	3 years do.	0	5
13	..	..	..	..	..	12 months do.	0	5
14	Damasks and figured quilts	..	..	..	..	do. do.	0	5
15	do. extended term of	2	years	do.	..	do.	0	16
16	do. whole term of	3	years	do.	..	do.	1	0
17	..	12	months	do.	..	do.	0	5
18	In all the 13 Classes (copyright not extended)	..	..	do.	..	do.	7	0
19	In Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4, inclusive,	do.	..	..	..	do.	5	0
20	In Classes 5 to 13, inclusive,	do.	..	..	..	do.	3	0

Registration of Sculpture :—

Each design 5 0

Complete Registration and Registration of Sculpture :—

Transfer	..	..	..	..	..	Same as registration fee; but for Class 1, and Sculpture, each design ..	1	0
Certifying former registration (to proprietor)	..	..	..	..	..			
Cancellation or substitution (according to decree, or order in Chancery)	..	..	..	..	..			

Inspections, &c. of Provisional and Complete Registrations and Sculpture :—

Search	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Inspection of all the designs of which the copyright has expired, each	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
quarter or part of quarter of an hour, each Class	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Taking copies of expired designs, each hour or part of an hour, each copy	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Taking copies of unexpired designs (according to judge's order), for each	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
hour or part of an hour, each copy	..	..	..	..	..	0	2

Office copies of a design will be charged for according to the nature of the design.

By the Designs Act of 1850, a protection of a nature similar to that granted for designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture by the Act of 1842, is granted to sculptures, models, copies, of casts of the whole or part of the human figure, or of animals, for the term or unexpired part of the term, during which copyright in such sculpture, models, copies or casts, may or shall exist under the Sculpture Copyright Acts, and the fee for registering the same is 5l.

To obtain this protection it is necessary—

- 1st. That the design should not have been published, either within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, previous to its registration.
- 2d. That after PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, every copy of the design should have thereon, or attached thereto, the words "Provisionally registered," and the date of registration.

3d. That after COMPLETE REGISTRATION every article of manufacture published by the proprietor thereof, to which such design shall have been applied, *should have thereon, or attached thereto, a particular MARK, which will be exhibited on the certificate of registration.*

4th. That after registration of SCULPTURE every copy thereof *should have thereon, or attached thereto, the word "Registered," and the date of registration.*

These conditions being observed, the right of the proprietor is protected from piracy by a penalty of from 5*l.* to 30*l.* for each offence, each individual illegal publication or sale of a design constituting a separate offence. This penalty may be recovered by the aggrieved party, either by action in the superior courts, or by a summary proceeding before two magistrates.

If a design be executed by the author on behalf of another person for a valuable consideration the latter is entitled to be registered as the proprietor thereof; and any person purchasing either the exclusive or partial right to use the design, is in the same way equally entitled to be registered; and for the purpose of facilitating the transfer thereof a short form (copies of which may be procured at the Designs Office) is given in the Act.

ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

** Directions for registering and searching.*

PERSONS proposing to register a design for ornamenting an article of manufacture must bring or send to the Designs Office:—

1. TWO EXACTLY *copies, drawings, (or tracings), or prints* thereof, with the proper fees.
2. THE NAME AND ADDRESS of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of the firm under which he or they may be trading, together with their place of abode, or place of carrying on business, *distinctly written or printed.*
3. THE NUMBER of the Class in respect of which such registration is intended to be made, except it be for sculpture.

The aforesaid *copies* may consist of portions of the manufactured articles (*except carpets, oil-cloths, and woollen shawls*), when such can conveniently be done (as in the case of *paper-hangings, calico prints, &c.*), which, as well as the *drawings or tracings* (not in pencil), or *prints* of the design, to be furnished when the article is of such nature as not to admit of being pasted in a book, *must, whether coloured or not, be fac-similes of each other.*

Should paper-hangings or furnitures exceed 42 inches in length, by 23 inches in breadth, drawings will be required, but they must not exceed these dimensions.

Application for registering may be made in the following form:—

Application to register.

(Blank forms may be obtained at the Office.)

C. D. Works, March 31st, 1852.

You are hereby requested to register, provisionally,* the accompanying ornamental designs in † Class 1, [2, 3, 4, &c.], (or for sculpture) in the name of (‡ A. B. of , of , or (A. B. of , and C. D. of , &c., trading under the style or firm of B. D. and Co., of of , of), who claim to be the proprietors thereof, and

* If not provisionally, strike out the word "provisionally."

† Here insert "for sculpture," if for sculpture, or the Class or Classes.

‡ Insert here the name and address of the proprietor, in the form in which it is to be entered on the certificate.

return the same (if sent by post), directed to _____, (if brought by hand), to the bearer of the official acknowledgment for the same.

To the Registrar of Designs,
Designs Office, London.

(Signed) B. D. & Co.,
by J. F.

The person bringing a design must take an acknowledgment for it, which will be delivered to him on payment of the proper fees. This acknowledgment must be produced on application for the certified copy, which will be returned in exchange for the same.

A design may be registered in respect of one or more of the above Classes, according as it is intended to be employed in one or more species of manufacture, but a separate fee must be paid on account of each separate Class, and all such registrations must be made at the same time.

After the design has been registered, one of the two copies, drawings (or tracings), or prints, will be filed at the office, and the other returned to the proprietor with a certificate annexed, on which will appear the *mark to be placed* on each article of manufacture to which the design shall have been applied.

If the design is for sculpture, no mark is required to be placed thereon after registration, but merely the word "Registered" and the date of registration.

If the design is for provisional registration, no mark is required to be placed thereon after registration, but merely the words "Provisionally Registered" and the date of registration.

Any person who shall put the registration mark on any design not registered, or after the copyright thereof has expired, or when the design has not been applied within the United Kingdom, is *liable to forfeit for every such offence, 5l.*

Transfers.

In case of the transfer of a design, registered, whether provisionally or completely, a copy or the certified copy thereof must be transmitted to the Registrar, together with the forms of application (which may be procured at the office), properly filled up and signed. The transfer will then be registered, and the certified copy returned.

Extension of Copyright.

The copyright may be extended in certain cases in PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, for a term not exceeding the additional term of six months, and in COMPLETE REGISTRATION, for a term not exceeding the additional term of three years, as the Board of Trade may think fit.

In case of extension, the certified copy, together with the proper fee, should be transmitted to the Designs Office for registration *prior to the expiration of the existing copyright.*

Searches.

All designs of which the copyright has expired may be inspected at the Designs Office, on the payment of the proper fee; but no design, the copyright of which is existing, is in general open to inspection. Any person, however, may, by application at the office, and on production of the registration mark of any particular design, be furnished with a certificate of search, stating whether the copyright be in existence, and in respect to what particular article of manufacture it exists; also, the term of such copyright, and the date of registration, and the name and address of the registered proprietor thereof.

Any party may also, on the production of a piece of the manufactured article, with the pattern thereon, together with the registration mark, be informed whether such pattern, supposed to be registered, is really so or not.

As this mark is not applied to a provisionally registered design, certificates of search for such designs will be given on production of the design, or a copy or drawing thereof, or other necessary information, with the date of registration.

Persons bringing designs to be registered, on delivering them must compare such designs together, count them, and see that the name and address and number of Class is correctly given, and examine their certificates previous to leaving the office, to see that the name, &c. is correctly entered, as no error can afterwards be rectified.

An acknowledgment of its receipt will be delivered, on payment of the fees, to the person bringing a design, and no certified copy of a design will be returned except to the bearer of this acknowledgment, which must be produced on application at the office for the certified copy, and given in exchange for the same.

All communications for the registration of designs may be made either through the General Post Office, directed to the "Registrar of Designs, Designs Office, London," or by any other mode of conveyance; and provided the carriage be paid, and the proper fees, or a post-office order for the amount, payable at the Post Office, Charing Cross, to JAMES HILL BOWEN, Esq., be enclosed, the designs will be duly registered, and the certified copies returned to the proprietors free of expense. *Postage stamps, orders upon bankers or other persons, country and Scotch bank-notes, and light gold, cannot be received in payment of fees.*

The Designs Office, No. 1 Whitehall, is open every day, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, during which time inquiries and searches may be made. Designs and transfers are registered from eleven till three, after which latter hour no money can be received for the same.

Directions for registering designs for articles of utility may be procured at the office.

By order of the Registrar,

J. H. BOWEN, Chief Clerk.

USEFUL DESIGNS.

DIRECTIONS FOR REGISTERING AND SEARCHING.

Registering.

PERSONS proposing to register a design for purposes of utility must bring or send to the Designs Office TWO EXACTLY SIMILAR drawings or prints thereof, made on a proper geometric scale, marked with letters, figures, or colours, to be referred to as hereinafter mentioned.

Each drawing or print, together with the whole of the other particulars, must be drawn, written, or printed upon a separate sheet of paper or parchment, only one side of which must be drawn, written, or printed upon. Such sheet must not exceed in size 24 inches by 15 inches, and on the same side as these particulars there must be left a blank space, of the size of 6 inches by 4 inches, upon which the Certificate of Registration will be placed.

Particulars.

1st. THE TITLE of the design.

2d. THE NAME AND ADDRESS of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of the firm under which he or they may be trading, together with their place of abode, or place of carrying on business, *distinctly written or printed.*

3d. A STATEMENT of the purpose of utility to which the shape or configuration of the new parts of such design has reference.

4th. A DESCRIPTION to render the same intelligible, distinguishing the several parts of the design by reference to letters, figures, or colours.

Note.—No description of the parts of the drawings which are old will be admitted, except such as may be absolutely necessary to render the purpose of utility of the shape of the new parts intelligible.

5th. A SHORT AND DISTINCT STATEMENT of such part or parts (if any) as shall not be new or original, as regards the shape or configuration thereof.

Note.—The above particulars must be given in the aforesaid order under their several heads, and in distinct and separate paragraphs, which

must be strictly confined to what is here required to be contained in each.

If the design is for provisional registration, *an additional similar space* may be left for the certificate of complete registration.

Should this be omitted, *a fresh drawing, copy or print*, will be necessary when complete registration is required.

Designs which are not in compliance with the above rules will not be received at the office.

As the Designs Acts, 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 65), and 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 104), give protection only to the *shape or configuration* of articles of utility (and not to any *mechanical action, principle, contrivance, application, or adaptation* (except in so far as these may be dependent upon, and inseparable from, the shape or configuration), or to the *material of which the article may be composed*), no design will be registered, the description of, or statement respecting which, shall contain any wording suggestive of the registration being for any such mechanical action, principle, contrivance, application, or adaptation, or for the material of which the article may be composed.

With this exception and those mentioned in the Act, 1843, clause ix., *all designs*, the drawings and descriptions of which are properly prepared and made out, will, on payment of the proper fee, be registered *without reference to the nature or extent of the copyright sought to be thereby acquired*; as proprietors of designs must use their own discretion in judging whether or not the design proposed for registration be for the shape or configuration of an article of utility coming within the meaning and scope of the Acts above mentioned.

After the design has been registered, one of the drawings will be filed at the office, and the other returned to the proprietor duly stamped and certified.

Parties bringing designs to this office before half-past twelve o'clock, will be informed after three o'clock the same day whether they are approved of, and if so, they will be registered the following day; and provided the fee has been paid before half-past one o'clock on such day, the certified copies will be ready for delivery after three o'clock on that subsequent.

An acknowledgment of its receipt will be delivered, on payment of the fees, to the person bringing a design, and no certified copy of a design will be returned, except to the bearer of this acknowledgment, which must be produced on application at the office for the certified copy, and given in exchange for the same.

Transfers.

In case of the *transfer* of a COMPLETELY REGISTERED DESIGN, a copy thereof [or the certified copy, provided there is space sufficient thereon for the certificate,] made on one sheet of paper, with a blank space left for the certificate, must be transmitted to the Registrar, together with the *forms* of application (which may be procured at the office), properly filled up and signed; the transfer will then be registered, and the certified copy returned.

For the transfer of a design provisionally registered, the new copy will not be required, but the certified copy must be transmitted to the Registrar with the above-mentioned *forms*.

Extension of Copyright.

The copyright may be extended in certain cases IN PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, for a term not exceeding the additional term of six months, as the Board of Trade may think fit.

In case of extension, the certified copy, together with the proper fee, should be transmitted to the Designs Office for registration, *prior to the expiration of the existing copyright*.

Persons bringing designs to be registered, ON delivering their designs, and ON examining their certificates, previous to leaving the office, must see that the titles, names, &c., are correct, as no error can afterwards be rectified.

Searches.

An index of the titles and names of the proprietors of all the registered designs for articles of utility is kept at the Designs Office, and may be inspected by any person, and extracts made from it.

Designs, the copyright of which is *expired*, may be inspected and copied at the office.

Designs, the copyright of which is *unexpired*, may also be inspected, *but not copied*, except according to a judge's order.

THE DESIGNS OFFICE, No. 1 WHITEHALL, is open every day, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, during which time inquiries and searches may be made. Designs and transfers are registered from eleven until three, *except on the last day of the month, when no money can be received for the same after two o'clock.*

Directions for registering ornamental designs may also be procured at the office.

By order of the Registrar,

J. H. BOWEN, *Chief Clerk.*

USEFUL.

Copyright of Designs for Articles of Utility.

By PROVISIONAL registration under the Designs Act, 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 104), a copyright for one year (which may be further extended for six months by order of the Board of Trade), is given to the author or proprietor of any new or original design *for the SHAPE or CONFIGURATION either of the whole or of part of any article of manufacture, such SHAPE or CONFIGURATION having reference to some PURPOSE of UTILITY*, whether such article be made in metal or any other substance. During such terms the proprietor of the design may sell the right to apply the same to an article of manufacture, *but must not, under the penalty of nullifying the copyright, sell any article with the design applied thereto, until after complete registration, which must be effected prior to the expiration of the provisional registration.*

By COMPLETE registration under the Designs Act, 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 65), a copyright of THREE YEARS is given to the author or proprietor of any new or original design *for the SHAPE or CONFIGURATION either of the whole or of part of any article of manufacture, such SHAPE or CONFIGURATION having reference to some PURPOSE of UTILITY*, whether such article be made in metal or any other substance.

To obtain this protection it is necessary—

- 1st. That the design should *not have been published* either within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, previous to its registration,
- 2d. That after REGISTRATION, or PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, every article of manufacture made according to such design, or to which such design is applied, should have upon it the word "REGISTERED," or "PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED," *with the date of registration.*

In case of piracy of a design so registered, the same remedies are given, and the same penalties imposed (from 5*l.* to 30*l.* for each offence), as under the Ornamental Designs Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 100), and all the provisions contained in the latter Act relating to the transfer of ornamental designs, in case of purchase or devolution of a copyright, are made applicable to those useful designs registered under these Acts.

In addition to this, a *penalty of not more than 5*l.* nor less than 1*l.* is imposed* upon all persons marking, selling, or advertising for sale any article as "registered," unless the design for such article has been registered under one of the above-mentioned Acts.

TABLES OF FEES.

USEFUL.—Provisional Registration.

	s.
Registering design	10
Certifying former registration (<i>to proprietor of design</i>)	5
Registering and certifying transfer	10
Cancellation or substitution (<i>according to decree or order in Chancery</i>)	5
Extension of copyright	10

Complete Registration.

	Stamp.	Fee.	Total.
	£.	£	£
Registering design	5 ..	5 ..	10
Certifying former registration (<i>to proprietor of design</i>)	5 ..	1 ..	6
Registering and certifying transfer	5 ..	1 ..	6
Cancellation or substitution (<i>according to decree or order in Chancery</i>) .. .. .	.. ..	1 ..	1

Inspections, &c., of Provisional and Complete Registrations.

			Fee.
Inspecting register, index of titles and names,	} for each quarter or part of quarter of an hour	.. ..	1
Inspecting designs, unexpired copyright, each design		do. ..	2
Inspecting designs, expired copyright, each volume	} do. ..	do. ..	1
Inspecting the register of inventions, under the "Protection of Inventions Act, 1851"		do. ..	1
Taking copies of designs, unexpired copyright (<i>according to judge's order</i>), for each hour or part of an hour, each copy .. .. .		.. ..	2
Taking copies of designs, expired copyright, for each hour or part of an hour, each copy .. .. .		.. ..	1
Office copies of a design will be charged for according to the nature of the design.			

NOTICE.

Parties are strongly recommended to read the Act before determining to register their designs, in order that they may be satisfied as to the nature, extent, and comprehensiveness of the protection afforded by it; and further, that they come within the meaning and scope of the Acts, of which facts the registration will not constitute any guarantee.

All communications for the registration of designs, either for ornamental or useful purposes, may be made either through the General Post, directed to "The Registrar of Designs, Designs Office, London," or by any other mode of conveyance; and provided the carriage be paid, and the proper fees, or a Post-Office Order for the amount, payable at the Post Office, Charing Cross, to James Hill Bowen, Esq. be enclosed, the designs will be duly registered, and the certified copies returned to the proprietor, free of expense.

Postage stamps, orders upon bankers or other persons, Scotch and country bank-notes, and light gold, cannot be received in payment of fees.

RECENT ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

* * *The Liverpool Library and Museum Act, and the National Gallery of Ireland Act, are given as Models.*

ANNO DECIMO QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

An Act for establishing a Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts at Liverpool, and to make Provision for the reception of a Collection of Specimens illustrative of Natural History presented by the Earl of Derby for the benefit of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Liverpool and the neighbourhood thereof, and others resorting thereto. [3d May, 1852.]

WHEREAS the establishment of a Public Library and a Museum, comprising a Gallery of Arts, at Liverpool, would be for the public benefit of the inhabitants of that borough : And whereas the late Right Honourable Edward Earl of Derby, deceased, during his lifetime formed a very extensive and valuable collection of stuffed birds and animals, and other specimens illustrative of natural history, which he was desirous should be made available after his death for the amusement and instruction of the inhabitants of the borough of Liverpool and the neighbourhood thereof, and of persons resorting thereto, and the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, now Earl of Derby, has presented the same, to be disposed of in manner hereinafter mentioned, for the purposes aforesaid ; and it is expedient that provision should be made for carrying the intentions of the said Earl into effect, and for making proper provision for the reception and preservation of the said collection : And whereas the objects aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament : May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it Enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows ; (that is to say,)

I. The Council shall establish and maintain a Public Library and Museum, with a Gallery of Arts, and may receive gifts and make purchases of books, maps, plans, pictures, drawings, engravings, sculptures, specimens of art or science, or other articles which they may deem suitable and proper to be deposited therein ; and shall provide and appropriate a proper and sufficient site and buildings for such Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts, and may from time to time extend or change such site ; and, if necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid, may purchase or lease lands or buildings, and from time to time erect, change, alter, and extend buildings, and shall maintain and keep such buildings in good repair.

II. If at any time hereafter any land purchased under the powers of this Act shall not be required for the purposes of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Council to sell or let on lease such land ; and the purchase-money which shall be paid for any land which shall be so sold shall be applied in the purchase of other lands, for the purposes of this Act, or in discharging any principal due on mortgage from the Council under the powers of this Act, or in effecting improvements of a permanent nature upon the land or buildings for the time being vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, under the powers of this Act, or in purchasing books, sculptures, specimens of art or science, or of natural history,

to be deposited in the Museum, Library, or Gallery of Arts, to be established under the provisions of this Act; and the rent to be received by virtue of any such lease shall from time to time be disposed of in like manner as the rates by this Act authorised to be levied may be disposed of, and in aid of such rates.

III. The Council may from time to time appoint a committee of their own body, to be called "The Library and Museum Committee," and may delegate and give to such committee all and every such powers and instructions in relation to the purposes of this Act as the Council may deem proper, and such committee may at any time be dissolved by the Council; provided that the proceedings of such committee shall be submitted to the Council for confirmation or rejection thereof; provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Council, at its discretion, but not otherwise, to add to such committee, as members thereof, such number of persons, not being members of the Council, as the Council may think fit.

IV. The Council shall from time to time purchase and provide such fuel, lighting, fixtures, furniture, and other things proper for the convenient use and enjoyment of the Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts respectively, and appoint, and from time to time remove, such officers and servants, with salaries and remuneration, and make such rules and regulations for the safety and use of the said Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts, and for the admission of visitors and others, as to the Council shall seem fit.

V. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and applicable to the Derby Museum, the Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts, and the premises from time to time used for the purposes thereof, and all articles and specimens therein, shall be vested in and held upon trust by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and shall be managed by the Council, and shall at all times be kept in fit and proper order, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the borough of Liverpool and neighbourhood thereof, and others resorting thereto: Provided always, that, subject as aforesaid, the Council may from time to time as occasion may require, and as to them may seem expedient and proper, sell or exchange any articles or specimens which may have been purchased by them for the said Public Library, Museum, or Gallery of Arts, but the money arising from any such sale shall be applied in the purchase of other articles or specimens, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

VI. The admission to the Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts to be established under the provisions of this Act shall be free of charge.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Council to provide, in the building appropriated for the Public Library and Museum, suitable rooms for lectures, and to cause lectures to be given on subjects of science or the arts in such building, and to make such reasonable charges for admission to such lectures as to the Council may seem fit; provided, that the surplus of any money received for admission to such lectures, after defraying the charges incident thereto, shall be placed to the credit of the rate by this Act authorised to be levied.

And with respect to the collection of stuffed birds and animals, and specimens of natural history, hereinafter referred to as the Derby Museum, be it enacted as follows; (that is to say.)

VIII. The Earl of Derby for the time being, one person being of the kindred of the Earl of Derby for the time being, and appointed by him, the Mayor of Liverpool for the time being, the Rectors or Rector of the parish of Liverpool for the time being, the Vicar of the parish of Huyton for the time being, and the Incumbent of Knowsley for the time being, shall be *ex-officio* Trustees; and such other persons (not exceeding six at any one time), resident in Liverpool or the neighbourhood thereof, as shall from time to time be elected by the *ex-officio* Trustees, shall be additional Trustees; and such *ex-officio* Trustees and additional Trustees (if any) shall be "The Trustees of the Derby Museum," and by that name they and their successors shall be incorporated, and have perpetual succession and a common seal; and the said Derby Museum shall be transferred to

and vested in the said Trustees, upon trust for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. The Trustees shall, at any meeting or meetings to be held by them, make such bye-laws, rules, and regulations, as they shall think proper, as to the time and place of holding their meetings, and the mode of convening meetings, and the number of Trustees necessary to form a quorum, and as to adjournments of meetings, and for conducting the business to be transacted at meetings, and otherwise with respect to the regulation and management of their affairs: Provided always, that a meeting shall be held once at the least in the course of every half-year, for the purpose of visiting and examining the Derby Museum; and, except in cases where it may be otherwise determined by some bye-law or rule of the Trustees, the decision of a majority of Trustees present at any meeting duly convened according to such bye-laws, and at which there shall be present the quorum (if any) prescribed by such bye-laws, upon any question which may have been duly submitted to the discretion of the meeting, shall, until rescinded at a subsequent meeting, attended by the same or a larger number of trustees than were present at the meeting at which such decision was given, be binding upon the Trustees.

X. The Derby Museum shall be deposited in some suitable building within the borough of Liverpool to be from time to time provided by the Council, and approved by the Trustees.

XI. The arrangements which the Council shall from time to time make for the reception, safe custody, preservation, and display of the Derby Museum shall be such in all respects as shall be satisfactory to the Trustees.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Trustees, from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, to submit to the Council the names of two persons, whereof one shall be elected by the Council, to be the Keeper of the Derby Museum; and the keeper so elected shall be paid by the Council such reasonable salary or remuneration as shall be fixed by the Council, and shall have the care and charge of such Museum, but shall be subordinate to any Curator or other chief officer who may be appointed to the general superintendence of the public museum to be established under the provisions firstly hereinbefore contained; and such keeper of the Derby Museum shall be removable by the Council, but only upon the ground of misconduct or incapacity; and all other necessary officers and servants shall be appointed and paid by the Council.

XIII. None of the specimens in the Derby Museum shall be sold; but it shall be lawful for the Council, with the consent of the Trustees, to give specimens, whereof there may be duplicates in the said Museum, in exchange for other specimens which it may be considered desirable to add to the collection.

XIV. No addition which shall at any time hereafter be made to the Derby Museum shall be intermixed with the specimens forming such Museum, unless with the consent of the Trustees; and in every case in which such intermixture shall be allowed by the Trustees, the specimen introduced, and not originally belonging to the said Museum, shall be marked in such manner, to be approved of by the Trustees, as shall distinguish it from the specimens originally belonging to the said Museum.

XV. The Derby Museum shall be open to the public, free of charge, at least four days in every week, and shall also be open, free of charge, one other day in every week, to such naturalists, artists, and other persons, as shall have previously obtained permission in writing under the hand of one of the Trustees for the time being or one of the Committee of the Council: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Council, with the consent of the Trustees, to close the Derby Museum, for such period as may be convenient, for repairs, or upon other necessary or proper occasions.

XVI. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the management of the Derby Museum shall be vested in the Council, and the Council shall bear and pay all the expenses of such management.

XVII. If and whenever any difference shall arise between the Trustees and the Council upon any matter relating to the Derby Museum, it shall be competent for either of the disputing parties to refer such matter to the decision of the Head Curator or Keeper of the British Museum for the department to which the same relates, and such Head Curator or Keeper shall thereupon examine into such matter, and make such inquiries as he shall think proper, and shall decide the point at issue; and his decision shall be final, and may be enforced, if necessary, as against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the Council, by mandamus, or on petition in a summary way, by the High Court of Chancery, or the Court of Chancery for the County Palatine of Lancaster; and all the costs, charges, and expenses, attending such proceeding, and consequent thereon, shall be borne and paid by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, as expenses incidental to the due carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act.

And with respect as well to the Derby Museum as to the Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts, be it enacted as follows; (that is to say,)

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Council, once in every year, or oftener if they shall think necessary, to make one or more rate or rates, to be called "The Library and Museum Rate," for the purpose of defraying all or any of the expenses incidental to or necessary for the due carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act, and also for the purpose of maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the Botanic Garden and Herbarium and other premises purchased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, under the authority of the statute, eighth and ninth of Victoria, chapter forty-three, and for the purpose of paying the interest on a sum of three thousand eight hundred pounds, or thereabouts, borrowed for the purpose of such purchase, and on any money borrowed under the provisions of this Act, and for the purpose of establishing a Redemption Fund, not exceeding in any one year one thirtieth part of the said principal sum of three thousand eight hundred pounds, and of any principal sum borrowed under the provisions of this Act, to be from time to time applied in paying off such principal sums respectively; provided, that the amount to be levied for all or any of the purposes aforesaid shall not in any one year exceed one penny in the pound upon the rateable value of the property within the borough liable to such rate; and every such rate shall be levied as a separate rate, and be levied and recovered in like manner as a borough rate is or may by law be levied and recovered.

XIX. For the purchase or lease of lands, or the erecting, extending, altering, or repairing of buildings, for the purposes of this Act, the Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, borrow at interest on the security of the Borough Fund of the said borough and of the said rate, or either or both of them, such sums of money as may be required for the same; and it shall be lawful for the Council from time to time to pay off and reborrow such sums, or any part thereof.

XX. All the costs, charges, and expenses, of and incident to the passing of this Act, shall be borne and paid by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, out of the Borough Fund of the said borough.

XXI. In construing this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

The expressions "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and "the Council," shall mean respectively the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool, and the Council of the said Borough:

The expression "the Trustees" shall mean the Trustees of the Derby Museum.

XXII. The short title of this Act shall be "The Liverpool Library and Museum Act, 1852," which shall be a sufficient description thereof in all documents and for all purposes.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO ET DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLIV.

An Act to amend an Act of last Session, to provide for the Establishment of a National Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, for the Care of a Public Library, and the Erection of a Public Museum, in Dublin.

[2d July, 1855.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, to provide, amongst other things, for the establishment of a National Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts in Ireland, and it is expedient to amend the said Act as hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore Enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

I. So much of the twelfth section of the said recited Act as enables persons who shall have made a donation to the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, for the purposes of their trust, of not less than two guineas in money, to vote at the election and nomination of persons to fill vacancies in such Governors and Guardians, shall be and the same is hereby repealed ; and the privilege of voting at such election and nomination shall extend and apply only to every donor of money to the said Governors and Guardians of a sum not less than ten pounds in money : Provided always, that the provisions of the said Act for the election and nomination of Governors and Guardians of the said Gallery shall not hereby be affected (except as hereinafter mentioned), further or otherwise than by substituting donors of not less than ten pounds in money for donors of not less than two guineas in money, as aforesaid.

II. Every person who shall have been a subscriber of a sum not less than ten pounds in money to any fund raised by public subscription, and appropriated for the purposes of the said National Gallery by the subscribers to such fund or the trustees thereof (by and with the consent of the Governors and Guardians of the said Gallery, or of the Building Trustees created by the said Act of last session for the purposes of their trust respectively), shall be deemed a donor of the like sum to the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, and shall be entitled to vote and take part at such elections of Governors and Guardians to the said Gallery as in the said Act and hereinbefore mentioned.

III. In every case where a subscription exceeding ten pounds in money to the said Governors and Guardians, or to any fund appropriated as aforesaid, shall have been or shall hereafter be made jointly by two or more donors, each of such joint donors shall be entitled to vote at such elections of Governors and Guardians, as hereinbefore mentioned, in case the amount of such joint subscription when divided by the number of such joint donors shall give a net subscription of ten pounds or upwards for each of such donors, but not otherwise.

IV. At all meetings of the body corporate of the Governors and Guardians of the said National Gallery, five shall be a quorum, for the transaction of business : Provided nevertheless, that no painting, statue, or other work of art, shall be purchased for the said Gallery, or out of the funds of the said body corporate, unless such purchase shall be authorised by a resolution of the said Governors and Guardians, passed at a meeting at which at least nine members of the said body corporate shall be present.

V. It shall be lawful for the governors, directors, or trustees of every public institution, and for the governing body of every corporation, having, or which shall have or be possessed, in trust or otherwise, of any statue, painting, or other work of art, and they and every of them are hereby empowered, by and with the consent of the said Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, from time to time to deposit the same in the custody and charge of the last-

mentioned Governors and Guardians, for exhibition, for and during such time and times, and subject to such conditions for securing the proper care and preservation of such works of art, as may be agreed upon; and it shall be lawful for the said Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, out of the funds of the said body corporate, from time to time to expend such sums of money as they may think proper in defraying the expense of the transmission to and from their gallery, and of the insurance of any works of art as may from time to time be lent to or deposited with the said Governors and Guardians by any public bodies, trustees, or private individuals.

VI. The eleventh section of the said Act of last session shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and each of the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, save and except the first five of them mentioned in the seventh section of the said Act, shall continue to hold office, subject to the provisions of the said Act, for the term of five years at a time from the time of his becoming such Governor and Guardian, and not longer; but at the expiration of such five years he shall be eligible to be re-appointed or re-elected as such Governor and Guardian.

VII. This Act shall be construed with the said Act of last session as one Act; and in all acts, deeds, documents, proceedings, suits, and prosecutions this Act and the said Act of last session may be cited and described by the name of "The National Gallery of Ireland Acts, 1854-55."

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO ET DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXX.

An Act for further promoting the Establishment of Free Public Libraries and Museums in Municipal Towns, and for extending it to Towns governed under Local Improvement Acts, and to Parishes. [30th July, 1855.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and extend the Public Libraries Act, 1850: Be it therefore Enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. The Public Libraries Act, 1850, is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not invalidate or affect anything already done in pursuance of the same Act, and all libraries and museums established under that Act or the Act thereby repealed shall be considered as having been established under this Act, and the council of any borough which may have adopted the said Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, or established a museum under the Act thereby repealed, shall have and may use and exercise all the benefits, privileges, and powers given by this Act; and all monies which have been borrowed by virtue of the said repealed Acts or either of them, and still remaining unpaid, and the interest thereof, shall be charged on the borough rates, or a rate to be assessed and recovered in the like manner as a borough rate to be made by virtue of this Act.

II. In citing this Act for any purposes whatever it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Public Libraries Act, 1855."

III. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, have the following meanings assigned to them respectively; that is to say, "parish" shall mean every place maintaining its own poor; "vestry" shall mean the inhabitants of the parish lawfully assembled in vestry, or for any of the purposes for which vestries are holden, except in those parishes in which there is a select vestry elected under the Act of the fifty-ninth year of King George the Third, chapter twelve, or under the Act of the first and second years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty, or under the provisions of any local

Act of Parliament for the government of any parish by vestries, in which parishes it shall mean such select vestry, and shall also mean any body of persons, by whatever name distinguished, acting by virtue of any Act of Parliament, prescription, custom, or otherwise, as or instead of a vestry or select vestry; "rate-payers" shall mean all persons for the time being assessed to rates for the relief of the poor of the parish; "overseers of the poor" shall mean also any persons authorized and required to make and collect the rate for the relief of the poor of the parish, and acting instead of overseers of the poor; "board" shall mean the commissioners, trustees, or other body of persons, by whatever name distinguished, for the time being in office and acting in the execution of any Improvement Act, being an Act for draining, cleansing, paving, lighting, watching, or otherwise improving a place, or for any of those purposes; "improvement rates" shall mean the rates, tolls, rents, income, and other monies whatsoever which, under the provisions of any such Improvement Act, shall be applicable for the general purposes of such Act.

IV. The mayor of any municipal borough the population of which, according to the then last census thereof, shall exceed five thousand persons, shall, on the request of the town council, convene a public meeting of the burgesses of the borough, in order to determine whether this Act shall be adopted for the municipal borough, and ten days' notice at least of the time, place, and object of the meeting shall be given by affixing the same on or near the door of every church and chapel within the borough, and also by advertising the same in one or more of the newspapers published or circulated within the borough, seven days at least before the day appointed for the meeting; and if at such meeting two-thirds of such persons as aforesaid then present shall determine that this Act ought to be adopted for the borough, the same shall thenceforth take effect and come into operation in such borough, and shall be carried into execution in accordance with the laws for the time being in force relating to the municipal corporation of such borough: Provided always, that the mayor, or, in his absence, the chairman of the meeting, shall cause a minute to be made of the resolutions of the meeting, and shall sign the same; and the resolutions so signed shall be conclusive evidence that the meeting was duly convened, and the vote thereat duly taken, and that the minute contains a true account of the proceedings thereat.

V. The expenses incurred in calling and holding the meeting, whether this Act shall be adopted or not, and the expenses of carrying this Act into execution in such borough, may be paid out of the borough fund, and the Council may levy by a separate rate, to be called a Library Rate, to be made and recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided, all monies from time to time necessary for defraying such expenses; and distinct accounts shall be kept of the receipts, payments, and liabilities of the Council with reference to the execution of this Act.

VI. The Board of any district, being a place within the limits of any Improvement Act, and having such a population as aforesaid, shall, upon the requisition in writing of at least ten persons assessed to and paying the Improvement Rate, appoint a time not less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the time of receiving such requisition for a public meeting of the persons assessed to and paying such rate, in order to determine whether this Act shall be adopted for such district, and ten days' notice at least of the time, place, and object of such meeting shall be given by affixing the same on or near the door of every church and chapel within the district, and also by advertising the same in one or more of the newspapers published or circulated within the district, seven days at least before the day appointed for the meeting; and if at such meeting two-thirds of such persons as aforesaid then present shall determine that this Act ought to be adopted for the district, the same shall thenceforth take effect, and come into operation in such district, and shall be carried into effect according to the laws for the time being in force relating to such Board.

VII. The expenses incurred in calling and holding the meeting, whether this

Act shall be adopted or not, and the expenses of carrying this Act into execution in any such district, shall be paid out of the Improvement Rate, and the Board may levy as part of the Improvement Rate, or by a separate rate to be assessed and recovered in like manner as an Improvement Rate, such sums of money as shall be from time to time necessary for defraying such expenses; and the Board shall keep distinct accounts of their receipts, payments, credits, and liabilities with reference to the execution of this Act, which accounts shall be audited in the same way as accounts are directed to be audited under the Improvement Act.

VIII. Upon the requisition in writing of at least ten ratepayers of any parish having such a population as aforesaid, the Overseers of the Poor shall appoint a time, not less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the time of receiving such requisition, for a public meeting of the ratepayers, in order to determine whether this Act shall be adopted for the parish; and ten days' notice at least of the time, place, and object of the meeting shall be given by affixing the same on or near the door of every church and chapel within the parish, and also by advertising the same in one or more of the newspapers published or circulated within the parish, seven days at least before the day appointed for the meeting; and if at such meeting two-thirds of the ratepayers then present shall determine that this Act ought to be adopted for such parish, the same shall come into operation in such parish, and the vestry shall forthwith appoint not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers Commissioners for carrying the Act into execution, who shall be a body corporate by the name of "The Commissioners for Public Libraries and Museums for the Parish of _____, in the County of _____," and by that name may sue and be sued, and hold and dispose

of lands, and use a common seal: Provided always, that in any parish where there shall not be a greater population than eight thousand inhabitants by the then last census, it shall be lawful for any ten ratepayers to deliver a requisition by them signed, and describing their place of residence, to the overseers or one of the overseers of the said parish, requiring the votes of the ratepayers at such meeting to be taken according to the provisions of the Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter sixty-nine, and the votes at such meeting shall thereupon be taken according to the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act of Parliament, and not otherwise.

IX. At the termination of every year (the year being reckoned from and exclusive of the day of the first appointment of Commissioners) a meeting of the vestry shall be held, at which meeting one-third or as nearly as may be one-third of the Commissioners, to be determined by ballot, shall go out of office, and the vestry shall appoint other Commissioners in their place, but the out-going Commissioners may be re-elected; and the vestry shall fill up every vacancy among the Commissioners, whether occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, as soon as possible after the same occurs.

X. The Commissioners shall meet at least once in every calendar month, and at such other times as they think fit, at the Public Library or Museum or some other convenient place; and any one Commissioner may summon a special meeting of the Commissioners by giving three clear days' notice in writing to each Commissioner, specifying therein the purpose for which the meeting is called; and no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Commissioners unless at least two Commissioners shall be present.

XI. All orders and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be entered in books to be kept by them for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Commissioners or any two of them; and all such orders and proceedings so entered, and purporting to be so signed, shall be deemed to be original orders and proceedings, and such books may be produced and read as evidence of all such orders and proceedings upon any judicial proceeding whatsoever.

XII. The Commissioners shall keep distinct and regular accounts of their receipts, payments, credits, and liabilities with reference to the execution of this

Act, which account shall be audited yearly by the Poor-Law Auditor, if the accounts of poor-rate expenditure of the parish be audited by a Poor-Law Auditor, but if not so audited then by two auditors not being commissioners, who shall be yearly appointed by the vestry, and the Auditor or Auditors shall report thereon, and such report shall be laid before the vestry by the Commissioners.

XIII. The expenses of calling and holding the meeting of the ratepayers, whether this Act shall be adopted or not, and the expenses of carrying this Act into execution in any parish, to such amount as shall be from time to time sanctioned by the vestry, shall be paid out of a rate to be made and recovered in like manner as a poor-rate, except that every person occupying lands used as arable, meadow, or pasture-ground only, or as woodlands or market-gardens, or nursery-grounds, shall be rated in respect of the same in the proportion of one-third part only of the full net annual value thereof respectively; the vestry to be called for the purpose of sanctioning the amount shall be convened in the manner usual in the parish; the amount for the time being proposed to be raised for such expenses shall be expressed in the notice convening the vestry, and shall be paid, according to the order of the vestry, to such person as shall be appointed by the Commissioners to receive the same: Provided always, that in the notices requiring the payment of the rate there shall be stated the proportion which the amount to be thereby raised for the purposes of this Act shall bear to the total amount of the rate.

XIV. The vestries of any two or more neighbouring parishes having according to the then last census an aggregate population exceeding five thousand persons, may adopt this Act, in like manner as if the population of each of those parishes according to the then last census exceeded five thousand, and may concur in carrying the same into execution in such parishes for such time as they shall mutually agree; and such vestries may decide that a public library or museum, or both, shall be erected in any one of such parishes, and that the expenses of carrying this Act into execution with reference to the same shall be borne by such parishes in such proportions as such vestries shall mutually approve; the proportion or each of such parishes of such expenses shall be paid out of the monies to be raised for the relief of the poor of the same respective parishes accordingly; but no more than three Commissioners shall be appointed for each parish; and the Commissioners so appointed for each of such parishes shall in the management of the said public library and museum form one body of Commissioners, and shall act accordingly in the execution of this Act; and the accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and reported on by the Auditor or Auditors of each of such parishes; and the surplus money at the disposal as aforesaid of such Commissioners shall be paid to the overseers of such parishes respectively, in the proportion in which such parishes shall be liable to such expenses.

XV. The amount of the rate to be levied in any borough, district, or parish in any one year, for the purposes of this Act, shall not exceed the sum of one penny in the pound; and for the purposes of the Library Rate all the clauses of "The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847," with respect to the manner of making rates, to the appeal to be made against any rate, and to the recovery of rates, shall be incorporated with this Act; and whenever the words "Special Act" occur in the Act so incorporated they shall mean "The Public Libraries Act, 1855;" the accounts of the said Board and Commissioners respectively, with reference to the execution of this Act, shall at all reasonable times be open, without charge, to the inspection of every person rated to the improvement rate or to the rates for the relief of the poor of the parish, as the case may be, who may make copies of or extracts from such accounts, without paying for the same; and in case the Board or the Commissioners, or any of them respectively, or any of their respective officers or servants having the custody of such accounts, shall not permit the same accounts to be inspected, or copies of or extracts

from the same to be made, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

XVI. For carrying this Act into execution the Council, Board, or Commissioners respectively may, with the approval of her Majesty's Treasury, (and as to the Commissioners, with the sanction also of the Vestry and the Poor-Law Board,) from time to time borrow at interest, on the security of a mortgage or bond of the borough-fund, or of the rates levied in pursuance of this Act, such sums of money as may be by them respectively required; and the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Act of the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty, may from time to time advance and lend any such sums of money.

XVII. The clauses and provisions of "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the borrowing of money on mortgage or bond, and the accountability of officers, and the recovery of damages and penalties, so far as such provisions may respectively be applicable to the purposes of this Act, shall be respectively incorporated with this Act.

XVIII. The Council of any borough and the Board of any district respectively may from time to time, with the approval of Her Majesty's Treasury, appropriate for the purposes of this Act any lands vested, as the case may be, in a borough, in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and in a district in the Board; and the Council, Board, and Commissioners respectively may also, with such approval, purchase or rent any lands or any suitable buildings; and the Council and Board and Commissioners respectively may, upon any lands so appropriated, purchased, or rented respectively, erect any buildings suitable for public libraries or museums, or both, or for schools for science or art, and may apply, take down, alter, and extend any buildings for such purposes, and rebuild, repair, and improve the same respectively, and fit up, furnish, and supply the same respectively with all requisite furniture, fittings, and conveniences.

XIX. "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," shall be incorporated with this Act; but the Council, Board, and Commissioners respectively shall not purchase or take any lands otherwise than by agreement.

XX. The Council, Board, and Commissioners aforesaid respectively may, with the like approval as is required for the purchase of lands, sell any lands vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, or Board, or Commissioners respectively, for the purposes of this Act, or exchange the same for any lands better adapted for the purposes; and the monies to arise from such sale, or to be received for equality of exchange, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be applied in or towards the purchase of other lands better adapted for such purposes.

XXI. The general management, regulation, and control of such libraries and museums, schools for science and art, shall be, as to any borough, vested in and exercised by the council, and as to any district in and by the Board, and as to any parish or parishes in and by the Commissioners, or such committee as such Council or Board may from time to time appoint, the members whereof need not be members of the Council or Board or be Commissioners, who may from time to time purchase and provide the necessary fuel, lighting, and other similar matters, books, newspapers, maps, and specimens of art and science, for the use of the library or museum, or school, and cause the same to be bound or repaired when necessary, and appoint salaried officers and servants, and dismiss the same, and make rules and regulations for the safety and use of the libraries and museums, and schools, and for the admission of the public.

XXII. The lands and buildings so to be appropriated, purchased, or rented as aforesaid, and all other real and personal property whatever presented to or purchased for any library or museum established under this Act, or school, shall be vested, in the case of a borough, in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, in the case of a district in the Board, and in the case of a parish or parishes in the Commissioners.

XXIII. If any meeting called as aforesaid to determine as to the adoption of this Act for any borough, district, or parish, shall determine against the adoption, no meeting for a similar purpose shall be held for the space of one year at least from the time of holding the previous meeting.

XXIV. The Lord Mayor of the city of London shall, on the request of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, convene a public meeting in manner hereinbefore mentioned of all persons rated and assessed to the consolidated rate in the city of London, in order to determine whether this Act shall be adopted in the said city; and if at such meeting two-thirds of such persons then present shall determine that this Act ought to be adopted for the city of London, the same shall thenceforth take effect and come into operation in the city of London, and shall be carried into execution in accordance with the laws for the time being in force relating to the city of London: Provided always, that the resolution of such public meeting, signed by the Lord Mayor, shall be reported to the said lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, in common council assembled, and entered on the minutes thereof, and that such entry shall be evidence; the expenses incurred in calling and holding the meeting, whether this Act shall be adopted or not, and the expenses of carrying this Act into execution in the city of London, shall be paid out of the consolidated rate, and the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London may levy a part of the consolidated rate, or by a separate rate, to be assessed and recovered in like manner as the consolidated rate, all monies from time to time necessary for defraying such expenses, and distinct accounts shall be kept of the receipts, payments, and liabilities of the said lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, with reference to the execution of the Act.

XXV. The admission to all libraries and museums established under this Act shall be open to the public free of all charge.

XXVI. This Act shall not extend to Ireland or Scotland.

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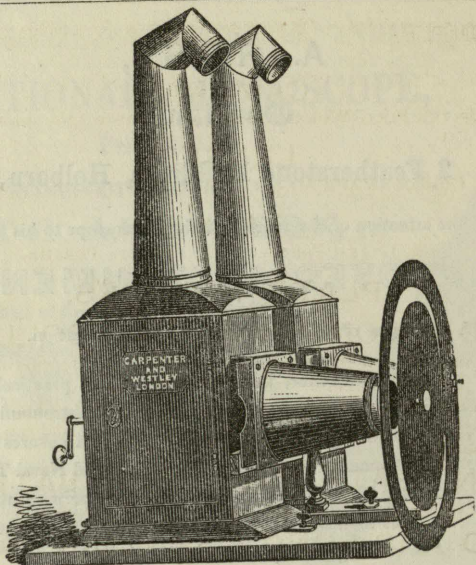
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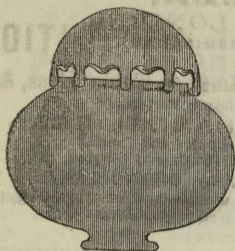
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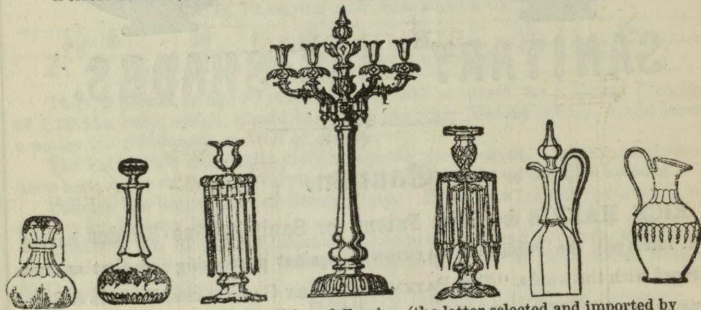
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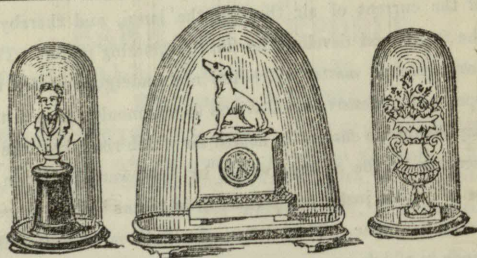
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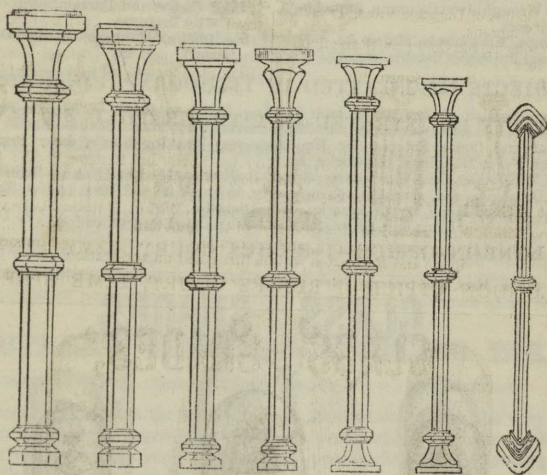
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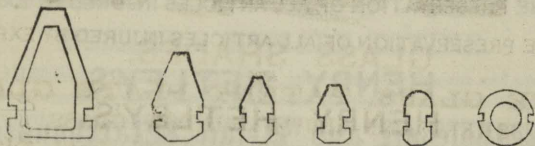
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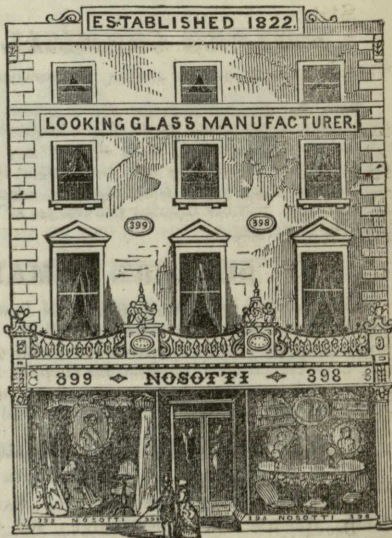
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From want of reflection, a very indefinite notion seems to prevail about heating with hot water. To hear people talk, it would be imagined that the water itself flowed about the building and warmed the air, whereas it is only employed as the medium of conveying heat to Iron; its value alone consisting in the fact, that at 212° is the temperature at which water boils, the Iron cannot be over-heated by it. The same salubrious result is obtained by the adoption of the Gill principle, with some important advantages, which pipes heated by hot water do not supply, viz. the greater facility of adapting the Apparatus, especially to old buildings, the freedom from leakage from the various joints, and the very common occurrence of pipes bursting in winter,—and very especially from the fact, that when pipes are carried into the rooms, the air already there is only heated, whereas the Gill Apparatus secures a current of fresh air, direct from the atmosphere, which is acclimated by passing over the Gills before it is distributed into the building. The Apparatus is now in very extensive use in various parts of the kingdom with uniform success, and is proved to be the most effective and economical Air-Warmer yet introduced, the consumption of fuel (common engine or other coal) being exceedingly small in proportion to the effect produced.

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"I remain, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

"RICHARD REDGRAVE.

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"SIRS,—I wish to tell you what promise of comfort as well as of economy I have in the GILL STOVE placed in the staircase of my house recently built. In spite of the disadvantages incident to an uninhabited and unfurnished house, with all the doors open into the adjacent rooms, it is keeping up a very genial influence over the temperature, even during this severe weather. The manner in which the Air is admitted gives perfect control over the combustion; and I find, with Coke at 16s. 8d. per ton, the rate at which it has been fired for the last two or three months is 1d. per hour.

"I am, Sirs, yours truly,

"WM. RUTSON.

"Messrs. Stuart and Smith."

"P.S.—Mr. RUTSON on looking again sees the cost of Coke for his GILL STOVE, burning nine hours per diem, from 31st October to 9th February, for six days each week, was 37s. 6d. for Coke,—say about 5d. per day."

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"Sheffield, Glossop Road, February 27th, 1855.

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"Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

"EDWARD MARTIN.

"Mr. Jobson Smith."

JOSEPH NELSTROP, ESQ.

"Broomhall Park, March 1, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to confirm the good opinion I have before expressed in favour of your PATENT GILL AIR-WARMER. I have had it in use three winters, and, during the late severe weather, it has proved invaluable, warming the whole of the house, and rendering it unnecessary to have a fire in any of the bedrooms.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

"JOSEPH NELSTROP,

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M. E. HADFIELD, ESQ.

FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

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"I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"M. E. HADFIELD.

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"West Street, Sheffield, 27th March, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN,—The GILL AIR-WARMER you put up for me last year, at Endcliffe, and which I regarded with some distrust and doubt, has been thoroughly tested during the past unusually cold winter. Having been accustomed to a dry climate, my family has been painfully sensitive of the damp and chilly air of this country; but by the happy effects of your AIR-WARMER the house has been kept at a most agreeable temperature by a continued ventilation of pure, warm, fresh air. This excellent Apparatus must be invaluable to Invalids and delicate persons. I most cordially offer my testimony in approbation of your effective plan of rendering dwelling-houses most equably comfortable in point of temperature.

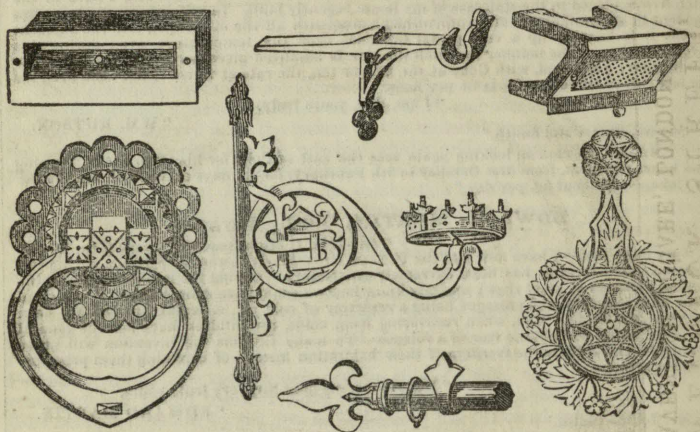
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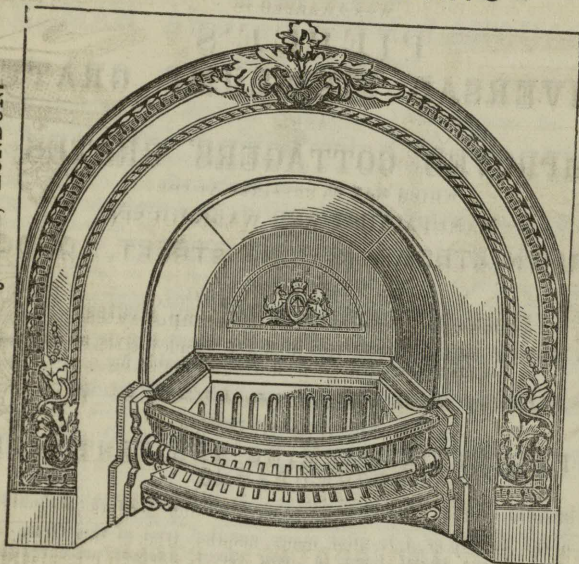
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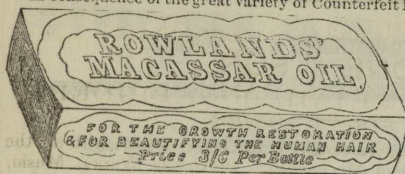
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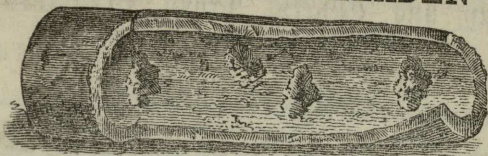
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"THE above Engraving represents accurately a section of a leaden pipe, which was employed for a short time in conveying water from a well on the grounds of Mr. Dick, of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The water has cut these deep pits almost through the pipe, and not only upon the portion which we have illustrated, but has formed similar chasms throughout the entire length."—*Expositor.*

POISONED WATER PREVENTABLE,

BY THE USE OF

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been favoured with the following Letter

From Dr. Murray, Hull.

"It is impossible to conceive of anything more injurious or destructive to the health of the community than the use of *leaden pipes* for the conveyance of water. The poisonous salts of lead thereby communicated are most insidious and subtle. I hail with gratitude the substitution of Gutta Percha Tubing. I have had the leaden pipe of my own house removed, and its place supplied with one of Gutta Percha. Nothing can be better. I have also recommended it to others, who have adopted the expedient."

RESISTANCE OF FROST.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been favoured with the following Letters in reference to the non-conducting property of Gutta Percha Tubing in the resistance of frost:—

From J. Armstrong, Esq. M.D. Gravesend.

"My private house, which was supplied with your Gutta Percha Tubing some five or six years ago, has never required the slightest attention; and previously, there was no winter passed that we were not almost deluged, in consequence of the bursting of the old leaden pipes."

From Henry Brown & Sons, Western Works, 108 Rockingham Street, Sheffield.

"We have now a positive proof of the frost-resisting properties of Gutta Percha Piping. On our premises we have a leaden-pipe and a Gutta Percha one lying side by side. The leaden one has been completely frozen up at least ten days, and the Gutta Percha one is still unaffected."

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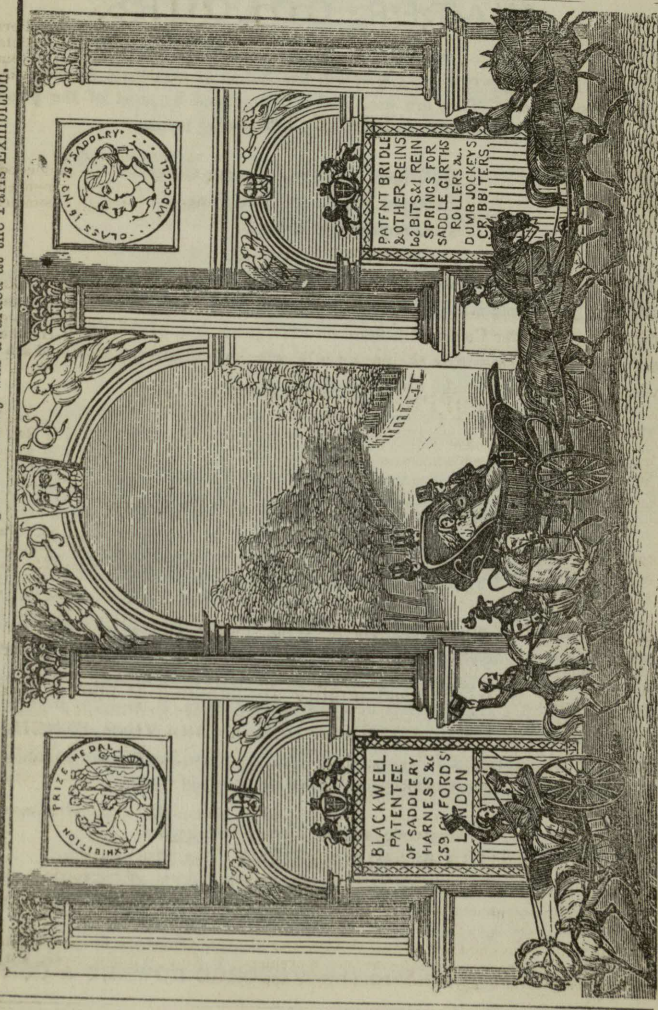
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